"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; Thursday fair, warmer, high northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,613. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In New York City. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

CABINET DISCUSSES FUNDS FOR WAR, WILSON REPUDIATES 'OPEN MIND' TALK; ST. LOUIS SAW NO FOE; MANCHURIA IN

TROOPS OF FRANCE AMID HER RUINS SWEAR VENGEANCE

Times Correspondent Sees Effect of German Frightfulness in "Dawn of Defeat."

A PICTURE FULL OF PATHOS

Homeless, Starving People Sob with Joy as They Greet President and Soldiers.

ONLY ONE SPOT UNTOUCHED

Germans Erected Elaborate Cemetery to Their Dead, Honoring Also French Fallen.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 27.—I have just ridden a hundred miles straightaway through the bit of France restored to her only in the last few days by her army. Over devastated fields, pillaged farms, through burned villages, sacked cities, across a desolate land from amid a ruined people I have returned to Paris to send this cablegram to America on almost her eve of war.

My trip, which was in company with one other American—Paul Scott Mowrer of The Chicago Daily News—was the first to be arranged by the French Government for a complete survey of the 300 square miles of reconquered territory and a glimpse of the new battle front. I am to tell, therefore, for the first time at length of the most important event of the war since the battle of the Marne.

What is more important is the picture which I must reveal of human savagery worse than followed the "scourge of God." I have looked into the blackness of the German soul. All German hate and frightfulness in the flush of her triumph was a minor thing compared to German hate in the dawn of her defeat. Belgium, Serbia, Lille, all their martyred and murdered can await their turn when Germany sues at the council table of peace. What will be demanded first is an accounting for her acts of this last week in the French departments of the Somme and the Aisne and for what she is doing there today—at this hour. Applied to individuals instead of nations, it is a record for which the law of France supplied the guillotine and America the electric chair.

Background of the Picture.

My picture has a brighter background. As relief against the misery and horrors I shall show the reason why the German battle line was moved back so quickly, why some thousands of her French slaves are freed. Let me paint in the background first. I entered several of the ruined cities of the reconquered area at the same moment as the President of the French Republic, several of his Cabinet, General Nivelle, Commander in Chief of the army, and many Generals of his staff, who were touring it officially for the first time. From their ashes and their grief those cities had arisen and made themselves "en fête"; from every charred remnant of house flew the tricolor of France. In many cases flags hidden in the cellars for the two and a half years of German occupancy had been found by the Germans, so the tricolor on half of the houses was made of paper+sometimes only tiny strips of blue, white, and red, that fluttered bravely in the breeze of a brilliant Spring morning.

In every square were camped the soldiery of the Republic and every street re-echoed to the heavy tread of French cavalry—not the gay-uniformed, brass-helmeted cavalry of antebellum days, but a cavalry grim and sombre, with no rays of bright sun reflecting from their lead-colored lead pieces, no pennants from set lances. To see cavalry again seemed like old times at the beginning of the war and the battle of the Marne. It was having its inning after two and a half years in the trenches, and division after division passed along supremely satisfied with the developments of the last few days.

People in Tears but Happy.

I looked at the wretched populace. It was clad in the only rags it owns, and every man, woman and child had an indelible scar branded upon his soul with fire and blood. But their faces were happy; their eyes shone bright through their tears. From the massed bands in one corner of the great square came the sound of the "Marseillaise." There was never a scene like that which followed; there never can be again. That was the first music heard in all that land for two and a half years, and that the first notes should be the "Marseillaise" was too much for human hearts.

The regiment that banked four sides of the square brought its rifles to a simultaneous salute. In the centre was the regimental flag surrounded by four officers with drawn swords, and standing still as figures of bronze. Across the open space walked the President of the Republic and the Commander in Chief of the army, followed by his glittering staff. All stood with bared and bowed heads before the flag until the music died away. Not a cheer followed, not a breath of applause, just dead silence; then a muffled sound from the outskirts where the populace was placed. It was the sound of sobs, but they were sobs of joy, and in all the ranks of soldier-statues there was not an eye not filled with tears of happiness.

The President and the Generals passed into the battered Town Hall, where they were to receive the Mayor and bestow the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon the city. A slight disturbance was noticed coming from a street leading to

Continued on Page 3.

Germans Busy Evacuating Alsace, Rotterdam Hears

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Persistent reports are being received from Switzerland that the Germans are evacuating Mulhouse and other places in Alsace. The Zurich correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says that information has reached Zurich that the Germans have been busy for some days on this operation. Many officials have left Mulhouse, and machinery has been taken away from the factories.

"In groups at a time," says the correspondent, "the population is going to the Black Forest. The whole of the Baden bank of the Rhine as well as the district of Laufenburg has been declared a war zone. It is generally believed that here, as on the Somme, the German front will be withdrawn. Such a movement would be the result of the unceasing hammering by French artillery, which has been especially severe the last few weeks, bombarding the German lines day and night. At times the firing has been so heavy that in the northern districts of Basle windows and doors are shaken and the people are unable to sleep."

FRENCH CAPTURE FOREST OF COUCY

Drive Germans Out of Salient on Low Ground South of the Oise.

BRITISH PRESS FORWARD

Take Three Villages Northeast of Peronne—Teuton Counterattacks Unsuccessful.

LONDON, March 27.—All the lower forest of Coucy, lying south of the Oise River, between Chauny and Laon, is in the hands of the French, according to the announcement of the Paris War Office tonight. General Nivelle's troops, by a dashing attack, drove the Germans from several villages on the southern outskirts of the forest, including Coucy-le-Château and Coucy-le-Ville, and pushed forward their advance guards as far as the edge of the forest of St. Gobain and the upper forest of Coucy. Both of these wooded tracts stand on high ground, forming an excellent natural barrier before Laon.

On the plateau north of Soissons French troops also made important progress north of Neuville and northeast of Leuilly, so that the French line is now only about two miles from Anizy-le-Château.

Despite the continued bad weather on the British front General Haig's troops are pushing forward northeast of Peronne. British cavalry drove the Germans out of the villages of Longavesnes, Lieramont, and Equancourt, the infantry following closely on their heels and occupying the villages. By this advance the British line has been advanced to about eight miles west of Le Catelet.

The Germans are putting up their most stubborn resistance against the British on the Bapaume-Cambrai highroad, north of Beaumetz, and against the French on the heights south of St. Quentin. The Germans gained a foothold in the British positions, but were driven out by a counterattack. Against the French south of St. Quentin they were less successful, several attempted attacks being broken up by the French fire.

The French night official bulletin follows:

Between the Somme and the Oise the enemy artillery, violently counter-shelled by our guns, bombarded our positions on the front of Roupy, Essigny, and Benay. Several attempts by the Germans were stopped short by our fire.

South of the Oise our troops continued their successful advance. All of the lower forest of Coucy, as well as the villages of Petit Barisis, Verneuil, and Coucy-la-Ville fell into our possession. Our advance guards have reached several points on the western outskirts of the forest of St. Gobain and the upper forest of Coucy. Our losses were slight in the engagements in this region.

North of Soissons we made important progress north of Neuville-sur-Margival and northeast of Leuilly.

In the Argonne a surprise attack on the German lines in the sector of Bolante enabled us to take about twenty prisoners.

On the Berdun front the artillery fighting was quite violent in the direction of Hill 304 and north of Bezonvaux.

The French afternoon statement said:

South of the Oise we continued to make progress in the lower forest of Coucy, all of the northern part of which we occupied. The enemy was driven beyond the Barises-Servais line. South of the forest our troops made a brilliant night attack and captured the village of Coucy-le-Château which was defended energetically by the Germans.

In the region north of Soissons we captured a farm northwest of Margival and a point of support held in strength by the enemy.

In the Argonne we made a successful surprise attack in the sector of Le Four de Paris, taking prisoners. In Lorraine enemy attacks on French outposts in the region of Lericourt were repulsed completely. Elsewhere the night passed in quiet.

The text of the British official statement follows:

This morning our cavalry drove the enemy from the villages of Longavesnes, Lieramont, and Equancourt, which are now occupied by our troops. A number of prisoners were captured in the course of this operation.

During the night the enemy delivered a third attack upon our post north of Beaumetz-Les-Cambrai, which was temporarily successful. Early this morning the post was recaptured and our position was re-established.

An enemy raiding party was driven off by our fire last night, east of Ploegsteert.

BERLIN, March 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The occupation by Entente troops of the French town of Roisel, after repeated efforts, is announced by the War Office. In the forest between the Oise and Coucy-le-Château German troops gave way to avoid being outflanked.

The text of the statement follows:

Because of the rainy weather on the western front the fighting activity continued small. On the roads from Bapaume, northeastward, engagements occurred on the outpost line of Noreuil-Lagnicourt and similarly near Equancourt, northeast of Péronne. Roisel, on the Cologne Brook,

Continued on Page 4.

BERESFORD WANTS BRITISH NAVY TO HANDLE BLOCKADE

Tells the Lords More U-Boats Are Being Launched Than Are Captured.

AND LOSS WILL INCREASE

Gives 225 Merchant Ships, Totaling 420,000 Tons, as Toll for March So Far.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES HIM

Denies Foreign Office Interferes with Blockade and Insists Neutrals' Rights Must Be Respected.

LONDON, March 27.—Debates on the blockade, during which Government spokesmen characterized as ridiculous a demand of Lord Charles Beresford that the blockade be turned over absolutely to the navy, and insisted that the rights of neutrals as sovereign States must be respected, occupied the attention of both Houses of Parliament today.

Complaining that the Foreign Office had too much power over the navy to the detriment of the latter, Lord Charles Beresford, in the House of Lords, expressed the opinion that captures of submarines by the British were not at all equivalent to the number of submarines the Germans were launching.

He said that the loss of 225 merchant vessels, amounting to more than 420,000 tons, thus far in March, had resulted from war measures of the Central Powers, who he believed had more men and more food than had been imagined in England. With longer days and calmer weather the losses, he argued, would increase, and the public ought to have the facts brought home to it.

The losses of British, allied, and neutral vessels for February, he put at 281, with an aggregate tonnage of more than 500,000.

Must Respect Rights of Neutrals.

Baron Hylton, replying for the Government to a question concerning supplies reaching Teutonic allied countries, admitted that large amounts of products had reached them from Holland and Denmark. Since the middle of 1916, however, there had been great reductions in such exports. Baron Hylton said it must be remembered that both Holland and Denmark were sovereign States, which, as neutrals, had their rights as well as the belligerents, and that it was for the rights of neutrals that Great Britain went to war. He asserted that the War Cabinet after a careful consideration of the blockade policy was satisfied that it was proceeding along correct lines and that the policy was being efficiently carried out.

Baron Emmott paid a tribute to Lord Robert Cecil, the Blockade Minister, for his vigorous and vigilant policy in this matter while still retaining friendly relations with neutrals. It was untrue and mischievous, Baron Emmott added, to say that the Danish Government was pro-German.

"If we won this war by a policy of necessity knows no laws," Baron Emmott concluded, "we should become Prussianized in the process and the German spirit would be victorious, although Germany suffered defeat."

The Marquis of Lansdowne said that had the Government brushed away the entire procedure that had been followed, instead of having kept neutrals in good humor, he believed the country would have had some of the neutrals at war with Great Britain.

Advent of America Welcomed.

Subsequently, in the House of Commons, William A. S. Hewins and Carlyon W. Bellairs, Unionists, raised the question of the effectiveness of the British blockade and the difficulties of enforcing it. Mr. Bellairs said the difficulties had been largely removed when the United States, "the most powerful and most critical neutral," came in on the side of the Entente Allies.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, assured the members of the House that the closest co-operation existed between the Admiralty and his department, Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair, formerly in command of the blackading squadron in the North Sea, having been appointed to advise him as to the views of the Admiralty and the Admiralty as to the views of the Foreign Office.

Lord Robert, in reviewing all the steps that had been adopted in connection with the blockade, emphasized the value of rationing by an agreement with some body in a neutral country as more smooth and effective than compulsory rationing. He said the system of letters of assurance which had been arranged with the United States had been enormously important in smoothing over difficulties with that country, enabling the Government to know exactly what was going on concerning exports from the United States to neutrals and permitting the United States without unfairness or injustice to regulate supplies to these neutrals. In his judgment the measures adopted had succeeded completely in stopping overseas importations into enemy countries.

Lord Robert then produced a number of figures which he contended proved there was no leakage. He still felt, however, that everything necessary had not been done to complete the blockade of Germany. There was the question of the home product of border neutrals, which was a most difficult subject. He had arrived at the conclusion that the only way to deal with this matter was by securing agreements with neutrals to stop or diminish such trade.

The Blockade Minister went at great length into the difficulties surrounding any attempt to compel neutral countries to sever all trade relations with Germany. The technical and military positions of those countries had to be considered. Concerning Denmark, Lord Robert said the Government believed the agreements with Denmark had been honestly carried out and that there was no reason to modify the present blockade policy as affecting that country.

Lord Robert concluded by saying that it would not be practicable to transfer the administration of the blockade to the Admiralty. He had never claimed that miracles could be achieved with the blockade, but he believed there was

Continued on Page 2.

Berlin Hears Separate Peace Has Been Offered to Russia.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says:

"According to a Berlin telegram received by the Amsterdam Bourse, Berlin is filled with rumors that Germany has offered a separate peace to Russia.

"The terms offered are said to be complete autonomy to Poland, the internationalization of Constantinople, the evacuation by Russia of Austrian territory, and a Russian protectorate over Armenia."

WAR COUNCIL RUNS RUSSIA'S ARMY

Organization Being Brought Closely Into Line with That of the Allies.

REFORMS RUSHED THROUGH

Close Bonds Between Officers and Men Survive Revolution—Resolved to Win War.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Movement, effort, and strain are the outstanding features of the new life of Russia. Everything is in motion, but the strongest current of all is in one direction, the direction of establishing genuine liberty and creating a very free and powerful Russia secure against attack from without and within.

Here in Petrograd we live through a hundred emotions in a day. Here we have our moments of annoyance, vexation, and chagrin. There is always an undercurrent of anxiety. Alertness never slackens. There are no cheap comforts, no facile and trivial delights. It is a great and splendid struggle with deep joy at the heart of it and a constant feeling that now at last work and effort are worth while.

It is a testing time that appeals to the finest qualities in men, but one of the most cheering revelations of the time is that these qualities often and suddenly spring forth in most unexpected places. The forces of good and evil now have a clear field, and the forces of good are steadily gaining the upper hand. Of course there is folly. Of course there is ignorance and fanaticism. But none of us living here could have imagined, with all our affection for the Russian people, that they possessed such reserves of energy, fine reasonableness, and generous common sense. The Government is working hour by hour to clear up the abuses of the old régime and to lay firm foundations of the new order. In the face of the war and food problems this is a difficult task, but if the task can be accomplished the men supported by a free people will accomplish it.

Army at Front Fired With New Hope.

Great interest is centred in the army. News of the revolution occasionally reached the front in confused form and here and there caused disturbance. But the army has a very strong mentality of its own. The bond between officers and soldiers is much closer at the front in presence of the enemy than in the garrisons in the interior and the soldiers on the whole are little disposed to listen to the extremists, although their delight at the changed régime was deep and genuine.

A friend who has just returned from an important sector of the western front tells me that in that particular district the news was received with a kind of solemn joy. The corps commander announced to the troops the abdication of the Czar and the establishment of a provisional government. A thanksgiving service was held and a great parade of all the troops, to whom the General made a stirring speech. It is curious that when the delegates arrived from Petrograd and wished to speak to the soldiers apart from the officers the men said: "No, we and the officers fought together and whatever you have to say you must say to us all together." There was no talk of peace. On the contrary the hope of victory flamed up. "We can fight now that they have taken the traitors from our necks," said the soldiers.

Today's reports from the commanders at the front indicate that the first danger of disorder is past and that the troops are entering into the true spirit of the new régime.

The War Office here, under the leadership of M. Gutchkoff, is rushing through at great speed a number of important military reforms. The supreme direction of the army is to be concentrated in a war council, consisting of the Ministers of War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs, who will be in constant touch with the Ministers of Railways and Agriculture, the last to give special advice and information in the matter of food supplies. It is not yet decided who is to be the new Commander in Chief. In the meantime the appointment of the brave, energetic, and popular General Letchitsky as commander on the western front in place of General Evert gives general satisfaction.

The Russian War Office has renewed its youth. Under the old régime new ideas, dictated by the obvious necessities of the war and the bitter experience of all the Allies, fell for the most part on stony soil. Intrigue, inertia, and a score of other deadening influences presented insuperable barriers to effective and thoroughgoing reform. There were ideas in plenty. Intelligence was never lacking, but to force through reforms in the teeth of the obsolete system was a herculean task.

Now, all the reserves of youth, energy, and intelligence in the staff have been enlisted and reforms long overdue are being put into immediate effect, with the result that the organization of the Russian Army is being brought closely into line with that of the Allies.

The change from the long delays and hopeless procrastination of the old régime is startling, yet it is less surprising to residents here than it will probably appear to outsiders. Modern, intelligent Russia was here all of the time, full of ideas, full of the best impulses, but chafing and fretting under a humiliating bondage which constantly checked initiative. Now it has its opportunity.

Combating German Espionage.

I must repeat, too, that the work of combating German espionage is now greatly simplified and is being pursued very actively for political as well as for military reasons, since the German agents are too ready to take advantage of the popular excitement to foment

Continued on Page 2.

Manchuria, Armed, Reported Safe at an English Port.

The American liner Manchuria, the second armed American vessel to pass through the submarine zone, has arrived safely at an English port, according to a cable dispatch received here yesterday. She left about twenty-four hours ahead of the St. Louis with mails and 15,000 tons of cargo, but did not carry any passengers. Apparently the voyage across the Atlantic was without incident so far as submarines were concerned, and the Manchuria made the run at an average speed which is about her average between Yokohama and San Francisco when she was in the Pacific Mail service.

The news of the safe arrival of the Manchuria is of considerable interest to New York because her crew of 80 officers and men have their homes here and her speed through the danger zone would be about five knots slower than that of the St. Louis. In addition she was bound to a different port which was considered to be more dangerous to approach. The Manchuria is commanded by Captain Adrian Zeeder.

By CARL DICKEY.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A BRITISH PORT, March 26, (Delayed by Censor.)—Unmolested and apparently unsighted by German submarines, the St. Louis, the first armed American liner to cross the zone closed to navigation by Germany's U-boat blockade edict, docked early this morning.

Taking every precaution to avoid trouble, and every precaution also that if trouble and a brush with a submarine were unavoidable, American rights should be upheld and American citizens protected by force of American guns, the St. Louis zigzagged across the forbidden zone. She sighted no submarines throughout the voyage.

The actions of the officers of the liner and of the American naval crew indicated that every precaution was to be taken against running into needless danger. It was apparent that the heavily armed St. Louis was not looking for fight, but that she was determined to protect upon a moment's notice her cargo of foodstuffs and the lives of her passengers and crew.

Dark Nights and Heavy Fogs.

Running dark and with watches doubled, the ship's officers and American naval men were aided in their safety measures by heavy fogs and moonless nights. All realized the extreme danger of crossing the zone, where the wreckage of other torpedoed steamships was seen floating, and all seemed to know that the issue of peace or war flew at the taffrail with the American flag.

For three days preceding the liner's arrival at her port the gun crews remained at their posts continuously, and vigilance was unbroken. Almost boldly, and certainly unflinchingly, the armed American vessel held her daylight course through the most dangerous part of the zone, although she zigzagged and took every other possible precaution against surprise. Her gun crews were ready, too, to act instantly.

Before the voyage was half finished every one of the eighteen lifeboats was swung from the davits to the level of the promenade deck and made ready for any emergency. The boats were stocked with food and stimulants, and great piles of blankets were kept on deck ready to be thrown into them if an alarm was given. Lifemats and spars were piled on all decks.

As the barred zone was entered Captain Hartley crowded his twenty-year-old ship to the limit of her speed, and the creeking of her braces and deckhouse told of the great strain she was under. Instead of working eight hours in twenty-four the stokers consented to double shifts of six hours on and six off, under the encouragement of a bonus in pay and two tots of rum to a shift instead of the regular tot every other day.

Made Up Lost Time.

Under this driving the ship was able to pick up time lost on a stop of several hours early in the voyage and another

Continued on Page 5.

THE GREENBRIER — White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the race. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

RACED THROUGH WAR ZONE

Armed Liner Zigzagged at Top Speed for Three Days.

LIGHTS HIDDEN, BOATS OUT

Nervous Passengers Sat Up for 48 Hours Ready for Any Sudden Attack.

FORMED INTO DOG WATCHES

Arrival of Big Cargo Steamer, Slower Than the Liner, Reported Here.

German Chancellor to Discuss Foreign Affairs In a Speech to the Reichstag on Thursday

BERLIN, March 27, (via London.)—The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, is expected to speak tomorrow in the upper house of the Prussian Diet, and on Thursday in the Reichstag. In the first of these speeches he will probably deal with internal reforms in Prussia, and his speech in the Reichstag will deal with foreign affairs.

AMSTERDAM, March 27, (via London.)—A crisis has broken out in the Conservative Party ranks in the upper chamber of the Prussian Diet "over the speech of Count Yorck von Wartenburg and the attitude of the party leader, Herr von Buol, who are both opposed to the Chancellor's idea of reform," says a Berlin dispatch to the Kölnische Zeitung.

Both the members have resigned their leaderships, the dispatch adds.

Denmark Likely to Bar Our Armed Ships

COPENHAGEN, March 27, (via London.)—The Danish Government has not replied to the inquiries from Washington regarding the admission of armed American merchantmen to Danish ports, but the indications are that it will follow the example of Holland in barring them.

The American Minister, Dr. Maurice Egan, has had several conversations on this subject with the Foreign Office, but has not cited a precedent which the Danish authorities regard as adequate to justify reversal of the present policy.

NAVY INTENSIFIES RECRUITING WORK

Parade of Sailors and Marines, with a Band and Drum Corps, Stirs Brooklyn.

TENTS IN PUBLIC SQUARES

Naval Reserve Clerical Facilities Still Inadequate—Other Delays Denied by Officers.

After the manner of the English and to stimulate enlistments in the United States Navy, in response to the appeal by Secretary Daniels, the authorities at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn began a campaign yesterday with a parade of 700 marines and bluejackets from the battleship Arizona. The parade went through the principal streets of the downtown section of Brooklyn, along the Heights, and thoroughfares in the vicinity of Borough Hall.

In front of the hall recruiting tents were raised and this was done in City Hall Park in Manhattan, also. From all the recruiting stations autos were sent out decked with flags and banners.

Under the command of Lieut. Commander W. S. Adamson, the marines and jackies marched to the strains of lively music by a band, accompanied by a fife and drum corps. Within a short time after the parade left the Sands Street gate of the navy yard it was followed by a crowd of men and boys, who accompanied it throughout the march.

Along the streets where the parade passed many householders waved flags and people on the sidewalks cheered. Every block had its number of enthusiasts.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant at the navy yard, said last evening he had no figures to show the result of the first day's campaign, but he was sanguine.

At the office of the United States Navy Publicity Bureau, 318 West Thirty-ninth Street, Manhattan, Lieut. Commander Bennett said it was too early to give out any figures regarding the response to the President's call for enlistments. Two or three days, he said, would be necessary to make comparisons.

Women Volunteer in Navy.

Offers of service to the navy are not confined alone to men. Interest in that branch of the Government service shown by women elsewhere in the country was manifested by Brooklyn women yesterday. At the navy recruiting station at 115 Flatbush Avenue there were twenty applications received by women who desired to become nurses or stenographers. Their applications were sent to the Naval Coast Defense Reserve.

Officers in charge of naval recruiting stations in Manhattan denied yesterday that the work of enlistment was being seriously impeded by inadequate clerical facilities. They said they were handling applicants as fast as could be expected, yet eleven enlistments were the total for the day at the recruiting headquarters, 24 East Twenty-third Street. A number of others passed the physical tests and promised to return and sign their enlistments later in the week. In all, about seventy men were examined yesterday at the headquarters.

While the navy proper deprecated the reports that the small clerical forces were affecting the enlistments, conditions continued to be admittedly unsatisfactory at the Naval Reserve recruiting office at 26 Cortlandt Street. It was again crowded with applicants for service with the auxiliary, submarine-chasing, and patrol fleets, but of more than 100 men who applied only about half were examined, and of these twenty-five were accepted. The office could enroll anywhere from 100 to 150 men every day if the Navy Department would detail enough officers to handle the rush. Yesterday two additional enrolling officers appeared, but six more were still needed.

Come from Up-State to Enlist.

Enlistments for the navy in the Eastern Department are now averaging about forty-four a day. There are seventeen recruiting stations and eighty-seven sub-stations in the department.

Twelve men, six of them from up-State, were enlisted yesterday at the Marine Corps recruiting headquarters, 24 East Twenty-third Street. Captain Frank E. Evans, in charge of the station, said that 17,400, the full number allowed the corps, would be in service by July. Re-enlistments are more numerous, and the percentage of desertions has been much smaller.

Of the six men from the city who were among the latest to enlist in the ma-

Continued on Page 2.

SPRING FASHION GUIDE of New York Evening Post ready. Sent FREE.—Advt.

STOPS MUSTER-OUT OF GUARDSMEN

War Department Holds Up 22,000 Militiamen Who Were to Have Been Relieved.

MANY KEPT NEAR BORDER

Washington Hears of German Mobilization at Torreon—45,000 Guardsmen Held.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Orders issued by the War Department today, under instructions from President Wilson, placed an additional force of 22,000 National Guardsmen at the disposal of the Government for an indefinite period. This was accomplished when the muster-out of all the National Guard organizations that remained in the Federal service from the Mexican border mobilization was ordered suspended.

A careful checking up of the strength of the National Guard commands now mustered into the Federal service under President Wilson's orders of yesterday and Sunday places the number of men brought back into the service of the National Government at 23,000, which, with the total of 22,000 whose muster-out orders were suspended today, brings the total number up to 45,000 men.

There are about 150,000 men in the National Guard of the country. Thus, nearly a third of the total strength is in the Federal service. Only eleven States are without militia commands in the Federal service tonight. They are Florida, Kansas, Maine, Louisiana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Utah.

The action taken today will enable the army to strengthen its position along the Mexican border and to guard against any possible contingency from that quarter. A considerable number of the men held in Federal service by today's suspension of orders are in border States or close to the border, the balance being en route to their home States on trains, or in armories at home. There were seventeen regiments of infantry in the troops affected by today's orders, as well as cavalry, artillery, engineers, signal, and field hospital forces.

Germans Active in Mexico.

Confidential advices reached Washington today that German subjects had been assembling in suspiciously large numbers at Torreon, Mexico, and that many of them probably were German reservists. For the Carranza Government to permit Mexican soil to be utilized as a base for military operations against the United States would violate neutrality and raise a most serious issue between the two Governments. Mexican Government officials have ridiculed the suggestion of an alliance with Germany against the United States in the event of war, but information reaching Washington has indicated that Germans are now being held in high favor and welcomed in Mexico. Whether the decision to hold up the muster out of National Guard commands had any origin in the activities of Germans now rushing into Mexico from this country, Cuba, and South America, in large numbers, it was impossible to ascertain tonight.

Three of the States covered by today's orders are Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Nearly five regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery from these States will be used along the border, in addition to certain other troops whose identity is not disclosed. The only information obtainable from the War Department regarding these regiments is that they are to be utilized for general purposes of police protection against possible interference with military channels and instrumentalities. The mobilization points of the various militia units are withheld by the War Department, the higher officials of which have asked that such details be withheld from publication. The War Department's statement follows:

The muster out of all National Guard organizations in Federal service has been suspended. These organizations are as follows:

Arizona—First Infantry.

New Mexico—First Infantry; Battery A.

Alabama—First, Second, and Fourth Infantry; First Regiment Cavalry; 1 field hospital.

Colorado—1 field hospital, 1 Signal Corps company, 3 troops cavalry.

Georgia—First, Second, and Fifth

Continued on Page 2.

COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE. Now "The Willow Tree." Bltz 8127.—Advt.

ISSUES REPLY TO HITCHCOCK

White House Denies That President Committed Himself to Senator.

MAY ASK WAR DECLARATION

Growing Belief at Capital That Wilson Will Call for Most Drastic Action.

NATION TO MAKE WAR LOANS

Any Financial Aid to Allies to be Extended Direct by the Federal Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—At a two hours' session of the Cabinet this afternoon the situation confronting the nation with regard to Germany was discussed with particular reference to the problem of providing the means of carrying on the war. It is expected that no difficulty will be experienced in getting funds for the temporary needs of the United States and that plenty of time will be afforded for the enactment of legislation providing a steady flow of money with which to conduct operations. A plan for raising the heavy additional revenue required will be worked out after the assembling of Congress in extra session on April 2.

After the Cabinet meeting it was said that the matter of providing money for the Allies with which to carry on the war had been considered but no concrete plan was offered. It was made plain, however, that the Administration would not turn over to any banking firm or group of bankers the handling of any loan for the benefit of the Entente Governments, but would handle it directly through the Treasury Department or the Federal Reserve Board. Judged by what was said, it apparently is the purpose of the Administration to place American credit at the disposition of the Allies and do everything possible to help them in defeating Germany.

Says Wilson Is Undecided.

This knowledge is inconsistent with the interpretation placed on a statement of Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, after he had talked with President Wilson today, that the President had "an open mind" as to the course he would follow in dealing with the German situation. The impression gathered by some of those who asked Senator Hitchcock about his interview with the President was that Mr. Wilson had not determined whether it was wise for the Government to enter into war with Germany.

Afterward the statement was authorized at the White House that the President had invited suggestions, but had not committed himself to any course in his talk with Senator Hitchcock.

All that is being done by the Government in the way of military preparation and all that is known of what went on at the Cabinet meeting with reference to financing the Entente cause, tend to show that the President and his advisers have made up their minds that national honor demands that the only course for the Government to take is war with Germany and to do everything within its power to assist in the defeat of the enemy.

Officials said today, while professing not to know what recommendations the President would make in his address to Congress next week, that they were convinced he would advocate a vigorous policy. In the opinion of some of them the President will go far beyond expectations in calling upon Congress to uphold national dignity and honor. It would not surprise them if he asked for a direct declaration of war, authorization of a heavy loan to the Allies, credit to enable him to call at least a million men into the army, and even recommend universal military service along the lines of the bill prepared by the Army General Staff, which provides for the enlistment of all boys when they reach the age of 19 years.

Ready to Go the Limit.

Some such vigorous course is necessary, it is contended, to make Germany realize that the United States is not to play a purely passive part in the war, but is ready to fight, and can be depended on to make sacrifices of men and money to overcome any advantage that Germany may gain from now on. While high officials are extremely reticent as to what is to be done, their hints all indicate that once war is officially declared the United States will go the limit if the Allies deem it necessary in order to compass Germany's defeat. A remark made the other day by one of the President's advisers that, "if we go in, we will go in up to the hilt," is being repeated as evidence of the spirit that animates the Administration.

There are rumors, of course, that there is hesitation in determining the scope and character of American participation in the conflict. It is being asserted that three plans of procedure are under consideration, and that one of these is the adoption of a Congressional resolution merely indorsing the action of the President in arming merchant ships and placing at his disposal a heavy credit to be used in the event of war with Germany, but leaving open the question of whether the two nations are at peace or at war. Should such a resolution

proposed from any quarter it probably would meet with vigorous and indignant opposition.

The two other plans said to have been suggested are the adoption of a resolution declaring that a state of war exists between Germany and the United States or a resolution directly declaring war on Germany. The adoption of the direct declaration was discussed at the State Department conference yesterday between Secretary Lansing and members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and probably came in for consideration at today's Cabinet meeting.

President Wilson has not yet begun the actual drafting of his address to Congress. It was said today in the best informed quarter that he might not begin to write the document until the day before he appeared at the Capitol because he desired to take advantage of the very latest information concerning the situation. He has collected a large amount of data bearing on Germany's conduct of submarine warfare and her treatment of American citizens.

Hitchcock's Call Voluntary.

The visit of Senator Hitchcock to the White House today was at the Senator's own suggestion. Importance was attached to it by reason of the fact that Mr. Hitchcock is the second ranking member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, being junior only to Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, the Chairman. When Chairman Stone, in the closing days of the Sixty-fourth Congress, declined to support the President's armed neutrality bill, he turned its management on the floor over to Senator Hitchcock, who, while not in entire sympathy with its objects, made a fight for its passage in the face of the determined filibuster engineered by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin. Before it became known that Mr. Hitchcock had requested the interview with the President today it was surmised that the President had sent for him to discuss foreign affairs, purposely ignoring Chairman Stone. Mr. Hitchcock made known when he left the President that no slight to Senator Stone was involved.

Senator Hitchcock said he called to impress the President with the Western sentiment against "precipitate action."

"I wished that the President to know," he explained, "that I believe my own State and most of the people of the Western States are most desirous of avoiding a declaration of war or a declaration that a state of war exists until no other course remains open. I approve and I believe the country approves, of the steps taken toward defense—of complete preparations looking to war, if it becomes necessary."

GOVERNORS LAUNCH DEFENSE MEASURES

Vermont Executive Asks for $1,000,000 to Equip Troops—Maine Appropriation Started.

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 27.—Governor Graham today asked the Legislature for an appropriation of $1,000,000 for State and national defense. In an address before the joint assembly the Governor said this fund was needed to enable Vermont to furnish more than its quota of national guard.

Governor Graham declared that the time had come to cease talking and to act, and that Vermont, as usual, would do more than her part. He requested the Legislature, which had expected to adjourn this week, to remain in session at least until April 2, "as the President may bring to the attention of the country at that time matters that require further legislative action upon your part." The State, he said, should see to it that its soldiers were properly equipped before being sent into the field.

PORTLAND, Me., March 27.—An immediate appropriation by the Legislature of $1,000,000 for defense was recommended by the State Committee on Public Safety today. Resolutions also were adopted urging Maine Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the adoption of a resolution declaring that a state of war exists with Germany. A telegram was sent to President Wilson assuring him of the loyal support of the State of Maine in every effort to defend the honor and safety of the United States.

CONCORD, N. H., March 27.—Governor Keyes today appointed a Committee on Public Safety consisting of 100 citizens to co-operate with the civil and military authorities in the work of preparedness. The committee includes ex-Governor Rolland H. Spaulding, Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College; Richard Cooney, President of the State Federation of Labor; Winston Churchill, Ralph D. Paine, the Mayors of all the cities, and the editors of the principal newspapers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 27.—Governor James M. Cox issued a proclamation today, calling upon the citizens of Ohio to prepare for war. "It is unnecessary to elaborate upon the turbulent conditions of the world. We are so closely related to them that any surrender to the free and easy idea that things will turn out all right would be plain incompetence," the proclamation reads.

The Governor urges conservation of natural resources and intensive farming and gardening of vacant lots in cities.

Officials of every railroad running into Ohio were in conference at the Governor's office today relative to plans for the transportation of troops in Ohio and the protection to railroad property.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 27.—The Iowa House and Senate Military Committees today favorably reported out a measure for a military census of the State. The House Committee also reported out a bill giving the Governor $500,000 for military purposes.

DENVER, Col., March 27.—Governor J. C. Gunter announced today he would appoint a committee of five members to mobilize the military resources of the State in preparation for a call for volunteers. One member will be appointed from the ranks of organized labor, one from the manufacturers, one from the railroads, and two others to be determined later, the Governor said.

URGES WAR WITH FULL VIGOR

Defense Society Demands All Necessary Co-operation with the Allies.

The following resolution was adopted last night by the Board of Trustees of the American Defense Society at a meeting presided over by Joseph H. Colt, Chairman of the board:

Whereas, The President has called Congress to assemble on April 2 to recognize and prepare to prosecute the war which Germany has begun against us, and

Whereas, The defense and ultimate safety of the country demand that the utmost resources of the nation be utilized, and that the war be prosecuted with all possible force,

Resolved, That the American Defense Society demands immediate mobilization of the full fighting strength of the nation on land and sea, and such prompt and vigorous prosecution of war as the needs of the Allies and the ends of honor, justice, and permanent peace demand.

Adoption of the resolution introduced by James D. Ellsworth, a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Defense Society, was unanimous.

MOVE YARD, SAYS GOETHALS

Naval Plant at Brooklyn, He Thinks, Should be in Jersey.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, speaking last night at the annual dinner of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce, said that in the development of the Port of New York to meet future conditions the navy yard, now at Brooklyn, should be on the New Jersey side, and that if the great bridges were destroyed the yard would be rendered practically useless.

Speakers who had preceded him had characterized the Port of New York as out of the competitive class so far as the United States was concerned, but General Goethals took a somewhat different view. While discussing the Panama Canal and the efforts that New Orleans was making to wrest commerce from this city he said that the position which the Port of New York took in the future would depend largely on what was done here to meet the developments of commerce.

The Panama Canal, he said, was not the only factor, and the new Barge Canal was even more important. If any steps were being taken at this time to accommodate the commerce of the Barge Canal, he said, he did not know what they were.

NAVY LEAGUE PLANS TO RECRUIT 100,000

Will Raise $2,000,000 to Start Fund for Their Dependents.

HOW CANADA "DID HER BIT"

Sir Herbert Ames Tells Members of Raising 400,000 Men and $21,000,000 for Their Families.

The Navy League of the United States yesterday formally launched its campaign to recruit 100,000 men for the naval forces of the Government and to raise a war relief fund for the maintenance of the dependents of the volunteers. Sir Herbert B. Ames and Commodore Aemilius Jarvis, who have had charge of such work in Canada, are in this country at the invitation of the league to give Americans the benefit of their experience. They spoke yesterday at a Navy League luncheon at the Bankers' Club and at a national service meeting held under the league's auspices at the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

At the luncheon members of the league promised they would get to work without delay. Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the league, said he was sure the war relief fund could be started with $2,000,000 raised from 110 men—$100,000 from each of ten men and $10,000 from each of 100 men. He added that the league itself would meet the administrative expenses of raising and disbursing the fund.

It was announced that the league had reported to the Navy Department for duty and had been commissioned to recruit for the naval service, raise the war relief fund, furnish articles of clothing and equipment for the naval forces, and procure enrollments in the Naval Reserve. In raising and distributing the relief fund, it was stated, the league will work in harmony, and to an extent co-operate, with the American Red Cross.

Sir Herbert Ames told how Canada had raised an army of 400,000 men and $21,000,000, with $14,000,000 pledged in addition for the support of their dependents.

"No country was more unprepared for war in the Summer of 1914 than was Canada," he said. "Our navy consisted of two training ships, our army of 5,000 men, and our militia, now considered more or less of a joke. We have paid severely for our unpreparedness, but have recruited an army of 400,000 men, of whom about 300,000 have been sent overseas. Of the remainder, 50,000 are physically fit and ready to go, and 60,000 were found unfit for work at the front.

Estimating the population of Canada at 8,000,000 and that of the United States as thirteen times as great, if your country had made a parallel effort in the two and a half years in which we have been working you would have raised an army of more than 5,000,000 men, of whom 4,000,000 would have been sent overseas. Canada has raised $525,000,000 for the war, part of which has been spent by the Dominion and part of which has been loaned to the British Government. In addition to this, the Parliament just adjourned has appropriated $500,000,000, making a total of $925,000,000. If the United States had paralleled Canada's effort you would have raised $12,000,000,000.

"As soon as we began to raise our army we found ourselves confronted with the problem of the caring for the wives and other dependents. The Government pays each soldier $33 a month, and grants a separate allowance of $20 a month to a soldier's wife or widowed mother. Also each soldier makes an assignment of $10 a month out of his salary to his dependents. Thus the family of a soldier receives $35 a month.

"Something had to be done to provide for those families which were unable to live on $35 a month. Through organized effort we have been able to make sure that not one soldier's wife need suffer because her husband has enlisted. We are now spending out of this patriotic fund about $1,000,000 a month and caring for between 50,000 and 60,000 families.

"Every one in Canada is taking a pride in doing his bit to help. Thousands of Canadians are proudly wearing one of our pins, which bears this inscription: 'I am keeping my man at the front'—and it costs $20 a month to wear that pin."

Colonel Thompson said the pay of men in the navy was 70 cents a day, and Congress should provide a separation allowance such as Canada does. He was sure, however, that a large fund would be necessary to guarantee to each man that his dependents would be provided for, and he announced the Navy League's intention of raising such a fund.

"I don't like to speak of friction," said Colonel Thompson, "but I must say that a little friction has developed between the league and some of the smaller people in the Red Cross, who feel that we are encroaching on their territory. I wish to say positively that the heads of the Red Cross are in entire harmony with us, and the two organizations are working in harmony."

Commodore Jarvis, who has been commissioned by the Canadian Government to raise 5,000 men for service in the British Navy, told how, by organizing the most patriotic men in each community, using 3,000 banks as depositories for reading matter and recruiting centres, enlisting the co-operation of the churches and moving picture theatres, and conducting a vigorous follow-up campaign, by speakers, his organization had obtained more than 4,000 volunteers since last November, of whom 2,000 had passed the severe physical test for service.

Among those present at the luncheon were: Perry Belmont, G. Elder Adams, William G. McAdoo, Sidney Ballou, K. M. Bennett, E. A. Bennett, M. N. Brickner, S. B. Chapin, Charles G. Curtis, Warren Delano, W. B. Duncan, H. Fahnestock, Rear Admiral Fiske, S. R. Guggenheim, William Guggenheim, Walter Jennings, Adolph Lewisohn, Howard W. Maxwell, Joseph Osler, George H. Peet, Stephen Pell, Captain Charles L. Poor, Ogden Mills Reid, Theodore Roosevelt, Herbert L. Satterlee, Mortimer Schiff, Herbert A. Sherman, George L. Sheldon, F. K. Sturgis, J. F. Tams, J. S. Tichmor, and William Ziegler, Jr.

27 MORE BOATS FOR AUXILIARY

Capt. Harrington Enrolls Them and Offers Them for Defense.

Commander Matthew J. Harrington of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps appeared at the naval auxiliary registering office yesterday afternoon and placed at the disposal of the Government twenty-seven motor boats which he had personally induced the owners to enroll for war service. Not only will the boats be available, but, in many instances, the owners themselves will man them if a call comes. The work of Captain Harrington, it was pointed out, had shown what one energetic man could do for the country.

The boats offered to the Government through Captain Harrington are as follows:

Names and Owner.	Length, Feet.
Katirzel, Jonas A. Hagemeyer	44.0
Rube II., Charles C. Wildner	40.0
Dorothy, Niels Toelberg	40.0
Ora III., Arthur Garfield Hays	48.0
Mon, William J. Moran	48.4
Teo, W. T. Wheeler	40.0
Monica, J. J. and M. M. McCarthy	38.5
Intrepid, H. F. Pudiger	36.1
Daisy, Charles A. Schiffmacher	35.0
Trio, John Pierson	30.0
Record, Charles L. Edwards	36.0
Fro, Oscar R. Foster	32.0
Nirvana, F. G. Suffield	26.0
Sea Horse, Joseph F. Mallard	31.0
CCIX., W. C. Wilson	25.4
——, George R. Wendeburg	15.0
Marathron, Christopher Gans	20.0
Adelaide, Frank Hiwat	36.6
Lillian M., Norman Wiggleworth	25.0
Catherine M., John von Holt	38.0
Edietha, E. B. Power	36.6
Neva II., T. W. Flowers	35.0
Margaret G., Bert C. Karseboom	22.0
Ruby, L. V. Gatterdam	24.6
Kitty C., Ernest B. Cruger, Sr.	30.6
Missie C., Edwin B. Cruger	26.0

The plans of the United States Navy call for a total of 750 privately owned boats of various kinds and 10,000 civilians to man them for the defense of the New York naval district.

KAISER'S FLEET A MENACE.

Even After the War, Says Fiske, Germany Might Send Navy Here.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, told the Navy League of the United States in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night, that in his opinion the chances were at least even that Germany would be better off after the war than before—perhaps in a position where she would be able to send her fleet to this side of the Atlantic Ocean. The speech had been submitted to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and before it was delivered Admiral Fiske had received word that the Secretary had approved it.

"If Germany is beaten, our whole danger will pass away for the present," the Admiral said. "But as the chances seem even that she will not be beaten we must visualize the fact that her fleet is twice as powerful as ours. The superiority in ships, &c., was not quite as great as two to one when the war started, but it was greater than two to one in the number of trained officers and men and organization and strategical skill. In the Summer of 1918 the German fleet is to be put on a footing of a kind that we shall not be able to carry out until our battle cruisers shall have been drilled in our fleet—that is, not before 1920.

"It seems only common sense that we should build up a fleet as rapidly as we can, especially those parts in which it is weak; and more especially those weak parts that can be straightened the most quickly. Our main weaknesses are four: First, lack of battle cruisers; second, lack of a trained General Staff such as Germany has; third, an insufficient number of trained officers and men, and, fourth, aeronautics.

"We are doing the best we can to get battle cruisers, and Congress has established an office of naval operations which is now being developed. Therefore, we are doing the best we can to overcome the first two weaknesses named; but, it will take some years to overcome them adequately.

"As to the third weakness, the lack of trained officers and men, we have undertaken to overcome that. Congress has increased the number of midshipmen allowed at the Naval Academy and also the number of enlisted men. Something has got to be done to persuade men to enlist.

"It is no small thing to ask men to join an unprepared navy on the brink of war, and the most valuable men are the hardest to get. I do not believe we shall get men quickly enough in the present condition of affairs without making provisions for the men who enlist, as our friends in Canada have done. But remember two things: Remember the pecuniary sacrifice they have to make, and also remember the pecuniary sacrifices you will have to make if the lower part of New York is shelled for one hour by one battle cruiser; if New York is bombarded for one day by fifty airplanes, if our coast is blockaded by a German fleet, if Germany lands 100,000 men in Massachusetts Bay. Gentlemen, we need 100,000 more enlisted men in the navy, not untrained men, but trained men. We need them at this moment."

After the Admiral's speech, Colonel R. M. Thompson, President of the league, walked to the front of the stage and said

"I say we are at war with Germany. If we are at war with Germany, our task is to beat Germany, to put an end to her frightfulness, put her in a condition where she can no longer endanger the good of mankind. They don't want our fleet right now. But they do want merchant ships, munitions, and credit, and we can furnish those things."

TO TAKE CARE OF SOLDIERS.

Philadelphia Trust Co. Will Continue to Pay Men Who Enlist.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27. — The Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Trust Company voted today to continue the company's policy of carrying at full pay any of its employes who might respond to a call for the defense of the United States.

Jobs at equal pay are assured to each employe who is called into active service, each of whom also retains the benefit of the company's pension plan. The company also agrees that it will pay one year's salary to the dependents of any employe who loses his life in the service, thus giving those who enlist the same benefits which the group insurance plan maintained by the company extends to those who remain at

WAR COUNCIL RUNS RUSSIA'S ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

anarchy. The lists of secret police agents supply useful material and the lists of arrested agents published yesterday contain the name of at least one man who made himself prominent as an agitator among the throng that flocked into the Duma during the revolutionary days last week.

Another great question of the moment is the food problem. It has only now become clear how near Russia was to a catastrophe in the matter of food supplies. The disorganization was very nearly as complete as it could possibly be. The new Government was faced with serious difficulties, but here again energy, good-will, and a sense of mutual responsibility open up a prospect of solution.

The peasants are responding to the appeals of the Government. In some instances peasant communities have sent in gifts of corn for the army, and a large number of communities have telegraphed to M. Shingareff, Minister of Agriculture, that they are sending supplies of their hoarded corn to the railway stations.

The system of rations is being introduced in the large towns, and in Petrograd curious organizations are springing up to facilitate equitable distribution. Each house—it must be remembered that Petrograd houses are big blocks of flats, each containing many families—elects representatives to the Food Committee of the ward, whose business it is to register the population and supplies, and so no one goes hungry. This is only one instance of numberless organizations of self-help springing up on every hand.

The Holy Synod has resigned in a body, which is the best thing these accomplices of Rasputin could do. A new synod is to be elected immediately, and its first work will be to prepare for the speedy convocation of a Church Council, which will discuss urgent problems of church reform.

From all over Russia comes news of the enthusiastic welcome of the new régime. Excesses so far have been strikingly rare. A thrill of delight has passed through the subject nationalities. I have just glanced through a number of non-Russian newspapers containing the first news of liberation.

The Armenians are exuberant.

In the Georgian papers there is a note of restrained joy and warm sympathy for Russia, which of late years rarely found expression among the Georgians.

The Mohammedan national leaders have joined the cadet party.

The Esthonians have held joyful meetings to celebrate the new freedom, but with their characteristic practical sense have set seriously to work on the food problem. In the Lettish press the dominant note is the recovery of Courland.

Ukrainian and Jewish papers which had been suppressed during the last two years are renewing publication.

There is no need to dwell on the manifold stirring of the new life in Finland.

RUSSIAN GRAND DUKES GIVE UP STATE LANDS

Formally Associate Themselves with Michael's Abdication and Adhere to New Regime.

PETROGRAD, March 27.—The Grand Dukes and the Royal Princes, in a joint telegram addressed to the provincial Government today, not only formally associated themselves with the abdication of Grand Duke Michael, but also turned over to the new Government their official wealth, namely, their holdings of crown lands and other state grants heretofore attaching to their station. The telegram reads:

"Grand Dukes Nicholas Nicholaievitch, Nicholas Michaelovitch, Alexander Michaelovitch and his family, Boris Vladimirovitch, Serge Michaelovitch, Georges Michaelovitch and Dmitre Constantinovitch, and Princes Gabriel Constantinovitch, Igor Constantinovitch and Alexander of Oldenburg, inspired by love of country, have associated themselves entirely in the considerations expressed in the act of abdication signed by Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch and express at the same time the firm resolution to support in every way the Provisional Government.

"As to their appanage the Grand Dukes express the opinion that in consequence of this act it becomes the property of the State."

LONDON, March 27.—A Reuter's Petrograd dispatch says that a special commission has begun an investigation of illegal acts committed by former Ministers, heads of departments and other officials of the old regime. About 600 machine guns have been found hidden in different parts of Petrograd.

At the first performance at the Marie Opera House since the revolution two members of the Duma Executive Committee addressed the audience from what was formerly the Imperial box. Delegates of the workmen and soldiers delivered speeches from another box.

According to the Bourse Gazette Rasputin's body has been burned near Petrograd.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, via Copenhagen, reports the arrest of three prominent Russian military officers, General Schiewan, who suppressed the revolution in 1905; General Siegel, who was military commander of Kharkov Fortress, and General Mrososovsky.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Conditions in Russia were reported by Ambassador Francis today to be steadily improving. Apparently the acceptance of the new Government by the Grand Dukes announced in press dispatches has been accompanied by a move favorable attitude on the part of the radical element, which, for a time it was feared, might start a counter-revolution against the moderates in control.

Reports to the department are steadily becoming optimistic about the future in Russia.

SEEK TO STIR RUSSIANS TO NEW REVOLUTION

Agitators Scatter Proclamations Urging a Massacre—Many Criminals Break Jail.

PETROGRAD, March 27.—The work of agitators, whose efforts are designed to hinder the successful accomplishment of the revolution, is becoming apparent with the subsidence of activity on the part of the military, which forced the supporters of the old regime to keep in hiding during the early days of the upheaval.

The indications of such work in Petrograd, which are indefinite in form, are confused with the possible designs of a horde of criminal prisoners who were released from the jails with political offenders. One definite instance has been recorded, however. Yesterday a motor car speeding along the streets scattered proclamations calling upon the people to undertake wholesale massacres of the intelligent classes. On other occasions, during the night time, similar cars have been running about without lights. The occupants of them are said to have fired on the militia. The militia is thoroughly alive to the danger of such counter-manifestations, and the commandant has issued strict orders for vigilance.

Strange chalk markings on the rear doors of apartments throughout the city are causing much uneasiness, and, in the absence of other explanations, they are being linked with the general mass of rumors and reports of efforts being made for a counter-revolution. From Kharkov, Kiev, and points along the Volga come reports of efforts on the part of the old secret police to stir up opposition to the new Government. The situation in South Russian cities has been complicated by the wholesale escape of desperate criminals, either consciously or otherwise, who are assisting in the disorganization fomented by enemies of the Government.

As an instance, while 50 military prisoners at Kharkov were being released 700 convicts made a dash for liberty. At Zhitomir the convicts mutinied, and a battle between them and the guards took place. At the Vintas prison, in the Kiev district, 300 desperate criminals escaped and were making their way toward Kiev, hunted by the new militia. Many of the men returned voluntarily, however, unwilling to complicate the task of the new Government.

ORDERS IVANOFF'S ARREST.

Executive Committee at Kiev Acts Against Famous General.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 28—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says the Executive Committee at Kiev has ordered the domiciliary arrest at a hotel there of General N. Ivanoff, former commander of the Russian armies in Volhynia and Galicia.

Government for instructions.

According to recent dispatches from Petrograd General Ivanoff was with the Czar when news of the revolution was brought to the monarch, and advised that he open the northern front to the Germans, so that the latter could deal with "this canaille," a proposition which the Czar was reported to have rejected with indignation, saying that he never would betray his country.

JEWS IN SUPREME COURT.

First of the Race Ever Appointed to a Russian Tribunal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 27.—According to exclusive telegrams to Russian correspondents at Copenhagen, the Jewish advocates, Grusenberg and Winawer, have been appointed members of the Russian Senate and of the Supreme Court. They are the first Jews who ever obtained a seat in a Russian tribunal.

Russian political fugitives who obtained amnesty left Copenhagen today via Malmoe and Haparanda with free passports. Their departure was very impressive, with speeches of a republican tendency, cheers for liberty, and the singing of the "Marseillaise."

The Russian Ambassador, Baron von Buxhoeveden, has received an order from his Government to remove the imperial eagle from the embassy building and the word imperial from stamps and documents.

It is reported from Finland that the new Minister of Finnish Affairs, Rodzicheff, has promised a safe return to all persons who at the beginning of the war were living in Germany.

The Russian Admiral, Mambimovo, yesterday, on board his warship in the harbor of Helsingfors, received a Finnish deputation and expressed the hope that the republican form of government would be introduced in Russia. Russia, he said, should be a new United States, and Finland should be as free as any single State of North America. The Admiral is an intimate friend of Minister Rodzicheff, and had just had a long conversation with him before his speech to the Finlanders.

Says Jews Are Misbehaving.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 28:—The Times Riga correspondent, after eulogizing the loyal spirit of the army, navy, and civilians in that region, says:

"I am grieved to state that the Jews are not behaving well. They have become citizens of free Russia, but they do not display a sense of responsibility befitting their new position. Similar complaints had reached me at Petrograd. Hotheaded, hysterical Jewish youths are playing into the hands of worse than demagogues and Russia's external enemies.

"The Jewish students at the University of Dorpat have established their own militia and are defying the authority of the local militia and the provisional Government. Under the influence of the resulting anarchy there has been bloodshed and destruction of property.

"If anarchy comes to Russia there is bound to be reaction, in which the Jews will be the first sufferers."

TAFT LAUDS REVOLUTION.

Calls Russian Movement First Great Triumph of the War.

Former President William H. Taft yesterday authorized the following statement of his view of the Russian revolution:

"The end of absolutism in Russia is the first great triumph of this war. That it could be accomplished without widespread violence and bloodshed is a marvel in history. The great Russian nation, under the influence of civil liberty, will blossom into a leading and useful and progressive member of the family of nations. Its freedom foreshadows, as we all hope, the end of the military dynasty whose ambition and whose present fight for existence are the only bar to peace, with Russia and Germany both under the rule of their people.

"This war, dreadful as it is, will not have been fought in vain, and abiding peace for the world will be at hand. Against our will and void of offense we of the United States have been forced into this struggle. Let us not hesitate now to unite with England, France, and their allies in their fight for mankind and to render them all the effective aid possible to hasten victory and a just and equitable peace."

EXILES SAIL FOR RUSSIA.

Gen. Korvanov, Erstwhile Cobbler, Leads a Party of Twenty.

Twenty Russian exiles sailed for Petrograd on the first steamship leaving this country after the revolution and will offer their services to their country for the war. The little band was headed by General Alexis Korvanov, who for fifteen years has been earning his living as Ivan Kovanoy, cobbler, in Hester Street, and waiting for a time when he could return to his native land.

General Korvanov, a man of medium height and build, with a trim black beard, is about 53 years old. He speaks English fairly well, but is more at home in French. He said that before entering the Russian Army he studied at the University of Moscow. He entered political life and in 1888 was made Chief of Police of Moscow. Two years later he was promoted by the Czar to be Governor of Kovno. In the Spring of 1902 the Grand Duke Michael became jealous of the recognition of his services by the Emperor and brought political charges against him which resulted in his being exiled to Siberia.

In July, 1896, General Korvanov was sent in charge of a company of prisoners to work on the new railroad in Manchuria. He escaped, and at Shanghai got a chance to work his way on a freighter to Yokahoma. While the vessel was anchored in the harbor of Nagasaki the crew mutinied. General Korvanov took the part of the officers, and in the fighting received a gash from a belaying pin which left a scar from his left eye to his left ear, a scar he still bears.

STOPS MUSTER-OUT OF GUARDSMEN

Continued from Page 1.

Infantry, Second Squadron and Troop A Cavalry, 1 field hospital.

Kentucky—First Infantry; Company B, Signal Corps; Ambulance Company 1.

Ohio—First Battalion Signal Corps, First, Second, and Third Field Hospitals; First and Second Ambulance Companies, First Battalion Field Artillery, First Battalion and Company B, Engineers.

North Carolina—Second Infantry, Troops A and B, Cavalry; Companies A and B, Engineers.

Virginia—1 squadron Cavalry.

Texas—Part of Fourth Infantry.

Government Needs Skilled Labor.

H. C. Coles, Secretary of the United States Civil Service for this district, made the following announcement last night:

"Machinists, riveters, boilermakers, flange turners, pattern-makers, shipsmiths, and other artisans and tradesmen are required for immediate service in the various navy yards and stations of the Government service, particularly at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Newport, Rhode Island, Boston, Massachusetts, and Philadelphia, Penn.

"Experienced men in these trades who are willing to accept employment with the Government should call at once at Room 818, Custom House, New York, N. Y."

Mr. Coles said the rate of pay at Government establishments was approximately the same as the local wage scale for similar employment; that the maximum rate in navy yards would be paid to qualified men, and that during the emergency employes willing to serve at least six months would be reimbursed for railroad transportation.

900 Try to Enroll in Bay State.

BOSTON, March 27.—Approximately 900 men applied for enlistment in the National Guard of this State within twenty-four hours of the President's call for mobilizing the Second and Ninth Regiments, the Adjutant General's office announced today. Returns are still incomplete, it was said, but an unofficial estimate placed the number accepted at 200. Upward of 5,000 men are still needed to complete the State forces.

ASKS FARMERS' AID WITH FOOD IN WAR

Careful Planting, Cutting Out Waste, and Conserving Surplus Urged by Houston.

MAXIMUM CROPS REQUIRED

Calls for Exceptional Efficiency—Seed Should Be Tested and Disinfected—Early Canning.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The farmers of America were appealed to by Secretary Houston today to join in agricultural preparedness measures, so that the country may not be handicapped by food shortage in its efforts to meet the international crisis. Elimination of waste, conservation of surplus, and attainment of maximum crop returns were outlined as imperative steps for strengthening agricultural resources.

"Both for economic and patriotic reasons," the Secretary said in a formal statement, "the American farmer should strive this year for the highest standard of efficiency in the production and conservation of food. Under the conditions in which this country now finds itself, it is important that everything practicable be done to increase the efficiency of agricultural activities during the coming season. It is desirable that throughout the country farmers confer among themselves on matters affecting the production of needed crops and that they consult freely with county agents, State Agricultural Colleges, and the Department of Agriculture."

The secretary's appeal was part of the campaign undertaken by the Department of Agriculture to mobilize the nation's agricultural resources. Assistant Secretary Vrooman in a statement several days ago outlined why the various sections of the country should become self-supporting through crop diversification, and pointed out also that much food might be supplied by cultivation of vacant city lots and yards.

Mr. Houston urged particularly that, as a means of preventing "conspicuous wastes" of important staple cereals, proper attention be given to the selection and safeguarding of seed for planting, the preparation of the land, and the care of the crop.

Precautions with Seed

"Under existing conditions," he said, "ever precaution should be taken, first, to reduce production wastes by testing seed sufficiently in advance to insure against the planting of dead seed; second, to treat with disinfecting dips all seed subject to diseases that can be prevented, such as the smuts of wheat, barley, oats, and rye, the losses from which are estimated conservatively at $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 in the average year; third, to prepare especially thoroughly for planting these vitally important cereal crops and to care for them as may be necessary during the season."

After discussing certain methods of planting cereals, the statement declared it was especially important to reduce the risk of waste through the action of disease or insects in Northern staple vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage, and onions. Pointing out that seed stocks are low, Secretary Houston suggested that all seed potatoes should be treated for scab before planting and that equipment for plant spraying should be on hand, it being added that "a widespread outbreak of blight throughout the important potato-producing districts (which fortunately rarely occurs except in restricted areas) might diminish production at the rate of 3,000,000 bushels a day during August and September if prolonged rainy weather should occur."

Preventable potato diseases, the Secretary said, frequently reduce the crop by from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels.

Waste of Fruits and Vegetables.

"Some of the most conspicuous crop wastes," the statement continued, "occur with fruits and vegetables, of which in normal years larger quantities usually are grown than the producers can market profitably. Frequently these losses are due indirectly to disease and insect injury, which lower their market value without reducing their food value materially if they can be utilized promptly by drying, canning, and other preservative methods. Under existing conditions every practicable step should be taken to protect these crops throughout the season and to utilize and preserve them as fully as possible when they have matured."

The statement declared that fruits and vegetables "which ordinarily it is inadvisable or unprofitable to conserve" should be systematically saved now. Canning, drying, and preserving operations, it added, should not be delayed until late Summer or Autumn, and family gardens should be planned to supply ample quantities of early maturing fruits and vegetables for preservation, as well as fresh products for immediate consumption.

"Because of the scarcity of tinplate and the high prices of tin cans," Secretary Houston continued, "it may be necessary in household preservation of food more extensively to put fruit and vegetables in other containers."

He urged that plans be made to perfect the storage of sweet potatoes in the Southern States, pointing out that about 10,000,000 bushels goes to waste through decay.

The Secretary suggested the preservation by drying for soup stock of such vessels as carrots, potatoes, and celery, and drying of surplus sweet corn. Many crops grown usually for soil improvement or forage, he declared, possesses large food value if utilized properly, and their utilization for human food and production "doubtless will be advisable." Such crops as soy beans, cowpeas, peanuts, kafir and other grain sorghums were mentioned specifically in this connection.

WILSON TO BE GREAT IN WAR, GERARD SAYS

Predicts He Will Excel Other Presidents in That Field as He Has Done in Peace.

GEN. WOOD GETS OVATION

Merchants' Association Cheer His and Governor's Call for Universal Military Service.

Rising to the patriotic appeals of Governor Whitman, Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Ambassador James W. Gerard, more than 2,000 members of the Merchants' Association of New York, at the Hotel Astor yesterday, clamored for defensive measures against Germany, and voiced their suppport of universal military training for the United States. There was a great outburst of cheers when Ambassador Gerard made the following declaration:

"We are today, it is useless to deny, standing near the edge of war, but it will be a satisfaction to all you gentlemen to know—and I can assure you of it, because I have been on the inside of all these negotiations; I have known everything that is going on, and I assure you that our President, Woodrow Wilson, has made every effort consistent with keeping an honorable peace to keep us out of this war. He is the greatest peace President that we ever had. But I am going to tell you something else. That is, before long you will find out that he will be the greatest war President that the United States of America ever had."

"America," was sung twice during the meeting, and loud acclaim followed a remark of William C. Breed, the Chairman, that the "acts of an unsought enemy" had become so flagrant that the time had arrived when it was necessary for the American people to "convert their patriotism into action."

Demonstration for General Wood.

Major Gen. Wood was actually forced to his feet by rousing calls for "Wood! Wood! Wood!" which rang through the ballroom after Mr. Gerard had concluded his eulogy to President Wilson. General Wood sought to remain in his seat, but the applause and cries for a speech continued with such force and persistence that he had to rise and speak.

Governor Whitman was the first to speak, Chairman Breed announcing in his introduction that the theme of the discussion would be compulsory universal military service, especially as provided for in the Chamberlain bill. Every guest present had a copy of the bill before him and was urged to send to his Congressman, his Senator, and even to the President a personal indorsement of the measure.

Governor Whitman praised the National Guard of New York and then said:

"But I would be untrue to myself, as well as to the State and the nation, if I concluded this brief address without going on record in absolute and unalterable opposition to our whole military system. We have builded in New York as well as elsewhere as there has never been a time when I did not feel that we are building on sand.

A Call for Universal Service.

"The one solid foundation upon which America's safety may be rested is instant and complete recognition of the great principle that the national defense is an obligation that rests upon every citizen. Gentlemen, I believe in universal training."

Bascom Little, Chairman of the Committee of National Defense of the National Chamber of Commerce, said that after traveling all over the country in the interest of national defense he had come to the conclusion that the whole country, with the possible exception of Alabama, was strong for preparedness and that the opponents of universal military service were "noisy but not numerous." Contrary to the general impression, he said, business men throughout the West believe in a universal military system as the only system which would put the responsibility of fighting on all alike.

Ambassador Gerard, who received three cheers on rising from his chair, said, in addition to his tribute to the President:

"There isn't any danger from militarism as long as we retain our democratic institutions. There is only danger from militarism when the military power supplants the civil."

General Wood said in part:

"I believe the people of the Middle West and everywhere else are fully appreciative of the needs. They are waiting for the word, that is all, and the word, I hope, will soon be given. Modern war is very serious business. All war is bad enough, but modern war means organization from the ground up."

He urged a systematic mobilization of industries to meet the needs of the army. On this point he said:

The Importance of Munitions.

"All this organization of our industries is a perfectly splendid thing. The purpose of that is to keep up this unending supply of munitions after war begins; but do not forget that that organization for supply must be preceded by the manufacture of supplies to start with.

"You must make your munitions in time of peace and, for the love of heaven, don't ever depend upon any Government system of manufacture. It will fail; it can do nothing else. You must go ahead, as Mr. Little and others of you are trying to do, and establish plants in the big industries, so that expansion can be almost instantaneous and the supply unending."

Referring to the criticism which he and other army officers inspired by preaching preparedness General Wood said:

"We preach preparedness because we want to visualize the unnecessary dead that are going to be yours if we do not prepare. That is why we preach preparedness. We know what is coming to you, and God pity you, if you don't take a lesson! They will be your dead in more senses than one, yours through neglect."

Senator Calder and the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis were present, but did not speak.

NAVY INTENSIFIES RECRUITING WORK

Continued from Page 1.

rines, two were machinists, one was a rubber maker, one a carpenter, one an electrician, and one a driver. Captain Evans said this was an indication of the kind of men that the service was getting.

Enlistments in the army have increased about 30 per cent., it was said at the recruiting stations. Captain Louis R. Dice, after a return from a tour of the stations, expressed satisfaction with the progress made. At 729 Sixth Avenue, the headquarters for the district, eighteen were passed Monday out of sixty applicants. At Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street fourteen out of fifty-two were successful. Eight were enlisted yesterday at the former station and six at the latter.

About a dozen applicants for enlistment in the navy were examined at the Harlem recruiting office on West 125th Street yesterday. Chief Quartermaster C. P. Cole found two men waiting when he opened the office in the morning. One was a civil engineer and the other a railroad engineer.

NAVAL UNITS FOR QUEENS.

J. P. Morgan's Brother-in-Law in Charge of Reserve Recruiting.

Herbert L. Satterlee, brother-in-law of J. P. Morgan, who is a Captain in the Naval Militia Reserve, yesterday authorized the organization of units in Queens Borough. Robeson L. Low, head of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company's banking department in J

O'RYAN WANTS TWO NATIONAL ARMIES

Enlarged and Federalized State Militia His Idea of New Service Requirements.

WITH REGULARS KEPT ON

Meeting of Guardsmen Hears Silently General Staff Expert's Condemnation of System.

The first day of a three-day national defense council of the National Guard Association of the United States developed a wide difference of opinion between the guard and regular army officers as to what should be done with the National Guard under universal military service. The council, which is the first meeting for public discussion held by the association in its nineteen years of existence, opened yesterday morning in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Mayor Mitchel welcomed the guard officers, and Governor Whitman spoke at the afternoon session. About forty States were represented.

Major General John F. O'Ryan, head of the National Guard of New York, delivered a long address, which was liberally applauded, in which he outlined the guard view of its future status. The gist of it was that when universal service is adopted it should be universal service in the National Guard instead of in the regular army. He recommended changing the name from the National Guard to the National Army.

Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, General Staff, U. S. A., Chief of the Militia Bureau of the War Department, spoke for the General Staff. But his ideas received little approval from the audience of about 1,000, composed principally of National Guardsmen and their friends and relatives.

Early in his talk General Mann announced that the Militia Bureau had steadfastly devoted itself to carrying out the provisions of the National Defense act of June last, to Federalize the militia, and had done so "under all sorts of discouragements, and, pardon me for referring to it, much unfriendly criticism and misunderstanding." He then said that among questions he had been asked was whether the militia was worth preserving. Its members should have all praise, he said, and "we shall continue to insist that in any plan to create another and better force, due consideration should be given to the rank and file of the guard who have served, even if they did only stand and wait. As to the system itself being worth preserving, I will answer by saying that it may be worth while for State purposes but not for Federal."

The ceiling of the large armory was covered with blue cloth, which served as a background for many clusters of American flags, and the appearance was striking and handsome. General O'Ryan at this juncture gazed steadily at the ceiling, while other officers favoring the plan to increase instead of obliterate the importance of the National Guard gazed at each other.

General Mann continued uninterrupted by any demonstration of approval, and said that dual control of a Federal military force would negative real efficiency for Federal purposes. He asked them to imagine the regular army under a system whereby the officers were elected by the men or appointed by State officials, and urged that it would be better to unite all under Federal control. Explaining the scheme under which the President called National Guardsmen to the Federal service in the last few days, he said:

"The number of troops summoned from each State is in direct relation to the shipyards, munition plants, and other industries which may need military protection. The President apparently reached the conclusion that as the Federal Government is responsible for the situation which creates the danger of internal disorders, it should also assume the burden of providing protection. Under this policy no State or private manufacturer will be called upon to bear the expense that should properly be borne by the Federal Government."

General Mann concluded by urging "team work" between National Guard and regular officers.

Governor Whitman declared that universal military training must be adopted. He did not pass upon the question of what the status of the National Guard should be, but argued that the entire national force should be unified and under national control for training as well as for service.

"You cannot cut the national defense up into forty-eight separate jobs," he said. "It is one big individual task. The obligation of national defense cannot be left to individual decision, for there are those who will not come forward, and a double burden is thus imposed upon the devoted few. I have been opposed to the volunteer system ever since the European war put upon me the duty of considering America's preparedness."

General O'Ryan declared that the most extraordinary aspect of the present situation in America was the "failure of our people adequately to sense Europe's armageddon of human slaughter, grief, and destruction."

He said the people apparently would not seriously consider the proposals that have been made by the General Staff regarding universal service in the regular army, the idea of militarism being unpopular here, and that nothing "in lieu of their own futilities" had been offered them. Nevertheless, he said, the people now realized the need for preparedness. The plan of bringing about general preparedness through the National Guard instead of the regular army he offered as a system which would produce efficiency and satisfy the demands of the people. He said the National Guard enrollment in this State had increased from 18,000 before the Mexican border service to 23,000 now, and that the regular army, despite an expensive recruiting campaign, showed a net gain of only 1,400 men during the same period.

"It was natural," he said, "that the guard expected to find in the bills now in Congress for universal service some relation to the system of Switzerland, which has been pleaded for so earnestly. On the contrary, the bills provide for the destruction of the only force in the country which resembles the Swiss system. Have no misconception concerning these proposed measures. They provide for the death and burial of the National Guard within a few years. You are to cease to exist—to be out of the way. On the other hand, in violation of the principles of correct military organization followed in countries like Switzerland, Australia, and New Zealand, where the maintenance of a professional army is prohibited by law, these measures provide for the continued expansion of the regular army and as an annex thereto a great conscript army to be officered and controlled from Washington."

The National Guardsmen realized, he went on, that the country should provide for compulsory military training, but that the regular army was not the proper organization upon which to build the new system. "It is only fair to say," he said, "that this view is shared by most regular officers." As it exists today, he thought the National Guard lacked the full peace-time Federal control essential for the utilization of the force as a basis for compulsory training. A few amendments to the Defense act, however, would remedy these deficiencies, he believed.

General O'Ryan outlined in detail a plan by which he said the desired results could be obtained through using the National Guard organization as a nucleus for universal service in the "national army" which he proposed should replace the present guard. The plan would give power to draft recruits at 19 years to make up the number of soldiers needed, the nucleus being formed by persons who volunteered at that age. He proposed three months of exacting field training as a begining for recruits, after which they would be assigned to companies in their home towns to continue training throughout the year. Three weeks of field exercises and target practice every Summer were included in the outline.

He said the regular army and the "national army" should be distinct and that there should be a "national army section" of the General Staff in Washington. This system, he said, would cost less than any other and would meet all requirements. A joint board of the regular army and the National Guard, he said, could work out all details of such a plan in ten days.

At the night session General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, said he had no sympathy with the plan to centralize all of the military power in Washington. It opened the door, he said, for possible future usurpation or autocracy. He urged that the present system of maintaining army, navy, and National Guard should be perfected, as an alternative.

Senator Blair Lee of Maryland also spoke. He also favored the retention of the National Guard system.

General Miles's topic was "The Physical Forces of the State and the Nation," at the evening session. He paid a tribute to the National Guardsmen as "noble citizens" and "heroic warriors," and said that he had no sympathy for the cry that had been raised against the army of the United States, or with the adverse criticism against the National Guard. He spoke of the horrors of the present European war, and said:

"I trust that when this war is over there will be intelligence enough, patriotism enough, in the civilized world to ring down the curtain upon that appalling tragedy and make it the closing scene in the terrible drama of war."

If this country were drawn into the war, however, General Miles said he hoped that we would not content ourselves with acting on the defensive. "The quickest way to end wars is effective, strong, offensive campaign," he said. "And if this nation in all its power and grandeur once arouses itself and exerts its full power, as I trust it will, I believe it would be possible to end that war inside of twelve months, if not inside of six."

He said that at the present time he would recommend that this country have a peace force of at least 190,000 men in its regular army, and that regiments should have a membership of 1,000 in peace and be recruited to 3,000 in war, or the war strength of the German regiments. He urged short-term enlistments for the regular army.

Secretary of War Baker had notified the officers in charge of the convention that he would come to New York to address them yesterday afternoon, but he sent a telegram that it was impossible for him to get away at that time.

The convention will continue at 10 o'clock this morning.

TO MUSTER IN 71ST TODAY.

Regiment Being Recruited Rapidly to War Strength.

The Seventy-first Regiment, which on Sunday was ordered to mobilize, will be mustered into the Federal field service today, it was said at the armory, Fourth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, last night. The men will be mustered in by company organizations, since they took the oath of allegiance to the Government individually at the time of the border mobilization last Summer.

Two companies are on duty daily at the armory, which is patrolled by armed sentries day and night. About 400 men are being fed there daily. The others are required to report for morning roll call, after which they are allowed to leave the armory for the day. The only thing required of them is that they remain in uniform and leave word where they may be reached at any hour.

Few members of the regiment are failing in the physical tests, since the border mobilization weeded out nearly all the unfit. The regiment is being recruited up to its war strength at the rate of about eighty a day. There are now 1,276 members of the regiment, and the full 1,400, it is believed, will be in uniform early next week.

Worse Than Belgium's Devastation Are the Horrors Left in France

Continued from Page 1.

one corner of the square. Over the ranks of soldiers one could see a detachment of cavalry advancing, all with drawn sabres, ready for action. The order was given for gaps to be made in the infantry ranks so the detachment could march across the square on to wherever they were going. They clanked through, making for the gap leading to a street on the opposite side, looking neither to the right nor left, not stopping to salute the flag. They numbered about a score, and grouped in their centre, walking with downcast eyes and a hang-dog air, were a hundred German prisoners. The clusters and knots of civilians ceased their sobs to look. Then from every throat came a yell—veritably a yell of triumph. For those Germans were of the same regiment which had been billeted in that town and had cleared out only a few days before, burning and killing as they went, and taking the young girls of the place along with them.

The barbarians who walked through the streets of Rome, chained to the chariots of their conquerors, had similar feelings to that little group that cowered behind the swords of their captors. But the barbarians had never been in Rome before and may have had some interest seeing what sort of a place it was. These latter day barbarians of the same strange race that produced Heine, Goethe, and Schiller, and who will forever make the world try to unravel such a riddle—they knew every bit of this French town, every bit that was and every bit that remains, a silent testimony to their shame.

Bitter Toward Prisoners.

The sun passed behind a cloud and joy disappeared from the French faces. It was well indeed for the Germans that they walked behind a protecting barrier of drawn swords. Then joy and laughter burst forth again at the remark shouted by a small boy, a dirty-faced urchin of about seven, who, pointing at one of the captives, called his name and cried:

"Oh, I know that one; he lived at our house."

The man started as though stung, looked up quickly at the sound of his name. His face flushed crimson, then with head down on his chest he passed on. Others were recognized and the crowd followed with a jeering welcome to their ex-boarders.

The crowd knew, just as the President of the Republic and the Generals of the army knew, and as I came thoroughly to understand, why it was the Germans went out of all that country in such a tremendous hurry. Despite the Kaiser's thanks to Hindenburg for his "strategic retreat," the real reason why they went is summed up in a remark of a high British officer I found leaning against his horse along the roadside on the way to St. Quentin. His reply to my question was laconic, concrete, and typically British. He said:

"The Germans got out because they jolly well had to go."

It is not often that a high British officer is discovered on a country road with only a couple of stray orderlies in the offing, and who is willing to converse freely on the matters nearest his heart, but this one was evidently tired of speaking French. He had heard there were correspondents in the neighborhood, so he sized me up as one of them and told me a lot of things I particularly wanted to know.

Germans at Last Stand.

From other sources of information as well as this, I hope the censor will permit me to state a few conclusions I formed concerning the military value of the present advance. I would first refer to it—I mean this entire forward movement—as a successful conclusion of the offensive that began last July and which is known as the battle of the Somme. I would still further refer to it as the beginning of possibly the last great battle of the war, as yet unnamed.

I had a different feeling while there than ever before when at the front. I had a feeling that the Germans are probably making their great last stand, that the war may be almost over. The same feeling permeates the entire French and British armies that have swept across the evacuated ground in record time—mending roads, throwing pontoons over rivers where bridges were destroyed, and bringing up heavy guns so swiftly that even while I was there the thunder of artillery all along the line was quite as great as when I stood on the plateau of Sanserre in the midst of a vast semi-circle of fire during the opening days of the battle of the Somme.

The Germans hoped by the rapidity of their retreat to throw the allied artillery organization out of gear long enough to give them plenty of time to prepare themselves on the "Hindenburg lines," but they miscalculated. I never would believe it possible that a country so utterly ruined could have been reclaimed to serve every military purpose in such a short time. I have already said I rode through it for a hundred miles. I went through on roads that had been blown to bits, where trees had been felled across it for miles, where every culvert, every bridge, had been mined, but not once was it necessary to leave the automobile. Never once during the entire trip did we, on account of the roads, lose five minutes of time.

Germans Feared Collapse.

Just a word more concerning my argument that this advance can be considered as the end of the battle of the Somme. It must be remembered that for two and a half years the entire front of the opposing armies from Belgium to Switzerland had been traced much like the letter L, with the angle of the letter at the point nearest Paris. Then remember that the first great French offensive came in Artois, which was midway in the upper part of the letter. The second French offensive in Champagne was midway across the lower part of the letter. The last offensive on the Somme was reverting again to the upper part. It can be seen that every offensive has been made at a point where, had it been possible to break the German line, all that portion in the angle of the letter L nearest Paris would have been cut off.

Now remember that that last offensive on the Somme drove the German line in quite a distance. It almost broke it. On the Somme the Germans got the first dose of heavier heavy artillery than their own, and suffered in consequence as the French had suffered at Verdun. This Spring they stared another similar offensive in the face, and at the same moment they expected simultaneous action on that lower part of the letter.

It is a proved fact that at one time or another every division of the German Army passed through the battle of the Somme—and they had quite enough of it. Consider how long ago the Hindenburg lines were prepared, and it is proof that last November Germany decided she dare not take the chance of keeping that bend in the letter intact.

I know as a result of this trip, from talks with inhabitants of every village that the mines that destroyed towns, bridges, and roads were all laid last November, and every act of destruction was carefully planned months ago. So it is reasonable to assume that, had not bad weather arrived and had the Allies kept up their Somme onslaught a little while longer, the Germans would have fallen back then instead of now. As it was, when Winter did come, and with it a slackening of the battle, they concluded to hold the line if possible until Spring, meanwhile to complete their positions in the rear and also to give the Allies less time to arrange for a new offensive. So it seems to me the present advance is a combination of the end of the battle of the Somme and the beginning of possibly the last battle, still to be named.

Hint of a Further Retreat.

As I have already mentioned, from the belief the glimpse of the new front has given me, I am able to say the Germans sadly misjudged the ability of the Allies to form a new offensive against the Hindenburg lines. The Allies are already giving the same sort of hammering they gave on the Somme, and it is a hammering that I have reason to know will become steadily far greater than anything ever dreamed of last August and September. That fear is already in the German souls is evinced by the fact that now back behind their new positions on the Hindenburg lines they have begun pillaging the countryside and burning villages, just as they did last week in the country they evacuated. Therefore it does not seem reasonable for them to have already begun this program anew back of their present lines, in a country on which they must draw upon to live, if they have any hope they can remain there long. Another significant fact concerning their evacuation of last week is that all the inhabitants of villages knew days before they were planning to go.

When entering the reconquered territory, setting forth from Compiegne early in the morning, my first impression was of the enormous strength of the positions the Germans had evacuated. It was my first sight of German trenches that had not suffered from shell fire, and to compare them with the French lines was most interesting. There was a definite space of shell-marked cleavage between the former French lines and the first German outposts. After that came the German first line trench and a marvellous system of communicating trenches back to their second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, to the twentieth line of formidable defense, known as the Hindenburg line.

Their main lines were of solid concrete. I would have sworn they were impregnable had I not had much proof of what happened to similar German trenches on the Somme after the battering of French artillery. Their communication trenches were a marvel of ingenuity—line after line of them running across the main lines and so connected that reinforcements or supplies could be rushed from half a dozen places to almost every main position. Between this and between every defensive trench line there is nothing but one unbroken mass of barbed wire. As far as the eye could see for a distance of miles after I entered what was German territory until a week ago there was one unending vista of rusted wire entanglements. There was something psychological about it. On the French side there are also complete systems of defensive lines that stretch all the way back to Paris, but they are not so visible—there are great open stretches of country between. On the German side it seemed that everything they did was to perfect a defense; that they realized a long time ago that an offensive on that front was impossible, and that against a French offensive they could only prepare to go back yard by yard as best they could.

Barbed Wire Ten Miles Deep.

For a distance of probably ten miles this barrier of barbed wire extends in solid formation. Then come stretches of free country to where probably the tenth or eleventh defense lines appear, and so on. It is behind this main area of entanglements that the systematic devastation begins. Leading directly back from what was the French front the Germans only committed such destruction as any retiring army might do to keep off rearguard attacks. Every road was blown to pieces—now, however, all filled and planked—every telegraph pole prone on the ground, and every rod of railway destroyed.

Beyond all this, however, lies Germany's everlasting shame and disgrace. Acts that had not the slightest military value were committed on every hand. The whole country lies waste and desolate beyond description, and not a German living today or in years to come can ever be clever or brilliant or logical or false enough to tell the reason why and have the world believe him. Ten thousand inhabitants of the country who were left behind are living witnesses that they existed these past years in a bondage worse than galley slaves. And if the testimony is not enough, let the German placards upon the remaining dead walls of these corpses of cities bear them out:

That every person above the age of 12 should always salute officers by politely removing their hats and bowing as they passed or suffer penalty of imprisonment.

That they should live how and where their masters pleased, that their women should cook for them and wait upon them and serve them in any way desired.

That they might only walk certain streets at certain hours.

That they were forbidden to possess either money or food except at the German will.

The penalty in all these cases was death.

Lived Only by Outside Aid.

I asked the same question a dozen times throughout the trip, how the civil population managed to live at all. Every time I received the same answer, which was:

"We would have starved except for the food sent by the American relief committee."

In reply to a question concerning the kinds of food received, I was shown empty tins that contained American crackers and canned goods. When I asked what sort of meat, I received the invariable response:

"The Americans sent lots of things, but everything like that the Germans took for themselves."

This naturally led to questions concerning how the German soldiery fared, and the unanimous response was that neither officers nor men fed any too well; that the pinch of hunger now afflicting the entire empire has fastened itself as well on the army.

As we approached the ruined villages I was at first not greatly impressed by the damage that had been done. That was because these French villages have endured hundreds of years; they are built solidly of brick and stone, and ordinary burning does not level them to the ground as would be the case of American villages of frame houses, or as the case of French villages after artillery bombardment. But when we rode through the deserted and silent streets we saw what ghastly hand had been at work. The walls of the houses were only shells concealing charred ruins. Not only one village is like that, nor a dozen, but every single one of the hundreds that have been liberated has been put to fire and sword, old men, old women, cripples, and children left to await the arrival of their own soldiery to care for them; their able-bodied men taken into bondage months ago, their young women and girls herded along with the retreating army to a slavery no one dares think about without seeing red. And at every village the same message was left behind for the French soldiers when they arrived. Translated, it reads like this:

"You see what we have done here. Well, this is what is going to happen all the way back to the French frontier."

Is it any wonder that the French soldier telling me this said between clenched teeth:

"There is only one answer to that, my friend. Let them get down on their knees and pray when the French Army crosses the Rhine. We will be taking no prisoners on that day."

The Countryside Devastated.

The aspect of the villages is sad enough, but the countryside is worse. I have seen so much of artillery destruction during this war that I confess I have been rather sated with ruins. A destroyed church, a house ripped clean to its foundations, is only another example of what I have seen dozens of times before. But a countryside that has so little left of it as that one I passed through is a sight that made me want to cry and fight at the same time. It has already been reported how orchards have been destroyed. I rather expected that this had happened just along the roads by which the army retreated. But with field glasses I could see far in on either side of every road for miles and miles; every farm is burned, fields destroyed, every garden and every bush uprooted, every tree sawed off close to the bottom. It was a terrible sight and seemed almost worse than the destruction of men. Those thousands of trees prone upon the earth, their branches waving in the wind, seemed undergoing death agonies before our eyes.

Everything gave its share to the blood lust of hate. Churches gave their organs for their copper, also the brass rails of their altars, even crucifixes upon ruined walls were stripped down and torn asunder.

We passed through the remnant of a place called Porquéricourt. An old woman came to a broken doorway. We stopped to talk with her. She smiled at sight of the French uniforms of our officers. She lived on a farm a mile away. The Germans had passed in the night and burned it so that she had come to Porquéricourt to hide in the cellar of a friend. Her husband and brother, both old men, had been killed by the Germans during the retreat, her two sons led off to slavery the year before. One of them had come back, but had been seized again only a few weeks before.

Women Taken as Slaves.

Her three daughters had been with her at the farm the night that the Germans retreated. They had fled with her to the house of her friend, from where they saw their own home of a lifetime in flames. The girls were 19, 21 and 24 years old. The Germans had found them in Porquericourt and had taken them away. That was eight days before. She had heard nothing of them since. All other young women had likewise vanished that night when the Germans went away.

She told her story simply in a low, unfaltering voice. But she shuddered as she spoke of her daughters. I said to her:

"The next day after the Germans had gone, how did it seem to see French soldiers appear?"

She replied: "It was such a feeling that it is impossible to describe, with an emotion of joy, monsieur, that is beyond words."

I asked another question:

"And how do you feel now—husband, brother, sons and daughters all gone and you left here alone?"

I shall never forget the sight of her gray head. She looked up into my eyes and replied:

"Today, monsieur, I am with France—and I have confidence."

We turned away and continued our ride across that field of death until twilight came. Just as the last sun rays were flittering out we came upon a place that had once been a city. It still boasted a few hundred inhabitants. The Presidential and military party had preceded us there, while we went off on the byways to make our explorations. As we entered I noticed a rude frame of wood over the roadway and covered with tricolored bunting. I asked what it was for, and was told by an inhabitant we had just passed beneath an "arc de triomphe," which had been built to commemorate that day. I felt proud that I had passed under it on that day of all days and proud to know such a people that could rise so quickly from its woe to build an arch of triumph for a welcome to its own.

Visit to a German Cemetery.

We left just at nightfall. On the outskirts we came upon the only thing I can now remember in all that scene on all that day which the Germans did not destroy as they fled. It was a cemetery built by themselves for their soldier dead. It was magnificently made, upon a magnificent site, overlooking a great valley. The graveyards I have seen behind the allied lines cannot compare with it. Instead of wooden crosses and painted names and dates it contained monuments and crosses of engraved marble, done in all the heavy but splendid style of modern Teuton art. The place was organized and carried out with all the perfection of detail and display in which Germany has proved herself. The monuments bore sonorous and lofty mottoes. On one, beneath a delivered statue in white, was the inscription that there lay a prince of the house of Mecklenburg, who had died for his country, and on either side, likewise marble, rested all that was mortal of simple German soldiers.

I walked down another path, and before a gigantic marble block I halted in surprise. The inscription read: "Here lie French warriors," and over the next grave was the inscription: "Here rests the body of a brave Frenchman." I asked myself what was I to think of these people who should show such respect to French dead and place them in the same cemetery as their own. I knew the French did that in their graveyards, but here I was in a German graveyard, and I had been hating Germans all day. I had failed to find anything about them that was good or could be admired, but here in this graveyard perhaps after all I had found some of that spirit of Heine, Goethe, and Schiller.

I voiced my thought to a French Lieutenant who accompanied me. We were standing by a large monument in the centre of the graveyard. It was a noble figure of a woman in a long robe. In one hand she carried a tablet, and from the other stretched out a wreath. I read the inscription on the tablet: "Friend and enemy in death united."

Silently we walked out of the place and stood in the road. A long line of motor camions was passing. I looked into the rear ends as they lumbered along. From them the faces of old women, crippled old men and children peered out at us, all looking white and frightened in the dark. A miserable pile of bedding and a hamper of broken crockery and kitchen ware was strapped outside one of them. From another dangled an old and broken baby buggy. Inside I could see a mother with her child at her breast. My companion said:

"They are inhabitants who can no longer remain; their homes are gone. We cannot feed them there; we are sending them to Paris."

He laughed bitterly and pointed back to the statue that loomed white through the darkness. He repeated the inscription on the tablet:

"Friend and enemy in death united." He said: "They had the nerve to put that up in France—but it's quite true."

I understood and I believed him. In death the Frenchman and the German may be united, but that is the only way it is ever likely to happen.

HINDENBURG ORDERED FRANCE DEVASTATED

British Learn from Prisoner That Field Marshal Personally Directed Retreat.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, March 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The village of Roisel, with its neighbors, Longavesnes and Equancourt, which British troops captured yesterday after sharp fighting, is the scene of those little tragedies burned into the memories of the French people during the last ten days.

Before retreating the German soldiers were ordered to fire the place house by house. The inhabitants were not forced to other villages until this destruction was finished, but were driven from one street to another like rabbits in a cornfield that is being cut.

One woman with a new-born baby, a woman of Paris, proud and full of courage, refused to move again in the middle of the night, and stayed in the house until the fires licked close on both sides of her. At last, to prevent the suffocation of her child, she had to go, and the last house in Roisel was burned. The people fled to Tincourt. The German troops fell back, and British patrols reconnoitered the ruins, but retired when a body of Uhlans and Jaegers, numbering 150, came back with part of the garrison, who reoccupied the ruins.

Yesterday a body of British cavalry swept around the village, and infantry, preceded by armored cars, advanced and entered the place. The Germans falling back before them. One prisoner was taken. He was a young man, formerly a bank clerk of Cologne, and belongs to the 1917 class, although he volunteered for the cavalry in 1914 and was afterward transferred to the infantry. He had been left behind in Roisel as a sniper and was caught in his hiding place.

Hindenburg himself was in Roisel as late as March 10, and has personally directed the organization of the retirement from the German positions all along the line now abandoned. It was by Hindenburg's orders that the complete devastation of the countryside has been achieved with orderly ruthlessness that left nothing overlooked, as I have seen again today in passing through more broken villages, going into fine old chateaux stripped from the vaulted cellars to the high timbered attics, into churches shattered by explosive charges, and into churchyards where vaults and tombs have been opened and smashed.

These poor villages were taxed before they were burned. The inhabitants of one of them, called Vaucourt, had to pay and pay and pay throughout the whole period of occupation until at last they paid in so-called indemnities a total of $6,000. This was not an unusual case but the rule, and before loosing their grip upon this great tract of France the Germans seized all available money and collected the share certificates of French firms. They left nothing to the villagers except their lives and their memory of suffering.

YALE PREPARES FOR WAR.

Hostilities Will Cancel All Intercollegiate Athletic Contests.

NEW HAVEN, March 27.—A memorandum on the attitude of Yale University in the present crisis was issued today. In case of a declaration of war or of other national emergency requiring military training or service by a large proportion of the students, all intercollegiate athletic events for the remainder of the present university year will be canceled.

The general attitude of the university has been officially set forth in resolutions pledging support to the National and State Administrations which were adopted by the corporation on Feb. 17. The university will remain open and carry on its regular activities in case of war. No change is contemplated in vacations, examinations, or commencement unless the Government should require use of buildings or equipment.

As Yale's situation is favorable for local military training, students, unless called elsewhere, are expected to remain at regular work, volunteering for the units organized in the university if they desire to do so and with their parents' permission. In case of declaration of war the university will provide daily military drill immediately after the Easter vacation.

Students having leave of absence because of orders from the Government will receive credit toward a degree for satisfactory work in the military or naval unit with which they serve. No specific rules will be made at this time covering scholastic credits and degrees. Faculty volunteers will have salary allowances to be determined by the Prudential Committee.

The University Emergency Council has been appointed to make rules, issue statements, and decide doubtful cases, subject to the corporation, in connection with Yale problems. The members of this council, who signed the memorandum, are President Hadley, Secretary Stokes, George Parmly Day, Treasurer; Dean Jones of the college, Director Chittenden of the Scientific School, and R. M. Danford, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science.

ROUBAIX NEAR STARVATION.

Escaped Englishman Says Germans Stole American Relief Supplies.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 28.—The Times is printing the narrative of an Englishman, J. P. Whitaker, who has just escaped from Roubaix, where he says he lived for thirty months during the German occupation without the Germans discovering his nationality.

Mr. Whitaker describes today the time when the food supply ran out and the town was almost wholly dependent on the American Relief Commission. He says that but for the commission all the people would have starved, rich and poor alike.

"Unfortunately," says Mr. Whitaker, "there is evidence that the German Army contrived to intercept for itself part of the food sent by the commission. One who had good reason to know told me that more than once trainloads of supplies which had left Brussels for Roubaix failed to arrive. Analysis of bread in some cases showed German rye flour, including 30 per cent. of sawdust, which had been substituted for white American flour, producing an indigestible and putty-like substance which brought illness and death to many. The mortality from this cause was so great at one period that the grave diggers could not keep pace with it."

PASS HARVARD VOLUNTEERS

Faculty Members Allow Them Credit for a Full Year's Work in 1917.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 27.—The Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University today passed a vote to prevent students in naval or military service from losing their standing at the university. All undergraduates in military or naval service, according to the vote, will receive credit for a whole year on the work done before leaving. If possible, examinations will be given to these men before they leave, but the credit will be allowed in cases where they have no time for examinations.

Students not engaged in military or naval service will continue their work in the usual manner.

TOOK $30,000,000 IN BONDS.

Americans' Big Subscriptions Please Canadian Loan Managers.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 27.—American subscriptions to the latest Canadian war loan were estimated today at from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000. Canadian subscriptions will be considerably beyond the $150,000,000 asked for. The Canadian Finance Minister said he was "much pleased at the friendly interest of the citizens of the United States in the issue."

It is estimated that out of the revenue from the loan Canada will be able to advance the British Government for munitions at least $50,000,000.

LOYALTY CANVASS IN RAIN.

Women Refuse to Suspend Their Work of Getting Signatures.

The women who are working in the campaign of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense continued actively yesterday their street canvass for signers to the loyalty pledge which the committee prepared. They were out all day, and even when the rain came down hardest they kept themselves from being idle by a store-to-store canvass along Fifth Avenue.

The big auto truck which the committee has been sending out daily went down into the financial district again. When the rain was at its worst the committee telephoned to Miss Helen Crimoshic, who was in charge of it, to come in. "But I'm getting a lot of signatures," she replied. "I can't come in now."

The truck stayed out all day.

Edward K. Hanlon, Secretary of the Catholic Club, wrote to the committee that several hundred signatures had been obtained there. He sent a copy of a resolution which the club had passed at a recent meeting, pledging "unswerving loyalty and devotion" to the country and "unqualified support of the President." The following acknowledgment of the receipt at the White House of the resolution was sent to the club:

"The President thanks you cordially for the good-will which prompted your kind message, which has helped to reassure him and to keep him in heart."

ADVERTISEMENT.

BELL-ANS

Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Perfectly harmless
Pleasant to take
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Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

14 ACRES
WATER FRONT
AT COLLEGE PT. L.I.

An exceptional opportunity is offered to acquire fine manufacturing site, 30 min. Penna. Sta. and within 5c. subway zone, 5 min. walk to College Pt. trolley. Property has quarter mile water front (very deep), gravel and sand bottom. Ferries to Clason Pt., Bronx, and Manhattan. Gas, electricity, water and sewer. Near property of Amer. Metal Stamping, Nat'l Chain, Nat'l Enamel Stamping, Kleinert Rubber Co., Silk Mills, etc. An ideal manufacturing location.

Blue prints and full particulars of
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GERMANS INTERNED AT GEORGIA FORTS

"We Will Give No Pledges," Says Captain, Who, with Men, Salutes the Flag.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 27.—The 750 officers and men of the German Navy, who sought refuge in American waters on the cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, were brought to Georgia on special trains today and placed for safe keeping in stockades at Fort McPherson and Fort Oglethorpe, under guard of the Seventeenth Infantry.

The men from the Wilhelm, numbering more than 400, were assigned to Fort McPherson, and those from the Eitel Friedrich to Fort Oglethorpe. To be ready to receive them the Seventeenth had been divided into two detachments to garrison the two posts. A detachment of marines acted as a guard during the trip here from Philadelphia Navy Yard, where the presence of the Germans had become a source of embarrassment since the break between Germany and the United States.

When the train bearing the Wilhelm's crew arrived at Fort McPherson, Captain Thierfeldt and eight German officers were met by officers of the Seventeenth Infantry and taken to Colonel Noyes. After a curt introduction to himself, the Captain presented each of the other officers, and then was told by Colonel Noyes that "I have sent for you that I might know you and that you might know me." He had proceeded no further when Captain Thierfeldt interrupted to say:

"My men are military men just the same as you, and we will give no pledges."

"We have arranged to take care of you as well as possible," Colonel Noyes continued, "but future conditions will depend largely upon yourself."

While the men were being counted retreat was sounded and the regiment band began to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the flag was lowered. Just as it began its descent Captain Thierfeldt called his men to attention, and it was held until the colors were down.

The Germans at Fort McPherson will be housed in five barracks, surrounded by a barbed wire stockade, thirteen feet in height. The stockade faces the parade grounds, and as long as the Germans are there no civilians will be allowed on the grounds. Similar arrangements were made at Oglethorpe for care of the men assigned to that post.

MAROONED IN HOLLAND.

85 Americans Awaiting an Opportunity to Sail for Home.

THE HAGUE, March 27, (via London.)—Only eighty-five American citizens have registered at the American Legation here and in the Amsterdam and Rotterdam consular districts, in response to a call issued early in February by the legation. A majority of these were passengers on the Nieuw Amsterdam, which returned to Rotterdam after sailing for America on Jan. 30 owing to the German submarine ruling.

These Americans have since been marooned in Holland awaiting the first opportunity to proceed home.

MANY BELGIANS DYING IN GERMAN CAMPS

Letters from Survivors Tell of Starvation Conditions Among Deported Workmen.

HAVRE, France, March 27.—The Belgian Government has received by trustworthy means letters from responsible Belgians who have been deported to Germany. The letters, dated at the end of February or early in March, were written from the camps in which the men are being confined. Some passages follow:

"Since Feb. 1 we have had only two meals a day. The one in the evening has been discontinued. That was the best one, because we had corn."

From another letter:

"It is frightful here. We are dying of famine. We have a ration of bread, water, and beets. That is all. We are skeletons covered with skin. Thirteen were counted in the morgue yesterday and fourteen today. That is from among the 3,000 or 4,000 here. Conditions are more frightful in the —— and —— camps. If any one gives us a little soup or something else to eat he is punished with five days in prison."

From another letter:

"The situation becomes more and more unendurable from day to day. Every morning two or three dead are found in the huts. The doctors decline all responsibility. Today 120 are dead at Camp ——. We hope for our deliverance by the great offensive."

ALLOT MORE POTATOES TO POOR THAN TO RICH

Austria Plans New Kind of Food Regulation—Meat Cards and Other Restrictions.

VIENNA, March 27, (via Berne to Paris.)—Restricted potato rations, whereby each person receives only one pound a week, went into effect today. This quantity will prevail until imports can be increased. It is planned in the near future to regulate potato consumption in Austria so that this product will be apportioned according to the financial status of the consumers—small quantities to the wealthy, larger quantities to the poor.

The Food Bureau has ordered the introduction of meat cards, by means of which 120 to 150 grams (between four and five ounces) can be purchased six times weekly, including mutton or lamb at least once. Restaurants and cafés today were prohibited from serving sugar with foods or drinkables.

An Incomparable Cutaway

IT is a one-button model that dips sharply over the hips, fits close in the armholes and shoulders, accentuates the waist, and gives to the figure a grace and sweep of line which is a revelation in cutting.

It is edged with a narrow silk galloon binding, exquisitely done, and every iota of workmanship in it proves conclusively that Hand-Tailoring is imperative where beauty of detail and finish are the aim.

Its style is irreproachable.

And it is no more to be confused with machine-made clothes than Easter lilies with artificial flowers.

Cutaway Coat and Waistcoat full lined with pure silk

In Soft Finish Vicunas . . $35
Black and Oxford
In Diamond Weave Worsted $45
Striped Trousers . $7.50 to $15

HAND-TAILORED
at the price of those that are not

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

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$20 to $37.50

Suits and Topcoats made for us by Alfred Benjamin & Co.,—staple models and patterns always in demand by men who dress carefully.

ENGLISH TOPCOATS
FOULARD NECKWEAR
STETSON HATS

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DE PINNA

Outfitters to Young Men

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With the season just turning the corner—find this the most opportune time to prepare for the warmer days ahead.

De Pinna Spring topcoats, suits—ready for service or made to order—hats, caps, English haberdashery and shoes peculiarly fit the years and tastes of the university and prep. school man.

Separate Department for Young Men

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
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ACTUAL MAKERS

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A Dog carrying a piece of Meat in his mouth saw the reflection of it in the Water and snatching at the Shadow lost the Meat itself.

Imitation Cross goods have the shadow but not the substance.

Monogram Belts

Buckle (at top), one initial, Sterling silver with belt, to order.....$6.00

Buckle (at top), three-initial, gold plated monogram, with belt, to order.....$8.00

Watch guard (below), Sterling silver, one initial, English script; link chain, swivel and fastener, to order.....$2.50

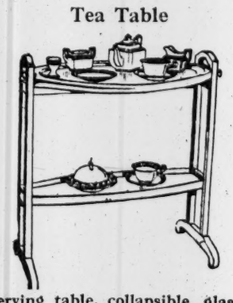
Watch guard (at right), Sterling silver, link chain, swivel and fastener, ready for delivery...$1.50

Travelling Bag

"Madison" bag, for women, black sealion hide, moreen lining, one long inside pocket, top handle, brass lock and slides, 14- and 16-inch.....$18.00-$19.50

Initials stamped on the above bag free of charge.

Tea Table



Serving table, collapsible, glass-covered tray at top, shelf below, 29½ inches high over all. $19.00

Tea set (as shown), Allerton china, black band, with large floral design, comprising: Tea pot, sugar bowl, creamer, two cups and saucers, egg cup, muffin holder with cover; bread and butter plate.....$9.50

Foot Stool

Foot stool, of French grey and ivory-white enamel finish, top covering of tapestry, 15 x 10 x 6½ inches.....$6.00

For Town or Country Home

Desks	Wood Bins
Sewing stands	Muffin stands
Sandwich trays	Umbrella stands
Smokers' stands	Waste baskets
Tea and book wagons	
Serving and breakfast trays	
Magazine and book stands	

The above pieces in solid mahogany, French grey and ivory-white enamel finish or English wicker. Wicker articles can be painted to match coloring of room upon receipt of sample.

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Dealers Throughout the World

AUSTRIAN ATTACK AWAITED BY ITALY

Great Guns and Huge Quantities of Supplies Assembled on Front by the Enemy.

BRESCIA MAY BE OBJECTIVE

Italian Army Fully Fit and Ready for the Struggle, General Cadorna Says.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, March 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The shortening of the German line in France is regarded as one of the many indications that the enemy soon will have fresh divisions available for use on some other front, and as a General remarked to me, "There are signs that the Italian front has been selected."

Perhaps the most significant of these signs is the rumored appointment of General Hotzendorff to command here, with the inherent implication that his old prejudice in favor of a descent upon Brescia has been reviewed favorably by the Austrian high command. The Italian officer also said that the increasing forces of artillery were an unmistakable sign in this latter connection.

I was able to see for myself that 16½-inch Krupp howitzers were shelling the Adige Valley, for I examined, measured and photographed an unburst shell. These weapons have been suspected on several parts of the front. Artillery officers here consider that four of them have been firing. Other Austrian preparations include the construction of over 2,500 kilometers of road in the sectors east of Lake Garda, innumerable aerial railways and the establishment of huge depots for materials at many ascertained points.

I do not purpose to furnish any details of corresponding Italian preparations, but after covering by car, on mule back and on foot the whole of the main front, comprising the Adige Valley and the Asiago tableland to Val Sugano, I am unable to conceive of any work more complete or perfect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 27.—"Whether the Austro-Germans come or not against us," said General Cadorna, the Commander in Chief, today to former Minister Barzala. (Governor of the territory wrested from Austria), "I act as if they were coming in large numbers, neglecting nothing which past experience has taught us. We certainly possess a magnificent army, full of energy and faith, and not worn out by war, but strengthened by an understanding by all of the greatness of its task and deeply imbued with a sense of duty and discipline. All its leaders offer the greatest guarantee of fitness.

"We have set forth reciprocal duties which, at certain months, must create among the Allies a solid, sincere and lasting brotherhood in arms."

ROME, March 27.—Austrian attacks were delivered on the Julian front late yesterday, in one of which some advanced Italian trenches were occupied, in the sector of Hill 126, the War Office announced today. The other attack in this region was repulsed. The statement reads:

In the Sugana Valley on Sunday night enemy detachments attempted to approach our positions on the left bank of the Maso Torrent, west of Samone. They were driven off and dispersed by our fire.

Yesterday there was considerable artillery activity on the Julian front. At dusk the bombardment was extremely severe in the section between the Frigido and Dosso Faiti. After destroying our defenses the enemy launched two attacks in force, one against Hill 126, where he succeeded in occupying some of our advanced trenches, and the other toward Dosso Faiti, which was immediately repulsed.

A squadron of our airplanes dropped bombs on hutments in the Arsa Valley, in the neighborhood of Geroli, with good results. All our machines returned.

FORCE RUSSIANS BACK WITH AID OF GAS

German Attack Successful in the Baranovichi Region—300 Prisoners Taken.

PETROGRAD, March 27, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Attacks by German troops on the Russian line along the Shara, in the Baranovichi region, southeast of Vilna, were at first unsuccessful, the War Office announced today. A discharge of gas accompanying the second attack, however, compelled the Russians to fall back. The statement reads:

Western Front.—In the region of Postavy, south of Baranovichi, German artillery displayed greater activity. In the region of Darovo and Labuzy, after artillery fire and mine throwing, the enemy attacked our troops occupying positions on the western bank of the River Shara. The first attack was repulsed, but a second, accompanied by a discharge of asphyxiating gases, obliged our troops to fall back in an easterly direction.

Enemy airplanes set fire to two of our captive balloons. In the region of the little town of Svoltichi, east of Baranovichi and northwest of Kipolung, two enemy airplanes were hit by our fire and fell into our lines. The aviators were made prisoner.

Rumanian Front.—There were scouting, reconnoissances and rifle firing.

Caucasus Front.—There were reciprocal firing and scouting reconnoissances.

BERLIN, March 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—German troops made an attack yesterday on the Russian positions southeast of Baranovichi. The War Office announces that they captured Russian positions on the west bank of the Shara, with more than 300 Russians, four machine guns, and seven mine throwers. Russian attacks west of Lutsk and near Brzezany were repulsed. The text of the statement reads:

Eastern Front.—On the front of Prince Leopold enterprises by our raiding detachments near Illukst resulted in thirty prisoners being brought in during the last two days. Yesterday the same number of Russians, with one machine gun, was brought from a hostile trench near Smorgon.

Southeast of Baranovichi a well-planned and energetically carried out attack was successful. Russian positions situated on the west bank of the Shara, between Darovo and Labuzy, were taken by storm and in hand-to-hand fighting. More than 300 Russians were made prisoner and four machine guns and seven mine throwers captured.

West of Lutsk and north of the railroad from Ziochoff to Tarnopol and near Brzezany Russian battalions attacked after violent artillery fire. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

Front of Archduke Joseph.—South of the Trotus Valley (Moldavian frontier) our defensive frustrated an attack which was in preparation. Russian forces advancing against the Magyares Bridge were repulsed.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—There have been no important events.

German Plotters Held in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Kurt Erneche and Paul Zell, said to have been traced from San Francisco to Chicago in connection with an investigation of war plots, are under arrest here today. They were taken into custody on their arrival at the Union Station last night.

FRENCH CAPTURE FOREST OF COUCY

Continued from Page 1.

was occupied by the enemy after he had made repeatedly unsuccessful advances.

In the woods between the Oise and Coucy-le-Château stronger French forces encountered our protecting troops, which inflicted losses on the enemy and then gave way before a threatening outflanking movement.

GERMANS FLANKED OUT.

French Took Coucy by Rapid Advance in the Lower Forest.

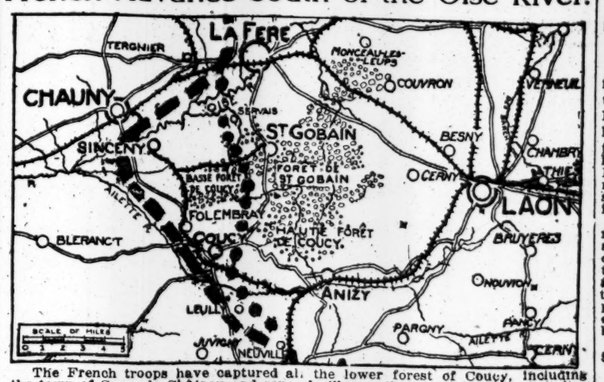
PARIS, March 27.—The French made a substantial advance today south of the Oise, moving forward in places as far as three miles from their positions yesterday, with the result that the big bulge in the line formed by the lower Coucy forest has disappeared and the front runs continuously straight from the Oise to the Aisne.

Coucy-le-Château, which is perched on a height, could not be attacked from the front, and the French, following Napoleon's maxim of going around an obstacle that cannot be surmounted, cleared the Germans out of the lower forest. The operation was carried out with skill and dispatch, and Coucy, turned on the right, fell into their hands like ripe fruit.

The Germans naturally did not place their main position on the automatically outflankable Coucy plateau, and it evidently lies further in the rear. Behind the lower forest and plateau is a vale passing from Anizy-le-Château through Quincy-Basse and Auiers to Fresnes. On the upper side of this natural moat, rising abruptly to a height of 650 feet, lies the upper Coucy forest, from which artillery can sweep the plateau on which the old tower of Coucy stood.

It is there that the main German position will be found. It is a most formidable position and admirably adapted to defense, and it is to be foreseen that the French, who are acting with the great prudence the situation demands, will mark time here, as on the more northerly sections, and give the columns operating between the Allette and the Aisne time to work up toward Anizy and threaten the position from the left flank.

French Advance South of the Oise River.



The French troops have captured all the lower forest of Coucy, including the town of Coucy le Château and several villages, thus straightening their line south of the Oise. North of Soissons they have made important progress in the direction of Anizy. The dotted line shows the extent of this latest advance.

FRENCH DEPUTIES VOTE TO CALL 1918 CLASS

War Minister Warns the Chamber of Germany's Supreme Impending Effort.

PARIS, March 27.—The Government's bill providing for the calling out of the 1918 class recruits provoked a long debate in the Chamber of Deputies today and a frank explanation by the new Minister of War, Paul Painlevé, on the conditions confronting the Allies.

Abel Ferry, who introduced the measure, said that Germany and Austria had already called out this class.

Deputy Deguise opposed the bill on the ground that the Government had not given proof that France's allies have made efforts equaling those of France.

M. Painlevé, defending the measure, reminded the Chamber that, while France was entering a decisive phase of the war, "decisive" did not mean "brief."

"Successful as is the beginning of the Spring campaign, great as is the joy at seeing part of our territory liberated, it would be puerile to consider the German retreat as renunciation," said the Minister. "The retreat is evidently rather by reason of the force of the Anglo-French armies and the prudence of their co-ordination than because of weakening on the part of the German Army. It is proof of the necessity of their bringing together their military energies. Germany is assembling an army, greater numerically and more solidly equipped than ever before. That is the instrument of war over which we must triumph. Certainly the most cruel sacrifice is that of these thousands of young men, who sacrifice themselves before having even lived, in order that the country may be saved."

The Minister of War said that the Government would fix the date for the class incorporation, it being understood that two-thirds of the troops would be called about April 12, the other third on May 1.

M. Painlevé was frequently applauded in the course of his address. He said he hoped the Chamber would pass the bill and thus show confidence in the Government, without which it would be impossible to carry out the heavy task.

The Chamber voted down several amendments and finally passed the bill.

PRESSES SUFFRAGE ANEW.

Mrs. Pankhurst Asks Lloyd George for Immediate Action.

LONDON, March 27.—A new demand for the immediate grant of the suffrage to women has been made on Premier Lloyd George by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant leader. In a letter to the Premier Mrs. Pankhurst recalls his speech in the House of Commons on March 7, in which he expressed the readiness of the Government to grant self-government to Ireland without waiting for the end of the war. She adds:

"We take it for granted that you make the same offer to us and that you are prepared, during the war and without delay, to give us self-government in the shape of the Parliamentary vote. We declare our whole hearted acceptance of the offer, which is so very obviously implied in the offer to Ireland, of a Government measure of woman suffrage to be carried into law immediately."

Switzerland Recognizes New Russia.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 27.—The Federal Council has instructed the Swiss Minister in Petrograd to enter into diplomatic relations with the new Russian Government.

FIELD GLASSES

For use afloat or ashore. 150 pairs, the last lot of imported instruments for sale in the U. S. Price, $10 for glasses valued at $15, and which cannot be purchased at any price after this lot is sold. Achromatic lenses, magnify 9 times or 3 diameters. Handsome leather case with shoulder strap. Also full line of sportsmen's and shooting glasses. Call or write at once.

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Novel Conceits in Dainty Silk Underdress

designed and made in America (many of them in B. Altman & Co.'s establishment) are a striking feature of the Spring display on the Second Floor. Startlingly original in design, decoration and color scheme—though betraying the Oriental influence—are the Mandarin Pajamas, the Moyen-age Slumber Gowns, the Boudoir Coats and the Smoking Suits, fashioned of soft silk crepes or chiffons and variously adorned with embroideries, beads, fringes or hand-applied colors.

There is also a very large assortment of the more intimate under-things — Chemises, Combinations, Nightrobes, etc.—exquisitely made of Georgette, chiffon, will-o'-the-wisp and the fine silk crepes. These are daintily trimmed with ribbon and lace, especially featuring real filet and Cluny.

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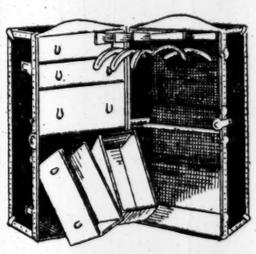

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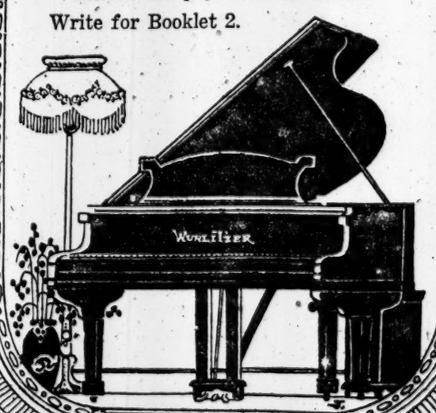

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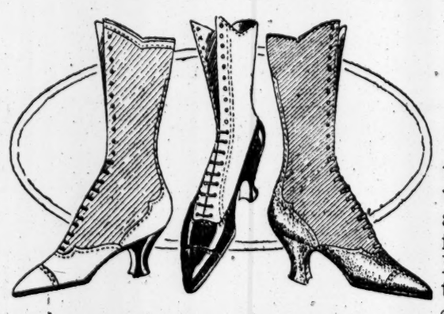
Announce the Continuance To-day of the

Sale of Women's New Spring Boots at $7.95



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Colored kidskin boots with cloth tops are the smartest thing in women's footwear for Spring—they are now being worn by the most fashionably dressed women of Paris, London and New York. Three of the many models represented are *illustrated*. They are the smartest and most practical boots we have ever shown, and at the price of $7.95 one of the greatest values we have ever offered.

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Patent vamp with Baize or pearl top.
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"Zane Grey has never claimed to be more than a teller of tales, but the finest things in his books are not the stories, strange as that statement may appear. In describing the wild land so often the scenes of his novels, his pen becomes a vivid flashlight and one sees almost more through his eyes than could be seen with one's own," says a distinguished critic. $1.35 net.

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A NEW AUTHOR *in his book is like the rain that Portia immortalized — it "Blesseth him that gives and him that takes." Large phrases to apply, perhaps, to a new book, but we all know the pleasure we have in an absorbing book well done. Such a book is "The Balance," by Francis R. Bellamy.*

(Published by Doubleday, Page & Co.)

SURE OF INDEMNITY FOR TEUTON VICTORS

But Suedekum, Socialist Leader, Doesn't Expect an Early Triumph of U-Boats.

ADMITS GERMAN HUNGER

But Says Most Swine and Cattle Will Be Killed to Satisfy It, if Necessary.

STOCKHOLM, March 27, (via London.)—Dr. Albert O. W. Suedekum, one of the best-known leaders of the majority Socialists in the Reichstag, in an interview here with the correspondent of The Associated Press, said that any German who thought the submarine war was going to bring England to starvation in six months was deceiving himself. He added, however, that such a result was not necessary for German victory, which, he declared, was certain, with indemnity.

Dr. Suedekum said he was convinced that England hitherto had been sending only enough troops to the Continent to keep her allies contented, but that now it was necessary for her to change her course. He declined to hazard a prediction on the result of the possible participation of America in the war on the side of the Entente, but added:

"Anyhow, America has been virtually in the war practically since the beginning. If it had not been for American ammunition the war would have ended in 1915."

In reference to a statement, attributed to Ambassador Gerard, that the food situation might affect Germany's military strength, Dr. Suedekum said:

"There is not the slightest danger of that, even in the improbable event of the war lasting a year or two more. If other foods fail, we can increase our meat rations. We have 17,000,000 swine today, and the normal number before the war was only about 19,750,000. We have about 7,500,000 cattle against a peace norm of about 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 more. If necessary we could butcher all but a minimum number of brood animals.

"The extreme cold of the last few weeks made it impossible to transport potatoes, and we had only one or two pounds weekly for each consumer in the big cities. If the people had been required by regulation thus to limit consumption they would have considered it impossible, but when faced by hard necessity they did it, with the result that we have an additional month's supply of potatoes on which we never reckoned. It is true we are short of food, but we are not starving."

In regard to the split in the Socialist Party Dr. Suedekum said:

"The small minority which broke away from the old party is merely a sort of safety valve for blowing off the pressure of discontent. There is bound to be a certain number of disgruntled individuals and malcontents in every party, even in normal times, and naturally much more so in time of war. These people must have an outlet for their discontent, and the seceding Socialists furnish this outlet. The secession movement is of no consequence, the seceders themselves being split up into various groups. I predict that these divisions will disappear with the coming of peace."

Dr. Suedekum is recognized as an expert on municipal problems and is well known in the United States, where he delivered a series of lectures in 1910. At the outbreak of the war he went to Italy to try and persuade the Italian Socialists to support Italian intervention on the side of Germany. Later he was decorated with the Iron Cross for his services at the front.

GREECE ORDERS ITALY TO LEAVE EPIRUS

Allies Letting a Little Food Into Greece While Keeping Up the Blockade.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch to Reuter's from its Athens correspondent states that Greece has presented a note to Italy insisting upon the withdrawal of Italian troops from Epirus to Avlona.

Although steps have been taken to introduce a limited supply of foodstuffs into Greece, the blockade instituted against that country will not be raised until the demands of the Entente Allies have been satisfactorily executed, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, told the House of Commons today.

Replying to a question whether any deaths by starvation had occurred in Greece owing to the shortage of food, Lord Robert said there were reports of two deaths in January, but the British Government had no official confirmation of this.

Explosion in British War Plant.

LONDON, March 27.—A munitions factory explosion occurred in the north of England today, it was officially announced this afternoon. The explosion was due to an accident. No serious damage was done. One person was killed and nine persons were injured.

MOEWE COMMANDER JOYFUL OVER RAIDS

Dohna-Schlodien, on Way to See Kaiser, Says He Would Like to Start Out Again.

HEARD WIRELESS WARNINGS

Sank Ship That Coaled Pursuing Cruisers—Prisoners Docile Except at Time of Battle.

BERLIN, March 24, (via Wireless to Sayville; delayed.)—Count von Dohna-Schlodien, commander of the German commerce raider Möwe, which returned to a German port recently, after a raiding excursion on the Atlantic, arrived in Berlin today (Saturday) on the way to German Headquarters, where he will be received by Emperor William.

The Count, in an interview with the Overseas News Agency, (the German Official Press Bureau,) praised the courage of the crew of the Möwe. He was in excellent spirits and said he would like to start immediately on a third raiding trip with the steamer. He expressed particular satisfaction over the fact that he had sunk a steamer in the service of the British Admiralty which a short time before had coaled several British cruisers, which he said had special orders to seek and destroy the Möwe at any cost.

Count von Dohna-Schlodien told the news agency that the Möwe regularly received British and French wireless reports which warned vessels at sea against the Möwe. In spite of the large number of prisoners taken by the raider —nearly 600—order among them was easily maintained. The Captain of the British steamer Brecknockshire efficiently aided in this work. Only once did the prisoners become excited and endeavor to liberate themselves. This was when the Möwe was engaged in combat with the British steamer Otaki.

Count von Dohna-Schlodien said that there was a striking contrast observed between ocean traffic on the way to the raiding grounds and in returning to Germany. As a consequence of Germany's submarine warfare he said, there was a great decrease in traffic, and almost no neutral ships were visible.

31 ON HOSPITAL SHIP KILLED BY U-BOAT

The Asturias Had Discharged Large Number of Wounded Before She Was Torpedoed.

LONDON, March 27.—The British hospital ship Asturias was torpedoed without warning, it was officially announced today. Thirty-one persons were killed and twelve are missing. The statement says:

"The British hospital ship Asturias, while steaming with all navigating lights and with all proper distinguishing Red Cross signs visibly illuminated, was torpedoed without warning on the night of March 20. The following casualties occurred: Military, dead, 11; missing, 3, including one female staff nurse; injured, 17. Crew, dead, 20, with 9 missing, including 1 stewardess; crew injured, 22.

"The torpedoing of this hospital ship is included in the list of achievements claimed by U-boats as reported in a German wireless press message yesterday."

It is understood that when the Asturias was torpedoed she was carrying no wounded. She had disembarked a considerable number of wounded, at a certain British port and was on a return voyage with some 300 persons aboard.

The Press Association says that the Asturias was torpedoed about midnight. The torpedo damaged the rudder and passed into the engine room, breaking the machinery, including the electric plant.

The Asturias had landed about 900 sick. Those aboard consisted of the crew, members of the Medical Corps, and nurses. The distress signals were answered, and several boatloads of survivors were towed ashore; between 300 and 400 were brought in. Many of them were thinly clad and some were wounded, three of whom died after they were landed.

The survivors of the Asturias were landed at a village on the shore of an unnamed estuary. The villagers were aroused early in the morning by the noise of motor boats and other craft speeding to and fro and hastened to the assistance of the refugees. As many as possible of the survivors were supplied with clothes and wraps, but the village wardrobes were soon exhausted and quilts and blankets were called into service.

It is assumed by the press that the sinking of the hospital ship Asturias will be met with prompt reprisals, in accordance with the declaration issued by the British Foreign Office at the end of January, when the German threat to sink hospital ships was made on the allegation that such vessels were being used as transports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 27.—A private in the R. A. M. C. was able to give a clear and concise account of the sinking of the Asturias.

"There were no sick or wounded soldiers or sailors on board," he said. "All had been disembarked, but we had on board a company of nurses belonging to a voluntary aid detachment of the Red Cross, who were additional to the staff on the vessel; so there were more women on board than customary. The medical staff, so far as I am aware, was at full strength. There were some hundreds of persons on board.

"We steamed up the channel on Tuesday and at sunset the vessel was lit up in the usual way with the Geneva cross on each side. There was nothing to suggest there were enemy submarines near. About midnight we were all aroused by a terrific explosion. There was no panic. Everybody was ordered to stand by the lifeboats and the places were taken very smartly, but calmly as we have been drilled. Rockets were fired after the explosion. When the order was given to lower away the boats one did not reach the water properly. The ropes became jammed and we were thrown into the sea. I believe our boat then swung round and catching a lifeboat astern capsized it and threw the occupants into the water. After that I have no clear recollection of what occurred.

"We were very kindly treated on being picked up and there is no doubt that the care bestowed on us by the crew of the vessel which landed us saved several lives. I did not see the submarine, but several I have spoken to assert confidently that the periscope of one cruising among us was seen after the Asturias foundered. Those on board did not offer us help in any way although they must have seen there were women among us who were drowning."

Another member of the R. A. M. C. said he was in the water a considerable time.

He was fortunate enough to procure a pair of oars, by the aid of which he floated. At first it was hoped the Asturias would not founder, but no precaution to save life was omitted by those in command. His boat capsized on being lowered, although how, he could not say.

"So far as outward signs could indicate, she was still full of sick and wounded," said one who was on board at the time. "There was no possible excuse for this monstrous act of U-boat inhumanity. I am quite certain no race of savages could be guilty of a grosser and more horrible crime. Our ship sailed openly and could of course have been subjected to the most rigorous inspection. There was no question of trying to avoid detection, just as there was no warning before the torpedo shivered in the timbers of our Red Cross ship. It would have been the same if our 1,900 patients had been on board, and it is no thanks to the barbarians that these men were not sent to their death."

ST. LOUIS SAW NO FOE; MANCHURIA IS SAFE

Continued from Page 1.

in the middle of the Atlantic when icebergs were sighted.

Through Saturday and Sunday every one on the ship, crew and passengers, had the same tense nerves and the same knowledge that not only the fate of the St. Louis and that of every person aboard her but the international issue as well might be settled without warning at any minute of the day or night by the explosion of a torpedo in the ship's vitals. For those two days and nights there was little sleep, and those who were imaginative or nervous remained awake with everything ready for a voyage in an open boat. Those who asserted they were brave and did not fear death or German torpedoes stayed up on the weak excuse of keeping the others company.

Even a man who had laughed at a parting shot of his friend. "We admire your devotion to your country and we hope to see you again," became serious and nervous, and when he learned that he was at last in the zone of unrestricted submarine warfare he remained up all night.

Through the rough and stormy voyage the ship remained cold and songless, and the trip was as lonesome as a Christmas Day spent alone in the Louis XIV. room of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The ship's orchestra had been sent back to England while the guns were being placed on the decks. There was not even an automatic piano, and until thirty passengers found that a salesman of wooden legs, who, with his four assistants, walked on their samples, hammered at a piano a little the ship was without music. But there was no dancing, because only four of the passengers were women, one the wife of an English army officer and the others students and a secretary.

Before little bursts of popular music came passengers gathered in the lounge or smoking room, and entertained themselves with tales of torpedoed ships. They found that was good for the nerves, and aided the frightened in responding promptly when the whistle called for lifeboat drill at unexpected hours.

On the last three nights of the voyage the passengers formed their dog watches to remain on duty, and give alarm if the ship were torpedoed. All lights in the ship's saloons, smoking rooms, and corridors were extinguished, and the watchers sat under a small light in the lounge. Occasionally the gloom was lightened by a watcher who told how gallantly the St. Louis, as an auxiliary cruiser in the American Navy in the Spanish-American war, had fought at Santiago.

Only a young Englishman, who had not been home for seven years, and was now making a six weeks' voyage from Peru, appeared unperturbed in the flurry caused by the entry into the war zone. He slept soundly every night.

All the passengers waited and watched anxiously on the forecastle yesterday as the ship passed through what was considered the most dangerous part of the war zone. Among them were Philip Klein, whose father, Charles Klein, the playwright, went down with the Lusitania; Joseph Martin, a member of Parliament, and Lord Furness, who had been lecturing in America.

Although the date of sailing had not been published and was not generally known by the public, there was more than the usual crowd at the liner's pier. As the St. Louis started to sea she received salutes from hundreds of craft.

British, French, Norwegian, and Dutch vessels saluted the St. Louis even in the middle of the Atlantic and in the Irish Sea.

No news or wireless messages of any kind reached the passengers on the nine-day trip. The usual news bulletins were not given out, and no passenger was allowed to receive or send wireless messages. The sending of letters back on th pilot boat was also forbidden, but the passengers faked news of their own in a paper called "The Periscope," that was submerged after one issue.

Holds Filled with Freight.

LONDON, March 26, (Delayed by Censor.) (From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—The St. Louis, the first passenger vessel carrying the American flag to cross the Atlantic since Germany's declaration of unrestricted submarine destruction, and the first armed American liner to enter a European port since the war began, arrived this morning. She carried a meagre number of passengers—thirty-one all told—but her holds were filled to capacity with noncontraband freight.

The St. Louis came through without interruption. No submarines were sighted, nor were there at any time any indications that German undersea boats were after the big liner. If any of them saw the St. Louis they made no attempt to destroy her, but kept carefully away from the guns of the American ship.

But signs of war were not lacking, and the last three days aboard were anxious ones for passengers and crew alike. On Friday and again on Saturday, after the St. Louis entered the forbidden zone, driftwood was passed—apparently parts of destroyed lifeboats. Yesterday a great field of oil was encountered. Vague rumors of the sinking of ships either ahead of or near the St. Louis increased the nervous tension.

For three days and nights the Captain did not leave the bridge, and never before in her twenty-two years of existence had the American ship been driven so furiously as she was from the time she passed into the zone until she was picked up by a pilot.

The journey was virtually without incident until the war zone was reached. Unusual precautions were taken as soon as the liner passed the Ambrose Light, but as she neared the danger point even the liferafts and collapsible boats were made ready for immediate use. Reflectors were strung up fore and aft, and carbide lights were tied along the rails for use in the event the St. Louis become the victim of a torpedo or gunfire.

From the moment the St. Louis entered the danger zone until she reached comparatively safe water the word in the engine room was to "give her all she can stand." For forty-eight hours the big vessel tore along at top speed. Meanwhile the passengers slept but little, remaining in the reading room with life belts ready. Long before daybreak yesterday, with the land still far below the horizon, most of the passengers were on deck, watching just as anxiously as the men on the bridge for signs of hostile submarines.

Suddenly out of the haze shot British patrol vessels. Instructions were signaled. The St. Louis responded and continued her journey, while the submarine hunters bore away on their ceaseless vigil.

For two days after the St. Louis left port there was a howling gale, accompanied with fog and frequent snow squalls, but the liner held steadily to the course which had been determined on. Every precaution was taken. Even on the first night out deck lights were shielded and cabin portholes shaded so that no glimmer of light showed. Lookouts swept the horizon frequently with their glasses.

The passengers were taken in hand and drilled daily in donning life belts and assembling quickly at their appointed places at the lifeboats. Crews for the lifeboats were assigned to their stations and instructed as to their duties. The lifeboats were provisioned long before the prohibited zone was reached, and were swung out, partly lowered and lashed so that only a moment would be lost in dropping them into the water.

Until Friday the trip was without incident other than the encountering of floating ice, including one huge iceberg. Two whales followed the ship for some distance. From the time the barred zone was entered until late last night, while the big steamer was making her way over the last few hundred miles of the journey, few passengers closed their eyes.

ADRIATIC SAFE IN ENGLAND.

Carried Many Passengers and 18,000 Tons of Cargo.

The White Star liner Adriatic, which sailed from America on the same day as the American liner St. Louis, has arrived at a British port, according to a cable received in New York yesterday.

The Adriatic had nearly one hundred passengers of all classes and 18,000 tons of cargo. She was commanded by Captain B. F. Hayes.

DECREASE IN MARINE RATES.

8 to 10 Per Cent. Quoted for British and French Ports.

Following the action of the Government in arming American merchant vessels, the marine insurance rates dropped yesterday from 10 per cent to 8 per cent. for British and French ports.

On vessels bound for Mediterranean ports the rates have increased slightly on account of the German submarine activity, and are now as high as 15 per cent. A few vessels which have a speed of thirteen knots or more were quoted yesterday as low as 12 per cent.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street—New York

Announce an Extraordinary Sale

For To-day, Wednesday,

250 Silk Afternoon Dresses

An accumulation from our regular stock, all this season's models.

About 250 Women's and Misses' Dresses of Crepe de Chine, Chiffon Taffeta, Satin and combinations of serge and silks. Included in this offering are a number of sample dresses.

Regular 25.00, 29.75 and 35.00 Values

Reduced to 18.00

None Sent C. O. D. No Approvals. No Exchanges.

ARE YOU INSURED?

If you do not hold a Title Policy you are running a risk of loss even though you have every reason to believe your title beyond attack. A defect may develop in yours as unexpectedly as it did in the Thompson title.

The Thompson title looked perfectly good in 1896. It descended by inheritance from Mrs. Thompson and was claimed by her daughter, who made the usual proofs in the Surrogate's Court to show that she was sole heir, and sold the property to our assured.

For many years the title continued to look good. But recently a grandson of Mrs. Thompson appeared and proved that his half interest in the property had been fraudulently concealed by his aunt. We spent $12,500, the full amount of our policy, buying this grandson's interest for the benefit of our assured.

Protect yourself against such loss by insuring with us immediately.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., B'klyn. 44 Court St., B'klyn.
383 E. 149th St., New York 1354 Broadway, Brooklyn
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y. 160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Dry Cold Storage of Furs and Fur Garments

FURS require a dry, cold atmosphere during the Summer months to prevent hardening of the skins and to protect them from moths, moisture and other deteriorating warm weather effects. Storage is also an insurance against fire and theft.

Remodeling and Repairing done during the Spring and Summer months at very low prices

Special attention is also given to the proper Cleansing, Storing and Repairing of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

For which very moderate rates obtain.

Fur Storage Office, Third Floor — Telephone, Vanderbilt 3100 — Rug Storage Office, Fifth Floor

W. B. SUPPORT-U BELT

For Golfing, Riding, Motoring and for All Field Athletics.

An elastic back and abdominal supporting belt for men which will help to reduce your stomach, increase your lung expansion, improve your figure, give you greater warmth and added comfort; while its unusual flexibility permits the utmost freedom of movement.

For Men—$3.50 to $7.50

Brill Brothers

Broadway at 49th Street. 1456 Broadway at 42d Street.

Announcing The New Saks Models in

Knitted Topcoats for Spring

Originated in our own tailoring shops and cut by the shears of our own head cutter

OUR knit fabric topcoats come in an ideal weight for Spring wear. They are light enough always to be welcome, and warm enough to ward off chills. They are the aristocrat in men's overcoat styles for Spring, cut and tailored according to the highest standards of custom tailoring. Obtainable in brown, grey and heather.

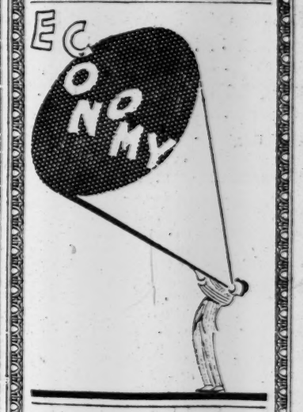
At $19 $27 $30

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.



An Answer to the Call of Economy

No one doubts the importance of the times we are now passing through—nor that the developments of the past few days and the probable happenings of the near future, call for the practice of economy by all men. Our stock of

Spring Suits for Men, $17.50 to $39.75

represents economy in its true sense, for no matter what price you pay for your spring clothes, you will get more style value, more fabric value, and more tailoring value here than you will get for the same price in any other good store in town.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Gloves for Motoring

Wrist style, of black cape, with button snaps, cut with plenty of room, full outseam sewn. With plain palms $2.24, with special grip palms, $2.74.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Balbriggan Underwear for Men

Shirts, with long or short sleeves, drawers, knee or ankle length with reinforced double seats. Suspender straps. Per garment, 49c.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Centre.

Men's Shoes At $6.49

The smart last on which these shoes are made gives them all the characteristics of the bench made shoe—and makes the foot look long and slender. Tan Russia Calf or Black Calf Lace Shoes with blind eyelets.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

An Oxford Bag At $17.89

A convenient feature of this bag is a removable pad with adjustable strap to hold your toilet accessories. Well made of good quality leather, with sewn-in frame, sewn-on corners and brass catches. Leather lined.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Soft Hats, $1.89

The recent reports concerning the shortage of raw material for hat making come from such good sources that men who plan ahead will probably want to buy several hats this season while prices are still low. Several attractive shapes in stone, olive, brown and gray make up our assortment at this price.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Phone Home

and tell mother to bring the little folks down to see the baby chicks. They are being hatched now in an electric incubator in the Poultry Goods Department. If you are interested in chicken-raising you should see the incubators, brooders, chick runs and other poultry supplies at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Macy's—Basement, 35th Street, Rear.

GERMAN LINER HERE USED AS BOMB SHOP

Confessions of Engineers of Friedrich der Grosse Read in Court in Plotters' Trial.

WORK DONE ON OPEN DECK

Chief Engineer Declared to Have Directed Production of Fire Shells for Allied Ships.

The confession, made soon after his arrest, by Wilhelm Parades, one of the six men now on trial in the Federal District Court, charged with implication in a plot to destroy shipping of the Allies by placing incendiary bombs in cargoes, was read in court yesterday.

Parades's statement, made in writing, told in detail of the open manner in which the fire bombs were produced on the main deck of the North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse, one of the German ships now tied up in Hoboken, by the engineering staff, of which five of the men now on trial are members.

Parades said that Karl Schmidt, Chief Engineer, and one of the defendants, paid the men so employed and that they received their orders from an engineer named Osmer, one of Schmidt's subordinates. Parades maintains that while they knew they were making bombs, they did not know for what purpose the explosives were to be used.

A statement by Friedrich Kerbade, another of the defendants, was also read. He said he got his orders direct from Schmidt and also admitted being concerned in making the shells. He said that Ernst Becker, another defendant, told him about witnessing the explosion of one of the shells in the laboratory of Dr. Walther Scheele, the chemist who loaded them and who is now a fugitive from justice. The Government agents say that Kerbade admitted that he had an idea, at the time, that certain fires on allied ships in midocean had been caused by the bombs loaded in Dr. Scheele's place.

Captain Thomas J. Tunney, in charge of the Bomb Squad of the Police Department, was called in the afternoon to complete the case of the Government against the alleged plotters. He testified that Captain von Kleist made a statement naming Captain Bode, Captain Wolpert, and Captain Sternberg, defendants, as knowing about the fire bombs, later changing the statement and leaving out Wolpert's name.

Captain Tunney said Von Kleist had told him Becker was a messenger and carried the bombs from the steamship to Von Kleist and Scheele and back again to Captain Wolpert. He also said Von Kleist told him of two men coming to the factory in Hoboken and taking two suit cases of the bombs, presumably to New Orleans. Their names were O'Reilly and O'Leary, according to Von Kleist.

Captain Tunney said he showed Von Kleist a bomb taken from the steamship Kirk Oswald, in France, and that Von Kleist admitted it was like those made in Hoboken.

The Government closed its case at 3 o'clock, and the lawyers for the Germans immediately moved for dismissal on the ground of insufficiency of evidence.

"There is ample evidence of conspiracy," said Judge Van Fleet, "if the jury should find it sufficient. I am compelled to hold that the evidence is sufficient to warrant the case going to the jury."

Captain Charles von Kleist, the only American citizen among the defendants, was the first witness called for the defense. He said he was born in Germany, but had been an American citizen for more than thirty-five years. He was formerly a skipper in the coastwise trade, and said that he had quit the sea because he was "old and full of rheumatism." After a few years as a farmer in Sullivan County, in 1912 he moved to Hoboken. He told of his first meeting with Dr. Scheele in March, 1915, and of his taking a job in the Scheele laboratory at $25 a week. He said he had taken the job with the understanding that he was to aid in the manufacture of fertilizers, which was to be mixed with lubricating oil and then shipped to Europe, where the oil could be extracted.

He told of the visits of Hamburg-American pier superintendents to Scheele's laboratory, and said that when no more oil could be shipped to Germany Scheele began the manufacture of chlorides. He admitted having seen bags of acid materials delivered at the laboratory, as well as copper and other metals, but denied that he knew what they were to be used for.

He also admitted that he had tried to get into communication with Wolf von Igel of the German Embassy, who was the paymaster of the German plot conspiracy in this country. He said he had been informed that von Igel was the man who paid Scheele, and he wanted to get from him back pay due from the chemist. He said he had never intended to violate any American law.

On cross-examination Captain von Kleist admitted that while under arrest at Police Headquarters he had written to Chief Engineer Schmidt and Captain Bode of the Hamburg-American Line, advising them to flee from the city. He said he had been coaxed by the police to write those notes.

"Why did you write them?" Assistant District Attorney Osborne asked.

"It was foolishness; nothing more," replied the old man, seemingly at a loss for an answer.

Captain von Kleist was still on the stand when court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

SEIZE HIDDEN RUBBER MEANT FOR GERMANY

Four Men Arrested for Putting Material in Trunks with False Bottoms Instead of on Manifest.

A scheme to get rubber into Germany, the rubber cut in thin slices and placed in seperate envelopes which were packed in trunks with false bottoms and sides, and in a cabinet, from which the music mechanism had been removed, was unearthed yesterday when four men, two of them rubber dealers in this city, another the chief steward of the Norwegian-American liner Kristianafjord, and the fourth a mechanic, were arrested by Customs House inspectors and detectives from Police Headquarters. The men had placed on the liner two big trunks and a crated music machine, all marked as personal baggage. The men are accused of violating Section 37 of the United States Criminal Code in shipping goods secretly without manifests.

The men, who were subsequently released in $5,000 bail each, were Joseph and Oscar Newman, with offices in the Flatiron Building; Regnvald R. Hansen, chief steward, and William Henn, a mechanic, of 308 West Thirty-eighth Street. The arrests were made by Inspector Edward Norwood, and Lieutenant Bushy and Detective Barnits of the Detective Bureau. Hansen was arrested on the ship and the others in the Newman offices.

Captain Tunney of the bomb squad said information was conveyed to the Government about three weeks ago that rubber was being sent to Germany via the Scandinavian route. Monday night, according to the police, the trunks and music box case were delivered on the pier by the Newman brothers and Henn. Yesterday morning Inspector Norwood seized the trunks and case and arrested Hansen. He then notified Police Headquarters and the arrest of the others followed.

The trunks and cabinet contained about 4,000 envelopes, which weighed more than 100 pounds and represented an outlay of about $325. In Germany the rubber would have sold for from $20 to $50 per pound. When arraigned before Commissioner Houghton in the Federal Building, the Newmans said they were of German descent. Henn said he was a German, while Hansen said he was a Swede. The trunks bore the initials of "S. D. R.," while the steamer tags read "Sven du Rietz." At the office of the line it was said that a man by the name of Sven du Rietz sailed on the Bergensfjord of the same line for Europe last week. Rietz, it was said, is a native of Stockholm, and is now at Halifax, where the Bergensfjord is held for examination by the British authorities.

I. W. W. LEADER ARRESTED.

Urged Kansas City Men Not to Enlist in the National Guard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 27.—Walter Murphy, an I. W. W. leader, and four companions were arrested today while pleading with a crowd to join them in a raid on Police Headquarters. The arrests were the result of clashes between recruiting parties for the National Guard and I. W. W. members.

The guardsmen, led by Lieutenant Trueman, who is a police detective in civil life, raided the I. W. W. Headquarters today, because speakers there were exhorting crowds of men not to enlist. Later two other guardsmen returned and completed the job, removing not only the habitues of the hall, but also the furniture, literature, and anti-enlistment placards.

ADVICE TO GERMANS HERE.

Staats-Zeitung Tells Them Their Safety Depends on Their Conduct.

In commenting yesterday afternoon upon the remarks by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to the effect that no foreigner living in the United States would be molested so long as he obeyed the nation's laws, war or no war, the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung said:

"The guarantee given by Secretary Baker naturally depends upon the German subjects themselves, who are living here as guests. From their conduct, it must be said without reserve that many of them have occasionally forgotten that they were on foreign soil that was not exactly pro-German. These fools, these adventurers, who on their part, too, in the name of a patriotism worn to a frazzle, planned, did things, and made speeches that merely provoked disaster, but that never contributed one iota toward aiding the cause which they professed to serve, are only helping to get their countrymen into trouble. No one transgresses more heavily against the Germans living here than the German who imagines he can wage war here against the Allies by means of attentates of the mouth or the hand. Today Ballin's words apply to all of them more than ever: 'See it through; hold out—hold your tongue!'"

REV. DR. BAYLIS EXONERATED

Charge of Misappropriating Funds for Allies Is Dismissed.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, Director General of the Allies Hospitals Relief Commission, who was indicted on a charge of having misappropriated the funds of the organization last Fall, was exonerated yesterday when Judge Wadhams in General Sessions, on the motion of Assistant District Attorney John Minton, discharged the minister's bail bond of $2,500. This is the usual preliminary step in the quashing of an indictment.

Mr. Minton said a committee of members of the commission, composed of Colonel William C. Beecher, Dr. Albert Brundage, H. H. Westinghouse, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, and the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton had advised him that an expert accountant had accounted for every dollar collected by Dr. Baylis. Daniel Guggenheim, from whom it was alleged Dr. Baylis collected $100 through misrepresentation, also asked that the proceedings be dropped.

CRUSHED BETWEEN CARS.

Firemen Aid In Extricating Aged Victim of Broadway Accident.

George Heffy, 74 years old, of 106 West Twenty-fourth Street, who was employed for many years as "bell boy" in the old Hoffman House, was probably fatally injured yesterday when he was crushed between two steel cars of the gondola type at Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street.

Heffy attempted to cross Broadway in front of a southbound car, but when he reached the space between the two tracks he saw a northbound car bearing down on him. He paused to permit the cars to pass. The space was too narrow and Heffy was wedged between the cars, and in the plain sight of many women was rolled along for several feet.

His cries attracted a crowd, and a call was sent for fire apparatus. The wrecking crew of the New York Railways Company and firemen cut out the side of one of the cars and pulled Heffey's body through. Badly mangled, he was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition. It was found that he had internal injuries and dislocations of both shoulders.

THE IMPOSSIBLE

Some of our promises to complete large building operations in extremely limited periods of time have been regarded by competent authorities as an attempt to achieve the Impossible.

The fact that those promises have been kept proves that everything is possible — including the Impossible.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

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HALL'S BEDDING
The Standard of Quality

A mattress that gives perfect rest to the whole body and gives it all the time is the best investment. "Hall's" Mattresses, made of pure horse hair by our improved process are the most economical and are always a comfort, always new. We manufacture all our goods.

Order through your own dealer or from our New York showrooms. We make and sell everything in bedding.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
25 West 45th St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things, says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide.

"The Government's foot powder order is regarded as the last word in the scientific outfitting of the defenders of the flag."

Young men in every community are using Allen's Foot-Ease in their drills for Military Preparedness.

The English, French and Allied Troops constantly make use of Allen's Foot-Ease. It takes the friction from the shoe and rests the feet. Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating the feet emphasizes the testimony of the millions of people the world over, who are shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, into their shoes, and using it in the foot bath, as the only practical and lasting treatment to ease and prevent sore feet. Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A.

NOTHING TO DO THIS TIME

ISN'T it worth something to you to have your dentist say this?

Nothing to do—and nothing much to pay—because the regular use of an *efficient* dentifrice makes your regular visits to the dentist both brief and pleasant.

After he has put your teeth in sound condition, use S. S. White Tooth Paste to *keep* them sound. It is a pure, wholesome, non-medicated cleanser, made by the world's best known manufacturer of dental supplies and embodying the latest findings of dental science.

The function of a dentifrice is to *cleanse*. S. S. White Tooth Paste does this more efficiently—and more delightfully—than any other dentifrice on the market. So-called "germicidal" dentifrices are likely to injure the delicate mouth lining or attack the enamel of the teeth. Their "germicidal" influence is only temporary because the mouth liquids are constantly changing and the direct effects cannot possibly last longer than 30 minutes. Ask your dentist if this isn't so.

Your druggist has S. S. White Tooth Paste. Sign and mail the coupon below for a copy of our booklet "Good Teeth: How They Grow And How To Keep Them."

THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. COMPANY
MOUTH AND TOILET PREPARATIONS
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COUPON Please send me a copy of "Good Teeth: How They Grow And How To Keep Them" and a sample tube of S.S.White Tooth Paste.

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Address.....

S.S.WHITE TOOTH PASTE

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. President:

A GREAT NATION OF ONE HUNDRED MILLION PEOPLE ANXIOUSLY AWAITS YOUR ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

BY YOUR WORDS MUST WE BE JUDGED.

If we are content with half-way measures in dealing with the German menace, then must we stand convicted before the world as a craven people.

You may trust the nation to support you in vigorous action. The people will perform their duty with unselfish devotion and unflinching courage.

Fully realizing the gravity of the decision, but believing that failure to enter the war now on the side of democracy and liberty would be an irreparable national calamity, we urgently appeal to you, Mr. President, to ask Congress either to declare war, or formally to recognize the fact that, by the declarations and acts of Germany, a state of war does now exist between Germany and the United States.

Mr. President, let us enter this war not merely for the vindication of American rights, but for the preservation of those ideals of justice and humanity upon which the security of the world must rest.

LET US NOT FIGHT SPARINGLY AND GRUDGINGLY.

LET US EXERT OUR WHOLE STRENGTH IN A MANNER WORTHY OF A GREAT NATION FIGHTING FOR A GREAT CAUSE.

Hon. Elihu Root, New York
Hon. Chas. S. Fairchild, New York
Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Boston
Paul D. Cravath, New York
Dr. Theodore C. Janeway, Baltimore
Henry De Forest Baldwin, New York
Prof. George Trumbull Ladd, New Haven
William Jay Schieffelin, New York
Dr. Morton Prince, Boston
M. S. Coit, New York
Hon. Joseph H. Choate, New York
Hon. Geo. W. Wickersham, New York
William Roscoe Thayer, Boston
Henry M. Howe, New York
S. Stanwood Menken, New York
Dr. W. W. Keen, Philadelphia
E. H. Van Ingen, New York
Dr. John Grier Hibben, Princeton
Agnes Repplier, Philadelphia
Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, New York

Let every American citizen who wants to join in this appeal to the President cut out the above notice, add his name, and mail to the White House, Washington, D. C. Or, better, let him telegraph the President a special appeal in his own words.

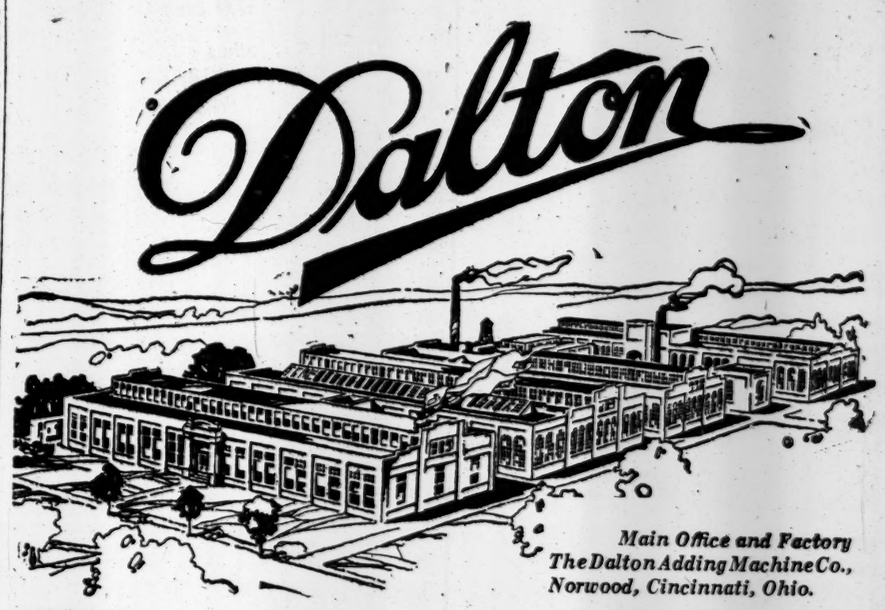
Our honor and our safety are at stake. Everything depends on the nature of the President's address to Congress. Telegraph or write TODAY.

Checks to continue the publication of this appeal may be sent to

AMERICAN RIGHTS LEAGUE
2 West 45th Street, New York

Geo. Haven Putnam, Pres't. Douglas W. Johnson, Chairman, Exec. Com.
Wm. Emerson, Sec'y and Treas.

Dalton



Main Office and Factory
The Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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That is what The Dalton Adding Machine Co. think about The Dictaphone

It puts into a phrase what thousands of other business men have found out about The Dictaphone. It is doubly significant in this case because it comes from a concern that creates system; and through its products assures systematic efficiency in business accounting.

The Dalton Adding Machine Company, manufacturers of "Dalton" adding, listing and calculating machines, has dictated to The Dictaphone for six years.

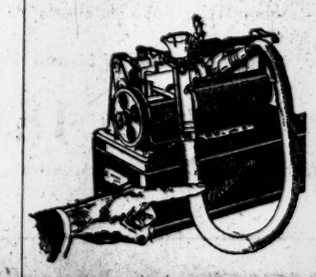
They began in 1911, and quickly found this modern correspondence system so thoroughly in accord with their own ideals of efficiency; so valuable from the standpoint of economy, production and convenience, that The Dictaphone became a permanent part of their office organization.

The Dalton Adding Machine Company, like hundreds of other representative business houses, large and small, are daily proving The Dictaphone for every business man who still depends upon the shorthand system.

When you are ready to let us show you why you, too, should dictate to The Dictaphone, our experts on office organization will gladly put the proof before you.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
83 Chambers Street

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone



Call Worth 3043—that's The Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it to your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street

Please send me free copy "The Man at the Desk."

Name .....

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Private cars—Commercial cars. Dead Storage, Supplies, Repairing, Welding, etc. All service less than elsewhere.

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COLUMBUS RATE, $35
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18 Holes—6320 Yards
BAYSIDE, L. I. N. Y. Office, 2,248 B'way.
Now Open to All Players
Without Initiation Fee.
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Over 50 trains daily from Penn. Station, 33d St. Only 30 minutes by train or motor. Motor route over Queensboro Bridge and straight out Jackson Avenue to Bayside.

BANKS TO TAKE UP ARMY SUPPLY BILLS

Federal Reserve Board Provides for Acceptance of Vouchers Pending Appropriation.

CREDITORS TO GIVE NOTES

Government Orders to be Recognized as Security When Offered for Discount.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Federal Reserve Board has stepped into the breach caused by the failure of Congress to pass the Army Appropriation bill last session and has instructed all Reserve Banks, and, through them, member banks, to accommodate holders of Government vouchers for War Department purchases until Congress shall have time to act to meet the emergency.

The situation apparently has been acute with the Quartermaster's Department of the army, which is charged with the purchase of all manner of supplies. It was to relieve this situation that the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. gave a credit to Colonel John M. Carson, the Chief Army Quartermaster at New York, as told in THE TIMES today. The action of the Federal Reserve Board was taken on March 21, but was not made known until today, after its members had read in the newspapers that the Morgan firm had come to the rescue of the army Quartermaster in New York when banks declined to honor his vouchers to make purchases for which there was no appropriation.

These supplies had to be obtained, but for want of funds payments could not be made. Contracts for supplies were made with the understanding that deliveries would be met promptly with payment, but the failure of Congress to pass the Appropriation bill embraced many concerns, and complaints came from all parts of the country. The Reserve Board took up the matter and decided that the banks could be authorized to cash all Government vouchers which were thus held up.

The Reserve Board's letter to the banks is as follows:

The board has been advised by the Secretary of War that owing to the failure of Congress at its last session to pass the General Deficiency Appropriation bill no funds are available for the payment of many obligations which have been contracted by the War Department, as evidenced by official "public vouchers" for "purchases and services other than personal." No doubt is entertained that Congress at the approaching extra session will promptly enact said Appropriation bill so that the new money will be available. In the meanwhile it is earnestly desired that holders of these vouchers be enabled to realize upon them at as small a cost as possible, and you are requested to send your member banks a copy of this letter. The board understands from the War Department that each voucher will have a rider attached, as follows:

"This account is not payable at this date by reason of the fact that no funds are now available owing to the failure of Congress to pass the general deficiency measure. This is the original voucher, and payment will be made when funds are available, only on presentation thereof. No other voucher will be issued covering this transaction except on conclusive proof of the loss of the original."

Your member banks, in giving accommodation to holders of Government claims as evidenced by these vouchers, could take the note of the firm or contractor with the voucher attached as collateral security. The board holds that such notes will be eligible for rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks at the fifteen-day rate, or at the regular commercial paper rates, according to maturities.

The plan for accepting army vouchers under the Reserve Board's arrangement will work out like this: The merchant who has sold goods to the Government, but who cannot collect his bill, will take the War Department voucher or receipt to his bank and arrange for a loan, giving his note, supported by the voucher as collateral. The bank will be able to apply to the Federal Reserve Bank of its district for a rediscount of the contractor's note, giving the Reserve Bank the voucher as security, or advising the bank that its customer's note is secured by a Government voucher. It is only in this way that the Federal Reserve Banks can help out the situation. There is no provision of the law under which they would be able to cash the vouchers.

J. P. MORGAN IN WASHINGTON.

Does Not Visit Treasury, and Purpose of Trip Is Not Known.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—J. P. Morgan came to Washington yesterday and left here, presumably for New York, this afternoon. It was not known generally in Washington until today that he was in the capital. He stopped at the Shoreham Hotel.

Officials of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board said that he did not call on them, and there is reason to believe that he did not enter the Treasury building. No explanation of the visit of Mr. Morgan to Washington was obtainable.

VILLA DRIVEN FROM PARRAL.

Carranzistas Reoccupy Town—Attack on Chihuahua City Expected.

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 27.—General Prudencio Hernandez, the Carranza commander at Parral, who was driven out of the town by the Villa rebels on March 11, reoccupied the town with his forces, the Villa troops having concentrated in the vicinity of Pilar de Conchos and Satevo for the expected attack upon Chihuahua City, an unofficial report received here today stated.

Villa has moved 400 of his wounded rebels from Parral to Pilar de Conchos, where he has established a field hospital.

Fighting was in progress all day yesterday at Bachiniba canon, thirty-five miles south of Chihuahua City, Mexicans who arrived here today on a refuge train reported. Villa troops attacked a troop train going south, they said, and a general engagement followed.

An attack upon the State capital was expected, the refugees said.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, March 27.—Skirmishes between Villa and Carranza troops, by which Villa tried to feel out the defenses prepared by General Francisco Murguia, have taken place today near Chihuahua City, where the greatest vigilance is now exercised against an attack in force by the rebels.

PRAISES INDIA'S ZEAL IN IMPERIAL SERVICE

Viceroy Announces the Legislative Council's Approval of the $500,000,000 Contribution.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 27.—A dispatch from Delhi, received tonight by the agency here of the Reuter Telegram Company, reports the final meeting of the session of the Legislative Council of India at which stirring speeches were delivered by the Viceroy and members of the council in reference to the new taxation measure and the participation of India in the war.

"All the speeches contained expressions of patriotism and loyalty and voiced the willingness of the people to share the burden of the empire," the dispatch said. "Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, in closing the session, said he was glad to find that the offer of £100,000,000 to the Imperial Government had met with practically the unanimous accord of the council.

"There would be sacrifices in the necessities of ordered government, namely, in education, sanitation, public works, &c., but these sacrifices were trifling compared with those of other countries. Thrown back upon herself, he said, India had already increased the output of her industries a hundredfold. In fact, he believed the war would prove the date of India's industrial birth. He urged that it was the duty of every one to subscribe to the war loan.

"Alluding to the cotton duty, the Viceroy said that a grievance had been removed, which had been a long-standing source of irritation, but that the whole question of duties would be considered after the war. He added that the Imperial Government could not, in existing circumstances, do more.

"Referring to the gallantry and endurance of the troops, he said the Indian Army had been bled white in providing troops and equipment for the four fronts; the breakdown of medical arrangements had brought a storm of obloquy upon the Indian Administration, the hardships of the Summer had sapped the strength of the troops, and the sick had poured into India. All this, he said, had been remedied.

"The Viceroy concluded by reading a message from Premier Lloyd George expressing, on behalf of the British Government, the most sincere gratitude for the contribution which India had just made toward financing the war.

"'Coming in addition to the enthusiasm and the loyalty manifested through India on the outbreak of the war, and the invaluable military services rendered by the Indian Army, the gift is,' said the Premier's message, 'a moving proof that India shares wholeheartedly with other subjects of the Crown the ideals for which we are fighting.

"'That India should come forward of her own accord in this crisis and render such real and opportune assistance is not only a source of sincere gratification to his Majesty's Government but must promote a better understanding among all races and peoples under the British Crown.'"

8,000 Cords of Pulp Wood Burned.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 27.—The 8,000-cord pile of pulp wood at the Norfolk plant of the Remington Paper and Power Company, valued at about $125,000, has been consumed, and the company's sawmill and the car barns of the Norwood & St. Lawrence Railroad, are also in ashes as a result of a fire which started early this morning. The paper company's fire department water mains broke and left the property at the mercy of the flames until fire engines from Canton and Potsdam could be got there at noon. The Malone department also joined the force of 200 fire fighters.

Mayo Clinic Doctor In New Post Here

Dr. Frank Carber of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., has joined the diagnostic staff of the Life Extension Institute, 25 West Forty-fifth Street. Dr. Carber will arrive here next week to assume his duties at the home office of the institute, which has during the last Winter established branch offices in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington.

2 BRITISH DESTROYERS SUNK IN ACCIDENTS

One Hits a Mine, While the Other Goes Down After Collision—Only One Life Lost.

LONDON, March 27.—Two British torpedoboat destroyers have been sunk, one by striking a mine and another after a collision with a steamer, it is officially announced tonight. The Admiralty statement reads:

"A British destroyer recently struck a mine in the Channel and sank. Four officers and seventeen men were saved.

"Another of these vessels sank today after a collision with a steamer. One man was lost. There were no other casualties."

King Flies Over the Front.

LONDON, March 27.—King Albert of Belgium on March 18 made a long airplane flight under fire over the fighting front, according to La Metropole, a newspaper published here.

German anti-aircraft guns kept up a sustained fire, but no German airman ventured in the way of the King's airplane. Subsequently the King discussed his observations with the General Staff.

IDLE GERMANS IN MEXICO.

Oil Companies Dismiss More Than 2,000 Workers.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, March 27.—More than 2,000 Germans who have been working in the oil fields at Tampico and Vera Cruz have been dismissed by the oil companies. Many of these men have arrived here. They are without employment.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Coincident with the issuance of an increased number of passports for German citizens to Mexico, a condition noticed for several weeks, booksellers here today reported an unusual demand for German-Spanish dictionaries.

Colonel Edmundo E. Martinez, Mexican Consul in Chicago, said there was no significance in the reported exodus of Germans to Mexico.

"There is no place for them to go but Mexico," he said. "Canada is closed to them. They cannot cross the Atlantic, so of course they accept the only asylum offered."

WIFE SUES J. W. TUMBRIDGE.

House Maid Named In Suit Against Brooklyn Hotel Man.

Justice Joseph Aspinall, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday reserved decision on an application made by Mrs. Grace M. Tumbridge for $500 a month alimony and $5,000 counsel fee pending the trial of her suit for separation against Major John William Tumbridge, President of the Tumbridge Realty Company, which owns the Hotel St. George on Columbia Heights. Mrs. Tumbridge, who now lives at 2,303 Avenue D, charges her husband with cruel and inhuman treatment and names a maid in the employ of the family.

Major Tumbridge is a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton, and Atlantic Yacht Clubs and is Ordnance Officer of the Second Brigade of the New York State Militia. He has two children by a previous marriage, and Mrs. Tumbridge has a daughter 16 years of age, also by a former marriage.

Mrs. Tumbridge in her affidavit says she was happy for about a year after her marriage. Then she engaged Mrs. Marcia Kimball as a maid for her stepdaughter. In a short time, she asserts, Mrs. Kimball assumed charge of the household affairs, and when she complained to Major Tumbridge he accused her of interfering with the management of the hotel and compelled her to move to an apartment at 914 Prospect Place.

Major Tumbridge in his answer says that his wife has a violent temper. He also denies the charges made by her and filed a letter which he declares was written to his wife by a lawyer named Baker, who acted as her attorney in the divorce proceedings between Mrs. Tumbridge and her first husband. The letter is signed "With love and kisses. Yours to a cinder, Chuck."

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James B. Forgan, *until recently the President of the First National Bank of Chicago:*

"As one of the early subscribers, I can say that the Britannica contains such reliable information on all conceivable subjects as to make it almost a necessity to any one who wants to post himself on matters such as come almost daily to his attention but about which he has not previously had occasion to inform himself."

W. R. Crabtree, *President of the Southern Trust Co., of Chattanooga, Tennessee:*

"The most valuable work in my library is the new edition of The Encyclopaedia Britannica. I have had occasion to consult it almost daily and it has been a source of increasing pleasure and profit during the months it has been on my shelves. It seems to cover its field perfectly, and the system of classification and indexing is a marvel of thoroughness. If I could not have it replaced I would not part with my Britannica for any consideration."

Albert H. Wiggin, *President of the Chase National Bank, New York:*

"The Encyclopaedia Britannica, as a book of reference, speaks for itself. It is most valuable. The form of the 'Handy Volume' Issue is most convenient, and because of my personal satisfaction, I have considered it a wise and satisfactory holiday present, which accounts for the many orders that I have given."

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, *America's most noted educator, President of Harvard University from 1869 to 1909:*

"I bought two copies of the new edition of The Encyclopaedia Britannica (India paper, flexible covers) for the benefit of my two sets of grandchildren. I find the work altogether admirable; and my grandchildren, who are at the most inquisitive ages, are of the same opinion. The Cambridge University Press has rendered a great public service, especially to the rising generation, by constructing and distributing widely this Eleventh Edition of the Britannica, fresh in its contents and ingenious and pleasing in mechanical execution."

Hugh Chalmers, *began as an office boy, is now a millionaire and President of the Chalmers Motor Company:*

"I believe The Encyclopaedia Britannica at such a material reduction in price offers a great opportunity to the younger men in the automobile industry as well as in other branches of business. The young business man of today needs to be thoroughly posted in order to prepare himself for promotion. I think that these books should afford him a means of securing accurate information quickly, and the books would undoubtedly help any young man to increase his store of knowledge."

George M. Reynolds, *President, Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago:*

"When a man stops learning he stops growing, and it is only the men who grow and develop who reap the money prizes in business. There never has been a time when it paid a man better to educate himself out of one job into another, and there have been a good many striking examples of this in the banking business. A man who has The Encyclopaedia Britannica at hand where he can consult it at any moment has a distinct advantage over the one who has not."

Rudolph Blankenburg, *who came to America a poor boy and became a great wholesale merchant; known nationally as a political and civic reform advocate; formerly Mayor of Philadelphia:*

"I suppose it goes without saying that The Encyclopaedia Britannica is regarded as a business and household necessity by those who have been able to afford it. The 'Handy Volume' Issue will now give to people in very moderate circumstances, who are generally the most ambitious members of any community, that ready access to the knowledge of the world which is indispensable to progress and success in life. It is a very great satisfaction to know that this has been made possible."

William H. P. Faunce, *formerly a Baptist minister, head of Brown University:*

"The Encyclopaedia Britannica takes in the whole world as its field. The authoritative character of its articles makes the work indispensable in every institution of learning. It seems to me that you have performed a very useful service to the graduates of American colleges in bringing this valuable work within the means of a large body already equipped to profit by it."

Richard Lloyd Jones, *proprietor and editor of the Wisconsin State Journal:*

"No one realizes better than an editor what it means to have the Britannica within easy reach of his hand whenever any question arises. There is no source of information on which he depends with such certainty. The habit once acquired, it becomes as natural to consult the Britannica in any emergency as it does to look up trains in the time-table before starting on a trip."

Luther H. Gulick, *formerly director of physical training in the New York City Schools; President of the Camp Fire Girls, the national organization for girls similar to the Boy Scouts:*

"There is more material that I use in the Britannica than in any one other source. I wish that each Camp Fire Guardian in the country could own them, for they expand the horizons of life."

Joseph T. Talbert, *Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York, the largest banking organization in the world:*

"After several years of daily use, myself, of the original (Cambridge issue of the Britannica), I have come to prize that monumental work as the most complete, useful and valuable achievement in the English language."

John H. Patterson, *a typical example of the successful business man, was a small-town merchant. His genius developed the National Cash Register Company, of which he is the president:*

"The Encyclopaedia Britannica is a clearing house of knowledge and a great help to understanding current events recorded in the daily press. Your 'handy edition' is indeed a library in a nutshell and will appeal widely to people of moderate means."

Albert J. Earling, *who was a telegraph operator in 1866 and is President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway:*

"The books are their own best endorsement and will doubtless appeal to each individual to whom presented, and especially to the large employers of labor, who realize the assistance that frequent reference to a work of this kind would be to the ambitious employe. I am confident that these advantages will be fully appreciated by a vast number who, for the first time, find a complete encyclopaedia of high grade within their means."

Arthur Brisbane, *editor of the New York Evening Journal, the highest-paid editor in the world, with a salary said to exceed $150,000 a year:*

"It is really a misfortune for a family of children to grow up, or for a man or woman to carry on the work of self-education without The Encyclopaedia Britannica at hand. The knowledge of the world condensed and arranged by the ablest scholars is in those volumes. In those pages every question is answered. The reading of every serious book should be done with The Encyclopaedia Britannica at hand. Each unfamiliar word and name should be looked up in the Encyclopaedia. To develop that habit in children would be of the greatest possible value to them."

Bishop John H. Vincent, *founder of the Chautauqua movement:*

"The 'Handy Volume' Issue of The Encyclopaedia Britannica is a Library, a Museum and a Picture Gallery, as one might say, 'under one roof,' and the fact that the Britannica is now brought out in this convenient form, and at so much less cost, is sure to be appreciated by a great many people to whom the privilege of owning it has hitherto been denied."

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PICK THOMAS F. SMITH TO SUCCEED CONRY

Leader Murphy and Followers Favor Tammany Secretary for Congressman.

WOULD LOSE $3,000 PENSION

District Leaders Will Reach Final Decision Tonight — Republicans May Name William Henkel, Jr.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall since 1895, who was characterized by Richard Croker as "Tammany's indispensable man," probably will be designated as the Democratic candidate for Congress to succeed Michael F. Conry, who died recently. Mr. Conry represented the Fifteenth Congressional District, where Leader Charles F. Murphy holds sway, and the designation practically assures election. The special election will be held on April 12.

The "slate" was talked over at a meeting last night at which Leader Murphy, Mr. Smith, and others were present, and the sentiment was overwhelmingly for Mr. Smith, although Mr. Murphy didn't want to lose his services, and Smith, who is scheduled to receive a pension of $3,000 for life upon his retirement as clerk of the City Court in about three years, was a little reluctant to give up that. A decision may be reached tonight when the district leaders will meet at the Seymour Club, 267 West Twenty-sixth Street.

The Republicans are talking of nominating William Henkel, Jr., who was defeated by Conry, to run against the Democratic nominee.

CONSIDERS SYKES CHARGES.

Special Committee Deliberates on New London College Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, March 27.—Ex-Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, Edward D. Robins, and Judge Edward L. Smith, composing the special committee of inquiry appointed by the Board of Trustees of Connecticut College for Women to hear charges made against it by President Frederick H. Sykes, held a three-hour meeting here this afternoon. The session was in strict privacy, and at its conclusion no one who attended it would discuss the proceedings.

It was announced, however, that the members of the committee would deliberate over Dr. Sykes's detailed explanation and then report to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. It was said that the matter would not come up in final form before the trustees until early next week.

F. Valentine Chappell, Chairman of the board, said this afternoon that, whatever the decision of the committee might be, the trustees were unanimous in their determination to force Dr. Sykes to retire from the Presidency. In fact, according to Mr. Chappell, Dr. Sykes has already been informed that his connection with the college will terminate on Jan. 1, 1918.

Until the inquiry committee reports its findings Dr. Sykes feels that he should not supplement his charge that "business interest" rule over Connecticut's only college for women is preventing the fulfillment of the institution's educational ideals.

To Resume Night Boats on Hudson.

The service of the Hudson River night boats will be resumed today with the sailing of the steamboat Trojan. Tomorrow the full service of the People's and Citizens' line to Albany will be in operation with the Berkshire, C. W. Morse, and Rensselaer. The first vessel will leave Albany for New York tonight. The hour of departure from Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal Street, will be 6 P. M.

MURDERER SLAIN BY CHIEF OF POLICE

New York Italian Killed Woman Who Refused to Return Here with Him from Walden, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

WALDEN, N. Y., March 27.—Mrs. John Delello of 38 East Main Street, who up to last Summer lived at 221 East 108th Street, New York City, was shot and killed here today by Mariano Rimaldo, said to be a member of a blackhand gang. Rimaldo was killed a few minutes later by the Chief of Police when he tried to escape. Peter Paul, another Italian, said to be a friend of Rimaldo, was arrested and held as a material witness.

The two men, after many months, learned of the whereabouts of Mrs. Delello, and came here from New York last Monday. They went directly to the home of Mrs. Delello, where Rimaldo offered her $600 to return with him to New York. When she refused Rimaldo swore he would force her to do so, and the woman afterward appealed to the police.

Rimaldo again appeared at the Delello home today, accompanied by Paul, and when Mrs. Delello saw him she ran to a nearby blacksmith shop and appealed for help. The two men ran after her, and when Rimaldo came up, he drew a revolver and fired two shots at the woman, killing her instantly.

A large crowd gathered and some one called the police. Both men made their way through the mob, but Rimaldo was intercepted by the Chief of Police, who had arrived. Rimaldo, brandishing his revolver, threatened the Chief, who drew his own gun and fired point blank at the murderer. The other man managed to get away and was heading for Newburg when he was overtaken by the police, who pursued him in a taxicab.

Mrs. Rimaldo and her husband, who is employed here, came to Walden last Summer during the infantile paralysis epidemic. A card was found on Rimaldo's body bearing the name of his brother Arthur of New York. The police learned Rimaldo lived at 221 East 108th Street, where the Delellos formerly made their home.

GAVE $3,016 FOR BELGIANS.

Contributions at Meeting of League for Political Education.

With all the returns in, the total contributed for Belgian relief at the meeting of the League for Political Education in Carnegie Hall Monday morning has mounted to $3,016, besides many pledges that are still to be accounted for. Addresses delivered by Robert Erskine Ely, director of the league, and by John A. Gade, who has recently returned from work in supervising the distribution of food in Belgium, developed great interest among many of those present, who promised to get out and do organization work to keep the American contributions from falling off on account of President Wilson's action in withdrawing most of the American workers from Belgium.

It is emphasized by leaders of the relief work that Americans are still directing the organization work outside of Belgium, which amounts to seven-eighths of the total activities of the commission, and that the Dutch, who are supervising the distribution, as well as the French and Belgians who do the local work, are merely carrying out the American methods instituted under the direction of H. C. Hoover.

Mrs. Louis D. Huntoon, Treasurer of the Belgian Relief Committee of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, is receiving contributions for the dollar-a-month-per-child fund to give an extra meal outside the commissoin's regular distribution to each of the 1,250,000 children of Belgium.

$40,000 GEMS IN ROBBERY.

Police Asked to Find McNair Home Window Cleaner.

The police of New York yesterday asked the police of the country to help find a missing window cleaner wanted in connection with the theft of jewelry worth almost $40,000 from the home of William McNair, 5 East Seventy-ninth Street, last Thursday morning. Mr. McNair, a railroad and mine operator, has offered a reward of $2,500 for the return of the property. In the burglar's loot was a necklace of pearls worth $30,000 which belonged to Mrs. McNair.

On Thursday morning the window cleaner regularly employed went to the McNair home with an assistant. The two went to different parts of the house to work. A maid told the police yesterday that about 11 o'clock she saw the helper in the yard. She said she asked him what he was doing there and he replied that he had dropped a cleaning rag. A short time later, she said, the helper asked her how to get to the street. She showed him out by the basement. When the regular window cleaner asked for his helper he was surprised to find that he had disappeared.

According to the list given to the police, the missing jewelry consisted of one pearl necklace containing fifty-four graduated pearls, worth $30,000; one diamond ring set with three stones, the centre one of four carats, value $2,500; one platinum ring set with three diamonds, value $1,200; one pair of diamond earrings, centre stones of four and a half carats, value $5,000.

Mrs. McNair was Miss Elvira Brokaw, daughter of the late Isaac V. Brokaw. She was first married to Carl Fischer-Hansen, from whom she was divorced in 1910. She met Mr. McNair in 1912 when crossing the Atlantic, and they were married two years later.

SUFFRAGE FIGHT RENEWED.

Women Open 1917 Campaign for Vote with Big Rally.

The women of New York State began their 1917 campaign for the vote at a big campaign rally at Aeolian Hall last evening, held under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party of this city. Miss Mary Garrett Hay presided, and there were addresses by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

"The present war has demonstrated," said Mrs. Catt, "that not one of the belligerent nations could have accomplished what it has done without the aid of women. The French President has publicly declared that, because of the war work of the Frenchwomen, he will no longer oppose suffrage, and Mr. Asquith has been converted by the showing made by Englishwomen. We ask America to do a little better, and give women the vote before the war begins. We ask it as a war measure as the emancipation of the slaves was a war measure."

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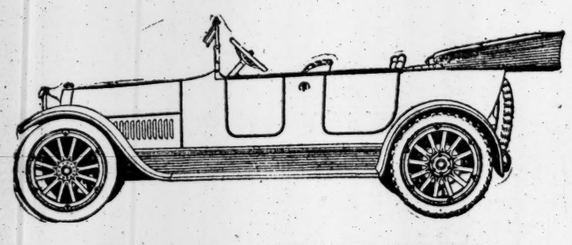

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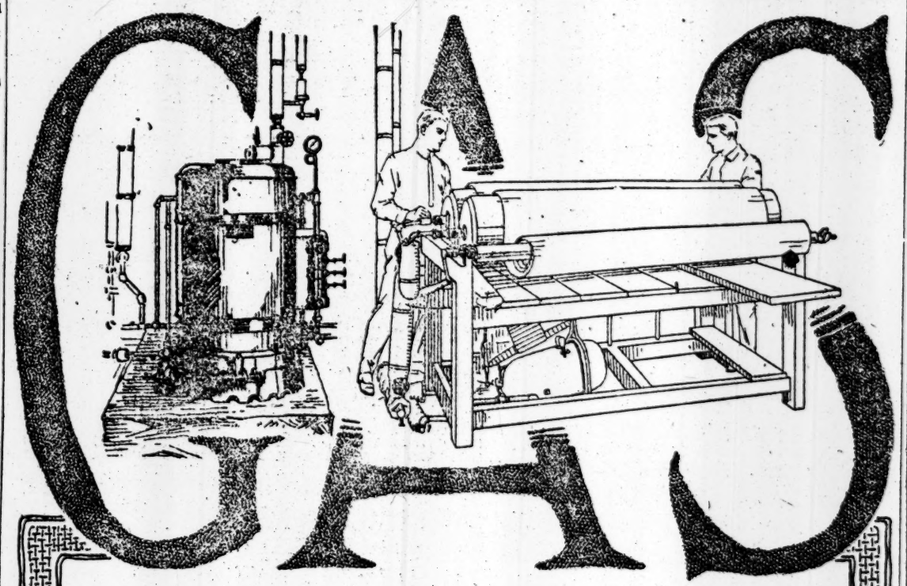

The First Aid to the "Speeding Up" of Business

—is the adoption of any method or machine which cuts costs or promises the possibility of increased production.

If, in your business, there is a process dependent upon Steam, you can obtain this First Aid to "Speeding Up" by installing

A Gas-Fired Steam Boiler

For extra or "rush" work requiring night, Sunday or holiday "overtime," it gives you steam quickly, economically and as long as you want it; for every need except power.

Simple and safe to run. Steam pressure, gas and water supply automatically controlled. Maximum gas consumption but 60 cubic feet per horse-power per hour. Makes no dirt, smoke or ashes.

You can see the boiler best adapted to your needs at the INDUSTRIAL APPLIANCE SHOWROOMS, 130 East 15th Street. Step in and get the facts.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

"The Right Way is the Gas Way"

Fair List Prices — Fair Treatment

GOODRICH SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES

The Trade Has 400 Tires The Speedway But ONE

THOUGH rubber making has given birth to more than 400 brands of automobile tires, the racing season of 1916 demonstrated that there is but ONE tire with the *resilience* to produce the 100-mile-an-hour pace, and the *durability* to stand the stress of that pace—SILVERTOWN—the *original* and *only cable-cord* tire.

Driving solely on Silvertowns, Dario Resta won the National racing championship of the A. A. A., the *only championship* awarded to an automobile racing driver.

And SILVERTOWN equipped cars scored 15,582 points toward the trophy, to 7,176 by all Silvertown's competitors combined.

Silvertown in taking more than 80 per cent. of the prize winning positions of A. A. A. sanctioned races, capturing 31 Firsts to 5 by all competitors *combined*, amassed over $210,000 in prize money for its drivers.

Is not the tire which stands the *durability test* of the *speedway*, the tire to take you, *free of tire trouble* throughout the *longest mileage* on city street and country road?

10 Silvertown Cord X-cels
1. Increased engine power.
2. Smoother riding.
3. Fuel saving.
4. Speedier.
5. Coast farther.
6. Start quicker.
7. Easier to guide.
8. Give greater mileage.
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10. Repaired easily and permanently.

Where You See This Sign Goodrich Tires are Stocked

GOODRICH TIRES

Ask Your Dealer for Them

Know it by its RED DOUBLE DIAMOND trademark—the tire you can not *afford to be without.*

The B. F. Goodrich Co.
AKRON, OHIO

"Silvertowns make all cars high-grade"

NEVERLEEK

I don't need to tell you how important a part of your car the top is. That word Neverleek stands for the best the market affords in top material—handsome in appearance—black outside, tan inside, water proof ab-so-lute-ly.

Chas. E. Riess

The Year-Ahead Beauty Car

Look for no car equaling this new Hupmobile, even in externals, for twelve months to come. Its intensified refinement is a year ahead. It was the world's finest Four before. Now it is the year-ahead beauty-car as well.

The New Hupmobile

Immediate deliveries now—but that's no guarantee of the future.

Five-Pass. Touring Car...$1285 Roadster.....$1285
Seven-Pass. Touring Car..$1440 Sedan.....$1735
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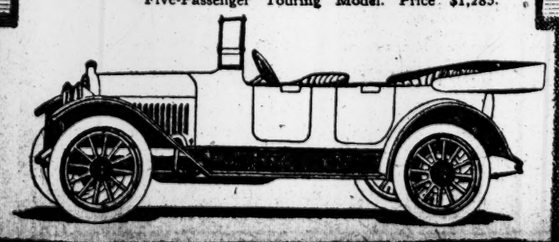
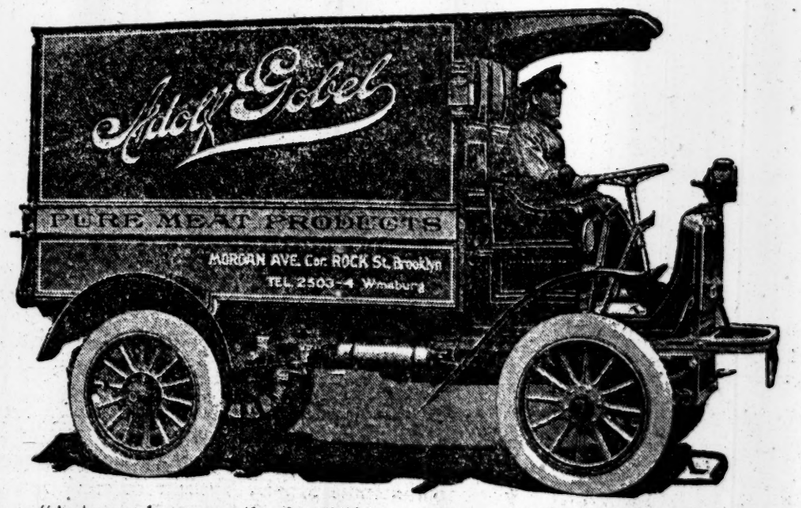
Also full line of distinctive custom bodies including Limousine, Brougham, Coupe, etc.

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc.

PHONE CIRCLE 1616 1741 Broadway, at 56th St.
Five-Passenger Touring Model. Price $1,285.



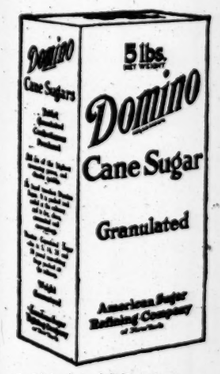
HAVE USED AUTOCARS 6 YEARS—NOW OWN TEN



"Autocars have greatly simplified our delivery problem," says Adolf Gobel, of New York City. "They do work that horses simply cannot do—they reach customers far out in the suburbs, delivering perishable products with a great saving in time. We have used Autocars for six years and now have ten. East Orange, Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, Floral Park and other outlying districts, together with New York and Brooklyn, are covered by our motor delivery."

Autocar Sales Co., 553-557 W. 23d St., New York City

Telephone Chelsea 6060. Factory Branch of the Autocar Co., Ardmore, Pa.

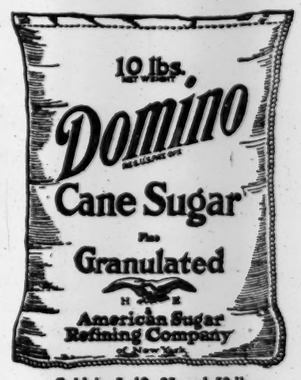


Sold in 2 and 5 lb. cartons packed at the refinery

The Food Value of Domino Granulated Sugar

Sugar is readily and completely assimilated by the human system. Convincing experiments show that while sugar constitutes only 5.4% of the average diet in America, it furnishes 17.5% of the total energy in the diet.

Domino Granulated is a cane sugar of highest sweetening power. It is absolutely clean and is never touched until you open the bag or carton.



"Sweeten it with Domino"

Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags, refinery packed

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

A mild smoke is a real aid to a good day's work.
That's another reason for the popularity of

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAQUI MAKER — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

Turner for Concrete

MISSING.

A loss when announced in The New York Times usually means temporarily missing. The Times reprints all lost and found advertisements in its Lost and Found Bulletin, which helps in recovering lost articles. Telephone the Lost and Found Department of The Times, Bryant 1000.—Advt.

NEW CITIZENS HEAR WARNING BY JUDGE

Threat to Cancel Their Papers if Evidence of Disloyal Motives Is Found.

155 SWEAR ALLEGIANCE

Many Austrians Included, but Only Three Germans — Status of Russians Is Puzzling.

A warning that citizenship papers obtained by aliens who applied for them in bad faith or from motives other than real attachment to the land of their adoption may be canceled was given by Supreme Court Justice Guy yesterday when 155 applicants from County Clerk William F. Schneider's bureau in the Hall of Records appeared to take the oath of loyalty to the United States. When he left the bench after admitting the candidates to citizenship Justice Guy said that his advice was solely for the benefit of the candidates and he did not presume to foreshadow any steps that might be taken by the Government in the matter.

"What steps the Government has in contemplation with reference to those naturalized citizens whose agitation along certain lines makes their American citizenship open to question I do not care to discuss," he said.

Those who applied yesterday had declared their intention between two and seven years ago, and for the most part their action was not influenced by the present war. The candidates included only three Germans, but there were thirty-three Austrians. Great Britain, Rumania, and Russia were the countries renounced by the majority of the new citizens.

Justice Guy's remarks were made when examining a young Russian, who said that he was a student and who explained in answer to a question that he was applying for citizenship because as a citizen he had "learned to like us and our institutions." Justice Guy then said:

"Very well. The reason I raise the question is that this court is aware that some persons from abroad have apparently sought and obtained naturalization papers here, not for the honest purpose of supporting the Government of this Republic and the principles it represents, but with the intent to take an active part in agitations and movements looking to the injury of this Government and disobedience of the laws of this land. Sometimes these have been of the student class.

"I wish to say further for your benefit and for the benefit of others contemplating becoming citizens that if that be not your honest purpose, but if, on the contrary, you are seeking naturalization from concealed and dishonest motives, and your subsequent conduct warrants it, this court will entertain a motion to cancel your naturalization certificate on the ground that it was not obtained in good faith. This applies not only to your case but to any similar case of fact or future naturalization."

Clerks in the naturalization bureaus are wondering if the oath administered to Russian subjects seeking citizenship is binding. It merely provides for a severing of allegiance from the Czar and the declarations of intention mention only the Czar as the one to be abjured. The United States having recognized the fact that there is no Czar in Russia, the clerks are in a quandary. Pending orders from Washington, Russian applicants will not be turned away, but will still be permitted to discard the late potentate.

THIS JUDGE IGNORES CZAR.

Requires Russians in Newark to Forswear New Government.

Judge Martin of the Court of Common Pleas in Newark, in administering the oath of citizenship to fourteen Russians yesterday, required them to renounce allegiance to the Provisional Government instead of the Czar.

The Judge also emphasized that the United States does not agree with the order issued by the Kaiser in 1913, holding that any German subject who becomes a citizen of another country can resume his political standing in Germany. He alluded to the danger of war between the United States and Germany, and impressed the fact that the oath of allegiance required applicants for citizenship to take up arms, if necessary, to defend the United States against all enemies.

Appointment for Prof. Slousch.

Professor Nahum Slousch of the Sorbonne, Paris, has been appointed Professor of Jewish History at the Rabbinical College of America for the period of his stay in this country. Professor Slousch is well known as an author and a traveler and has been sent on several missions by the French Government, notably to Morocco, to study the conditions of the Jews there. Among his works is the "Renaissance of Hebrew Literature," published in this country by the Jewish Publication Society of America.

WAR LED TO BANKRUPTCY.

Webb Owes $70,113, Part of Which Is Due Hotels and Restaurants.

Frank E. Webb, who sued several of his associates in 1915 for commissions alleged to be due him on $12,000,000 worth of war munitions sold to European nations, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal District Court yesterday. His liabilities were set at $70,113 and his stated assets, consisting mainly of two claims against French companies, amounted to $92,274. Among his liabilities were various sums ranging from $10 to $700 due to eleven hotels and restaurants, among them the Waldorf-Astoria, Knickerbocker, Churchill's Rector's, Imperial, Cadillac, and Arrowhead Inn.

According to his complaint filed with the Supreme Court about two years ago Webb was associated with J. Hunter Byrd and George R. Maxwell of St. Louis, Newenham A. Gray, an ex-British Army Captain and ordnance expert; Robert Michaelis, an Englishman, who had been seeking war contracts in England and France, and Nathaniel G. Prince of London. Webb said he had been jointly interested with these persons in all the profits on war contracts obtained by them, that Byrd and Prince afterward organized the Imperial Contracting Company to take over the contracts and deprive other members of the syndicate from participating in the profits. The suit never came to trial.

ISOLATING SUBWAY STRIKE.

Commission Relies on Agreement to Prevent Its Spread.

The strike of the 450 timbermen, timbermen's helpers and laborers employed on the Fourteenth Street-Eastern subway, continued yesterday and remained confined to that branch of the subway work. The Public Service Commission expressed confidence that the trouble would not spread to other lines contracted for prior to last April, because a contract was entered into at that time by the commission, the General Contractors' Association, and the International Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, that there would be no cessation of the work on account of labor troubles.

The contract for the Fourteenth Street-Eastern subway was not let until last August, so that the men employed on the work do not feel themselves bound to abide by the agreement. If they win they will be receiving higher pay than employes engaged in similar work elsewhere.

The wage scale fixed in April was $2.75 for timbermen, $2.20 for timbermen's helpers, and $2 for laborers. The Eastern district men are demanding an increase to $3 a day for timbermen, $2.75 a day for timbermen's helpers, and $2.50 a day for laborers. The Public Service Commission will undertake the work if the contractors are unable to settle the trouble.

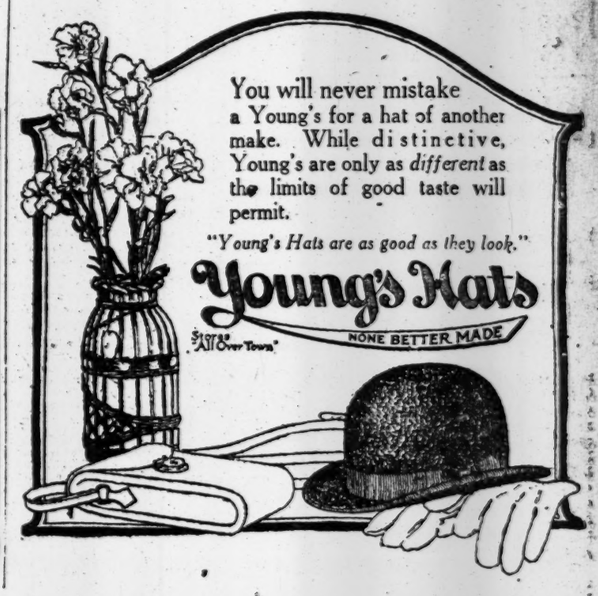
"Distinctive American Landscapes"

TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8
Concluding Friday Night at the same hour
At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York
TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
By direction of Mr. Charles Henry Phelps and Mr. William Macbeth, Executors,
The Very Important Collection of
Completed Pictures
Left by the Late
Henry Ward Ranger, N. A.,
The Noted American Artist,
and his Collection of Works by some of his contemporaries
ON FREE VIEW TO-DAY 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
The Sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South. Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

You will never mistake a Young's for a hat of another make. While distinctive, Young's are only as *different* as the limits of good taste will permit.

"Young's Hats are as good as they look."

Young's Hats
"Best Over Town"
NONE BETTER MADE



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"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on every Victrola and every Victor Record. It is the identifying label on all genuine Victrolas and Victor Records.

Out to-day
New Victor Records for April

A new "Lucia Sextet" and "Rigoletto Quartet"
Superb interpretations by Caruso, Galli-Curci, De Luca, Journet, Egener, Perini, Bada. Triumphs of Victor recording that every music lover will want to hear.
Lucia Sextet—Victor Red Seal Record 95212. Twelve-inch, $5.
Rigoletto Quartet—Victor Red Seal Record 95100. Twelve-inch, $4.

Caruso heard in a dramatic opera aria
The opera of "Samson and Delilah" affords Caruso an admirable opportunity to display his wonderful voice. This portrayal of the blinded giant is a masterpiece teeming with emotion.
Victor Red Seal Record 88581. Twelve-inch, $3.

McCormack sings "When Irish Eyes are Smiling"
Surely no one is more entitled to sing such a song or better qualified to bring out its delightful charm.
Victor Red Seal Record 64631. Ten-inch, $1.

The fascinating "Orientale" by Mischa Elman
An exceptionally brilliant interpretation of this weird Russian composition. Himself of Russian origin, this noted violinist here plays with true native feeling and sympathy. An exquisite record.
Victor Red Seal Record 64639. Ten-inch, $1.

Werrenrath sings two famous Kipling ballads.
Two admirable sentimental songs by Lambert Murphy.
Joseph C. Smith and his Orchestra play dance numbers.
Gene Greene and Billy Murray sing new vaudeville hits.

55 others including

5 Fine Sacred and Oratorio Numbers
4 Lively Dance Medleys
2 Fascinating Hawaiian Selections
14 Attractive Popular Songs
2 Old-Time Negro Spirituals
7 Exquisite Concert Songs
2 Stirring Band Numbers
4 Amusing Dialogs and Monologs
7 Superb Instrumental Selections
4 American Indian Melodies

Hear these new Victor Records today at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you a complete descriptive list and play any music you wish to hear.
There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

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New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

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Society Brand Clothes
FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

WHEN you buy a Society Brand Suit or Overcoat you reach top-place in ready-to-wear clothes. You can go lower in price but you cannot go higher in workmanship or style.

See the new Spring models at the authorized Society Brand Store in your city, or write for our large-size color book of leading styles.

For extra quality fabrics ask for "Double Service."

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers, Chicago
For Canada: SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES LIMITED; Montreal

WAR WILL BRING CANCELLATION OF ALMOST ALL FIXTURES IN AMERICAN SPORTS

WAR MEANS END OF NATION'S PLAY

College Sports and Golf, Tennis, Rowing, and Other Events to be Abandoned.

YALE AND QUAKERS IN LINE

Follow Tigers and Harvard in Deciding to Quash Schedules if Hostilities Come.

HORSE RACING WILL SURVIVE

Sport of Kings and League Baseball Likely to Continue and to be Almost Alone in Recreation Field.

An official declaration of war will sound the death knell of practically all branches of sports in this country for the season of 1917. This becomes increasingly evident every day. From all parts of the country come announcements that athletes are preparing to desert the eight-oared shells for the three-inch variety; that the golfers may soon be in the trenches instead of the bunkers; that the spiked shoes are being hung up and the spiked helmet taken down; that 'Varsity pitchers, with a tendency to go up in the air, have enrolled in the airplane corps, and that the great racing drivers are tuning up their cars to carry dispatches rather than to win big purses.

The developments of yesterday were as follows: Yale and Pennsylvania announced that all extramural athletic activities would be absolutely abandoned in the event of war; the Pacific Coast Athletic Conference colleges will call off all their schedules in the same contingency; the United States Golf Association will abandon its three championship tournaments as soon as the situation comes to a head; the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will follow suit, and the dates of the big automobile races have been held up pending the final decision of Congress and President Wilson.

Early Decision Made at Colby.

Colby was the first college to take a definite step in the matter without waiting on Congress or international law. The baseball schedule of the Maine nine was officially abandoned a few days ago. In the automobile racing game the first big event to go by the board was the 500-mile Indianapolis Speedway race, which was to be run on Memorial Day. In announcing that this event was off James A. Allison, Secretary-Treasurer of the Speedway Corporation, said: "Racing means taking away from the Government service skilled mechanics, who can be used by the Government to better advantage in time of war than by a Speedway Corporation as a means of entertainment. Further, many racing materials and accessories will be absolute necessities in time of conflict."

This seems to be the spirit that runs through all the different sports. Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, said yesterday: "I have no doubt that in the event of serious trouble the golf championships of the U. S. G. A. will be abandoned. The golfers of America will have every bit as fine a record as those in Europe. As a matter of fact, many of the foremost golfers are members of various defense leagues and reserves corps already. A call to arms would put them on duty immediately." Mr. Whitney himself is an officer in the Home Defense League.

As the golfers will abandon national tournament play, so will tennis men and women give up their hopes of wearing championship laurels this year. The United States National Lawn Tennis Association will cancel its important competitive fixtures in the event of war. This was announced last week, following a meeting in New York of the Executive Committee of the national organization.

President James Pilkington of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, who was one of the youngest soldiers in the civil war, vouched for the amateur oarsmen of the country. "If war is declared," he said yesterday, "it will mean that the national championship regatta at Lynn will probably be abandoned. Every oarsman ought to make a first-class soldier, and many of them have already proved it. The rowing ranks were hard hit by the mobilization of the National Guard for border duty, and the list of killed and wounded abroad has included the names of many Canadians and Englishmen who were famous with the sweeps or sculls. America can rely on her oarsmen."

Movement General at Colleges.

Intercollegiate athletics threaten to become atrophied. Princeton, through Dean Howard McClenahan, Chairman of the Board of Athletic Control, has announced that military training and service will take precedence not only over athletics, but in case of actual hostilities over academic activities also. Harvard long ago decided to close up as a university and to open as a military institution as soon as the President and the Congress let slip the dogs of war. The Crimson's athletic engagements would be seriously hampered anyway, as many leading Harvard athletes are marked for important positions in case of hostilities. Among these are the following 'Varsity Captains: W. H. Wheeler, football; H. B. Cabot, crew, and J. E. Abbott, baseball, all of whom are members of the University Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Columbia got into line yesterday with the unofficial announcement that all contests, meets, and games scheduled with other colleges would be abandoned in case the periscope of an "overt act" appeared on the troubled international seas. Harry Fisher, graduate manager of athletics at the Morningside institution, is sponsor for the statement that the Columbia athletes will turn to more serious things as soon as they are needed, if not before that. Fordham will undoubtedly pursue the same line of action, and has already organized a Red Cross section.

Intercollegiate rowing at Poughkeepsie this June is at present hanging in the balance. The stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association will meet today and give out a final decision on this point. All signs point, however, to the abandonment of the Poughkeepsie regatta, the Childs Cup race, and all other college rowing contests in the event of war.

Action Taken on Pacific Coast.

On the Pacific Coast the colleges have already felt the impetus toward service. J. Arthur Younger, graduate manager of athletics at the University of Washington, has addressed letters to various managers in the Pacific Coast Conference, recommending the abandonment of all athletics upon the declaration of hostilities, and the replies he has received indicate that his lead will be followed unanimously. The mobilization of the Second Washington Infantry has already put the University of Washington track team hors du combat. Captain William McDonald and two other mainstays are now in uniform at the armory.

Turf racing will not be abandoned unless conditions absolutely demand it. It is felt by the racing authorities that this sport is so useful in developing cavalry remounts that it will probably be encouraged by the Government. However, there is a rumor to the effect that the Autumn amateur meets may not be held. The men whose interest and money back these mounts will be the first to take up arms, and it is pointed out that the meetings could hardly be a success without their support.

As far as professional baseball is concerned, there has been no official action as yet to indicate that the league schedules would be suspended. It is significant, however, that President John K. Tener of the National League says that in the event of war baseball will be a second consideration with magnates and players. Captain T. L. Huston of the Yankees, who was the prime mover in having the baseball clubs take up the military training in the Southern camps, is of the opinion that the baseball players will be among the first to enlist.

Although it is evident that most of the competitive sports will be abandoned if hostilities actually begin, intramural athletics at colleges and non-competitive sports elsewhere will probably be continued as a distraction from the depressing effects of war. It is felt that baseball might be an aid in this way, just as golf is being encouraged by the English Government for such a purpose.

WAR MEANS NO YALE SPORTS.

Athletic Activities to be Suspended in Case of Hostilities.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—Yale's announcement, made officially today, that all outside athletic competitions will be suspended if war is declared is regarded as practically abolishing all the scheduled events of the season. That war will be declared is discounted at Yale. The only remaining athletic contests before the convening of Congress to make the formal declaration are the Yale-Columbia swimming meet of Friday, and the opening baseball game of the season here Saturday.

Speculation has arisen over the Yale-Pennsylvania crew races, for which the two Yale eights have practically completed their training and which are scheduled for Saturday of next week on the Schuylkill. An official of the university said this evening that, as the date is in the middle of vacation, the oarsmen will almost certainly be allowed to row the races if they desire. If, however, when Yale closes its Winter term next Wednesday, the oarsmen wish to go to their homes to prepare for their military training, which begins immediately upon their return to college, the following week, the races will be called off.

The same university official said that he believed that there was no chance that the Easter trip of the Yale nine, which begins next Wednesday, will be taken, unless delay or doubt concerning the declaration of war arises. In the midst of their plans to begin their various military work, the Yale undergraduates have little present thought left for athletics.

WILL CANCEL PENN'S DATES.

Quakers' Schedules to be Abolished if War Emergency Arises.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Major M. J. Pickering, the graduate manager of the Athletic Association, said today that the schedules of Penn's baseball, track, crew, and other athletic teams would be canceled in case of a declaration of war.

"There is no reason at present," said Major Pickering, "why any of the schedules should be abolished, but if there should be a state of war and the members of the athletic team enlist, as athletes usually do at the first call, there is little doubt that we would cancel all of our athletic dates."

"The baseball schedule will stand," said Chairman William H. Hammett of the Penn Baseball Committee, "unless we deem it necessary to call everything off. Penn will be the first to abolish all her athletics if a war emergency arises."

WILLIAMS HAS EASY TIME.

Former Bantam Champion Batters Murray at Pioneer S. C.

Kid Williams, the Baltimore bantamweight and former holder of the world's championship title, last night made a veritable chopping block of Jimmy Murray, the east side bantamweight, in the feature ten-round bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club, and won the honors in every one of the ten sessions. The contest was uninteresting throughout, owing to the Baltimore boxer's superiority in every department of the game, and it was only the wonderful endurance powers displayed by the east sider that enabled him to last the full ten rounds.

Reds Overtake and Pass Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 27.—Memphis started off well in today's game with the Cincinnati Nationals by pounding Gerner for ten hits and five runs in the five innings he pitched, but Ring, who relieved Gerner, put a stop to the local team's run-making, and Cincinnati took the lead and won, 9 to 5. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	9	12	2
Memphis	5	12	4

Batteries—Gerner, Ring, and Huhn; Marshall, Aycock, McColl, Ruel, and Schmidt.

ROSS SETS RECORD IN 220-YARD SWIM

San Francisco Lad Hangs Up New World's Mark of 2:22 2-5 at New York A. C.

Norman Ross, the sensational young swimmer from the Olympic Club of San Francisco, established a new world's record in the 220-yard national swimming championship, at the New York A. C., last night, covering the distance in 2:22 2-5. The title was formerly held by Hal Vollmer of the New York A. C., the old mark being 2:23 2-5. Vollmer did not defend his title last night, as he was not in the best of shape because of overwork in competition during the last two months.

Ted Cann, the Eastern hope, who was favored by many to win last night, was beaten by a margin of more than a yard by the strong swimmer from the Coast. Cann's time tied the old record. Joe Wheatley of the New York A. C., was third, several feet in the rear.

Ross is big and strong and swims with a powerful stroke. His crawl is almost the perfection of form and, although he has not had a chance to practice for a week, he was able to do wonderful work in last night's race.

Cann plunged into the tank first, at the crack of the starting gun, with Wheatley next, while Ross was the last to hit the water. Cann held a slight advantage for the first forty yards, but at the turn at the fifty-yard mark, Ross, swimming a long, powerful stroke, touched the wall a second ahead of Cann and with a mighty kick he plunged away six inches ahead of the Eastern swimmer.

Cann stuck to Ross stubbornly, and nearing the 100-yard turn the New York A. C. swimmer almost caught the Westerner, the swimmers being nearly on even terms as they kicked away from the wall. Ross covered the first 100 yards in 0:58. At the 150-yard mark Ross was three feet ahead of Cann, who was unable to keep up the terrific pace. By this time Wheatley was far back of the two swimmers. Ross made the 200-yard turn in the record time of 2:08, and he was going through the water with such power and speed that the timers could see that he would smash the old record. He held his lead of about four feet right up to the finish, and skimmed through the water to the 220 mark in 2:22 2-5. Some of the watches caught him in even faster time.

The national fancy diving contest was won by Albert Downes of the New York A. C., with 142.7 points, with A. W. Hartung of Illinois A. C. of Chicago second, with 136.45 points. Gutsbuhl of Lawrence of the New York A. C. was third, with 127.9, and Joseph F. Dunn of the New York A. C. was fourth, with 119.28 points.

The 100-yard handicap was won by Robert B. Mantell, Jr., of the West Side Y. M. C. A., with a handicap of 11 seconds. Jerrould Smith of the New York A. C., with a handicap of 6 seconds, was second, and Thomas A. Ruddy of the New York A. C. was third. The winner's time was 1:03 1-5. The 50-yard swim, open to junior members of the New York A. C., was won by Hugh F. Ward, with Henry McAleenan second, and G. F. Thompson third. Ward's time was 0:30.

ADVANCE ANTI-BOXING BILL.

Measure Favored by the Governor Reaches Order of Final Passage.

ALBANY, March 27.—After a spirited debate today the Assembly, by a vote of 85 to 48, advanced to the order of final passage the E. T. Davis bill to carry out Governor Whitman's recommendation for the repeal of the present law governing boxing.

An amendment by Assemblyman Robert L. Luce, which would have registered the vote Tuesday boxing bill with its unpaid commission, was defeated, 92 to 43. The vote on the amendment furnished the first test of strength on the repeal measure. It was along party lines, except that Democratic Assemblymen McArdle, Merritt, and Shannon voted with the Republicans against the amendment and Republican Assemblyman A. Taylor voted with the Democrats for it.

In the debate the Democrats taunted the Republicans with responding to the "crack of the whip of Governor Whitman," who, it was alleged, had advocated repeal for political reasons.

At one point Assemblyman John F. Shannon of Troy remarked that he was "not subservient to the Napoleon downstairs." A sharp bang from Speaker Sweet's gavel was followed by his announcement that he would not tolerate such reference to the Governor. Mr. Shannon subsequently asked that his remarks be expunged from the records.

COFFEY PUTS OUT KELLAR.

Irish Heavyweight Stops Californian in the Third Round.

Terry Kellar, the California heavyweight, fell a victim to the come-back endeavors of Jim Coffey, the Irish heavyweight, at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn last night. Before the end of the third round of their scheduled ten-round contest, the Californian's seconds tossed a towel into the ring as a token of defeat. Coffey, weighing 200 pounds against Kellar's 179, showed impressive style from the start, and it was clear that Kellar was outclassed. The Irish heavyweight used a stiff left-hand jab with effect, and alternated this blow with a right-hand cross for the jaw. In the second session Coffey opened an old cut over Kellar's right eye with a left-hand jab, and this injury bled profusely until the finish.

Jim Buckley to Referee Bout.

Jim Buckley, who has long been identified with the boxing game in this city, was yesterday selected to officiate as referee at the ten-round bout between Charlie White, the Chicago lightweight, and Frankie Callahan of Brooklyn, which will be decided tomorrow night at the Clermont S. C. of Brooklyn.

APPLEBY IN FINE FORM.

Makes Average of 11 19-21 in Play for Poggenburg Billiard Cup.

Standing of Players.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. A.
FIRST DIVISION.				
I. Lewine, (115)	2	0	23	7 10-15
C. R. Lewis, (115)	1	0	19	2 31-42
F. S. Appleby, (250)	1	1	71	11 19-21
J. Rice, (175)	1	1	25	5 10-33
W. Gershel, (175)	1	1	21	4 8-43
L. A. Servatius, (115)	0	1	12	2 7-42
C. P. Mathews, (175)	0	2	14	3 7-20
SECOND DIVISION.				
G. T. Moon, Jr., (175)	2	0	32	6 19-26
E. F. Appleby, (250)	1	0	36	6 22-38
J. Klinger, (250)	1	1	33	9 7-27
C. B. Terry, (175)	1	1	27	5 10-33
G. Spear, (175)	1	1	40	4 31-36
C. J. Steinbugler, (115)	0	1	11	3 7-27
G. Gardner, (115)	0	2	10	2 31-36

Francis S. Appleby, the Columbia student who is one of the scratch men in the amateur billiard tournament for the Poggenburg Memorial Cup, showed remarkable improvement over his first day's form when play was resumed yesterday afternoon, at Maurice Daly's Academy. Playing against C. P. Mathews, to whom he was conceding 75 points, the young student ran out his 250 points in twenty-one innings, turning in an average of 11 19-21, figures that were only exceeded in the recent Class A championship by Nathan Hall, the winner of the title.

There were a number of double figure runs by Appleby, but his best effort was a cleverly compiled cluster of 71, which came in his twentieth inning and placed him within two points of game. Appleby now has both the high run and high average, but it is unlikely that the run will remain supreme until the end of the tourney, as several of the players have been making runs of more than 100 in practice.

All the winners in the afternoon developed a better brand of billiards than was seen on the opening day. Jacob Klingen, another scratch man, though he made no remarkable runs, scored so consistently that in defeating C. J. Steinbugler, a Class C player, he had an average of 9 7-27. The most noticeable improvement, however, was on the part of Irving Lewine, who won his second game of the tournament. He was in receipt of 60 points handicap from Julian Rice and clicked off the caroms so neatly that he actually scored more than his Class B antagonist, running out his string of 115 when Rice had tallied only 36.

Smaller runs and smaller averages were the rule at the evening session. George T. Moon, Jr., took the lead in the second division by defeating G. Gardner, but he failed to better his performance of Monday when he won his first game. C. R. Lewis played his first game in the first division, and, though he is a class C man, outplayed W. Gershel, who is rated in the B class. C. P. Terry and George Spear had an interesting contest, Terry taking a big early lead, which dwindled toward the end so that he won by 175 to 150.

The scores:

FIRST DIVISION.

F. S. Appleby, (250)—0 19 2 0 34 0 1 0 29 1 39 3 19 2 2 19 0 3 4 71 2. Total, 250. High runs, 71, 39, 34. Average, 11 19-21.

C. P. Mathews, (175)—0 6 0 8 1 1 0 4 4 9 2 0 0 14 2 4 6 1 5 0. Total, 67. High runs, 14, 9, 8. Average, 3 7-20.

Irving Lewine, (115)—0 2 0 3 23 7 15 12 14 6 0 15 6 11. Total, 115. High runs, 23, 15, 15. Average, 7 10-15.

Julian Rice, (175)—3 0 7 2 14 1 1 0 0 0 9 0 1 0. Total, 36. High runs, 14, 9, 7. Average, 6 8-14.

C. R. Lewis, (115.)—3 11 1 1 0 0 5 0 2 0 12 6 4 8 3 1 0 3 0 3 1 1 0 0 1 0 6 2 3 0 2 0 0 5 0 0 3 1 0 2 1 9 6. Total—115. High runs—19, 12, 11. Average—2 31-42.

W. Gershel, (175.)—10 1 4 4 0 0 3 0 1 15 0 1 5 4 3 0 2 3 1 0 1 1 2 1 0 7 9 0 5 7 1 0 2 2 5 4 0 0 0 0. Total—105. High runs—15, 10, 9. Average—2 23-41.

SECOND DIVISION.

Jacob Klinger, (250)—1 32 0 2 8 3 0 3 32 6 2 12 4 1 0 6 18 11 3 7 33 12 13 7 4 6 20. Total, 250. High runs, 33, 32, 32. Average, 9 7-27.

C. J. Steinbugler, (115)—1 4 0 0 1 8 5 7 11 1 1 0 0 0 3 5 2 4 0 4 3 1 5 0 10. Total, 86. High runs, 11, 9, 8. Average, 3 7-27.

George T. Moon, Jr., (175.)—2 5 2 4 4 4 2 1 0 3 15 2 0 10 0 1 0 4 18 1 4 2 0 8 15 10 1 0 3 22 0 1 1 5. Total—175. High runs—22, 19, 15. Average—4 23-38.

G. Gardner, (115.)—0 3 7 0 9 3 8 0 0 3 5 0 0 1 0 3 4 3 0 1 0 7 1 5 10 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 3. minus 1 4. Total—88. High runs—10, 9, 8. Average—2 12-38.

C. B. Terry, (175.)—0 0 3 1 9 2 10 0 10 16 2 15 18 9 4 1 1 1 2 1 3 6 14 13 0 6 1 15 1 3 1 3 4. Total—175. High runs—18, 16, 15. Average—5 10-33.

George Spear, (175.)—4 4 6 0 1 3 0 3 3 11 0 6 1 9 1 12 9 0 1 4 3 4 2 19 25 7 7 8 1 5 0 0. Total—150. High runs—25, 19, 12. Average—4 22-32.

TODAY'S GAMES.

Afternoon—F. S. Appleby vs. J. Rice, G. Spear vs. C. J. Steinbugler, G. Gardner vs. J. Klinger. Evening—I. Lewine vs. L. A. Servatius, E. T. Appleby vs. C. B. Terry, C. P. Mathews vs. C. R. Lewis.

LEONARD PUTS OFF BOUT.

Contest with Welsh Scheduled for Tonight Changed to April 4.

Official announcement was made yesterday by the management of the Manhattan A. C. that the scheduled ten-round bout between Freddie Welsh of England, holder of the world's lightweight championship title, and Benny Leonard, the Harlem boxer, who is one of Welsh's most persistent challengers, carded for this evening, had been postponed until April 4. The action of the officials in deferring the contest for one week followed the receipt of a message from Leonard that he had contracted a cold which would interfere with his putting forth his best efforts against Welsh if the bout were held as scheduled. It was announced by the officials of the Manhattan A. C. that the tickets bought in advance for the bout will be recognized on April 4.

Pitcher's Wildness Beats Indians.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Pitcher A. L. Gould passed five men in successin in the ninth inning in today's exhibition game here and thereby enabled New Orleans to defeat Cleveland by 8 to 7. Herbert Kelly, a recent Pacific Coast acquisition to New Orleans, hit a home run with one on in the seventh inning. The score

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	7	15	0
New Orleans	8	11	1

Batteries—Barby, Gould, and Daly; Dillinger, Caldwell, Kelly, and Stansbury.

WACO GIVES SCARE TO M'GRAW'S CLAN

Texans Shut Out Giants Until Ninth, but Then Collapse and Lose by 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, March 27.—The Giants narrowly escaped having their Spring run of victories over Texas League clubs interrupted here this afternoon, when the Waco champions shut them out up to the ninth inning, and then lost, 3 to 2, on bad pitching. The scoring of the tying and winning runs could hardly be termed a rally, for the three men who scored received bases an balls.

One counted on a sacrifice fly, one on a passed ball, and the third on an infield single by Robertson. Thus victory was snatched away from exulting fans, who had gloated over the Giants all afternoon. Had Robertson not come through with a single the game would have ended in a tie, as there was an agreement to call it at 5:30 to allow the Giants time to catch an interurban car for Dallas. There were two down when Robertson hit a bad bounder, and only his sprinting ability gave him the hit.

Russ pitched the first six innings for Waco. He had many curves and good control, and though the Giants made four hits the local team made no errors. In the early innings the Giants played much bad baseball, using poor judgment on the bases. Inning after inning they planted men on the bases, but no one could bob up with a pinch hit. Waco scored in the first inning on three singles off Middleton, who did not appear in his best form. In the sixth, just after the Giants had pulled off a double play, Leslie hit a home run.

Teague walked the first two men in the eighth inning, but they were both left when Zimmerman, Fletcher, and Kauff failed to hit the ball. In the meanwhile McGraw had sent George Smith to the box. Waco seemed to have the game won in the ninth, but Manager Hardy, noting Teague's wildness, replaced him with a right-hander named Fagin. By this time the Giants were upon their toes and fighting, and Fagin proved a wilder customer than Teague. Holke and Rariden walked and pulled off a double steal as Gibson, batting for Smith, struck out. Burns then walked, filling the bases.

Herzog's long fly to Wotell scored Holke and moved up the other runners. Rariden scampered over with the tying run on a passed ball by Kuhn, and Burns scored the winning counter on Robertson's tap. It was the worst showing the Giants have made in any game this Spring.

The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	3	1	0	2	0
Herzog, 2b	3	0	1	3	4
Robertson, rf	3	0	2	1	1
Zimmerman, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Fletcher, ss	4	0	2	0	4
Kauff, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Holke, 1b	2	1	1	9	0
McCarty, c	2	0	0	6	1
Rariden, c	0	1	0	2	0
Middleton, p	2	0	0	0	2
Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0
aThorp	1	0	0	0	0
bGibson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	7	27	12

WACO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tanner, ss	4	0	1	2	1
Wotell, cf	3	0	2	4	1
Leslie, 1b	4	2	1	7	1
Tannehill, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Vann, c	3	0	1	5	0
Kuhn, c	1	0	1	1	2
Moore, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Malmquist, 2b	3	0	1	1	3
Grubb, 2b	3	0	1	3	1
Russ, p	2	0	0	0	1
Teague, p	0	0	0	0	0
Fagin, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	9	27	12

a-Batted for Middleton in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Smith in ninth inning.
*Two out when winning run scored.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
Waco	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Wotell. Home run—Leslie. Stolen bases—Robertson, Holke, Rariden. Double plays—McCarty and Herzog; Wotell, Grubb, Malmquist, and Vann; Middleton, Herzog, and Zimmerman; Kuhn, Leslie, Grubb, and Tanner. Sacrifice hits—Wotell, Teague. Sacrifice fly—Herzog. Bases on balls—Off Russ, 3; off Teague, 3; off Fagin, 3. Left on bases—New York, 10; Waco, 4. Hits—Off Russ, 6 in 6 innings; off Middleton, 7 in 7 innings; off Teague, 1 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Middleton, 6; by Russ, 3; by Teague, 1; by Fagin, 1. Passed balls—Kuhn, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Bonner. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

GIANTS' COLTS TROUNCED.

Sherman Club Administers 3 to 0 Defeat to Lobert's Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

SHERMAN, Texas, March 27.—The Giants' second team came to this city today, in charge of Hans Lobert, to play the first of their exhibition games on their homeward trip, and were beaten by the Sherman Club of the Western Association by the score of 3 to 0. Inability to solve the pitching of Sparks of the local club was the main cause for the colts' defeat. They were at no time dangerous, as they never got a man past second base. Sparks had plenty of stuff on the ball, and allowed only four hits, two of which were by Murray.

The score by innings:

Sherman	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	..	—3 2 3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0 4 0

Batteries—Sherman: Sparks and Banner. New York: Lohman, Way, and Kocher. Two-base hits—Hellman, Sparks. Three-base hit—Sparks. Home run—Hellman. Umpire—Spencer. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

DOIG ADVANCES TO FINAL.

Beats Rowe and Will Meet Baxter in Crescent A. C. Squash Tourney.

James Doig yesterday gained the right to oppose Andrew Baxter, Jr., in the final match for the Class A squash championship of the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn, when he registered a victory over Harold Rowe in the semi-final match of this division in straight games by scores of 15—6, 15—12. Doig showed excellent form in all departments of the game and was not hard pressed by his rival, authough in the second contest Rowe snowed slightly better form over his playing in the first game.

STENGEL SIGNS CONTRACT.

Casey Agrees to Play with Robins at a Cut in Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 27.—Before the Superbas left Hot Springs this morning Casey Stengel, the Dodgers' outfielder, came to terms with President Ebbets. Casey's contract calls for a cut in salary. The signing of Stengel completes the Robins' roster as it is doubtful whether Mike Mowrey will come to an agreement with President Ebbets.

The Brookyn-Red Sox special which left Hot Springs at 1 o'clock today, arrived here at 8 o'clock tonight. At the last minute Manager Robinson was compelled to leave nine of his men in Hot Springs until Thursday morning, instead of at Little Rock. This was due to the lack of hotel accommodations.

Either Pfeffer or Marquard will start tomorrow's game. Neither has faced the world's champions this Spring, and Robbie is intent upon getting a flying start on the Red Sox. After tomorrow's game here a game will be played in Little Rock on Thursday, following with games a Oklahoma City, Kansas City, Davenport, Iowa; Peoria, Ill.; Lafayette and Indianapolis, Ind. Manager Barry of the Sox said on the train tonight that he would probably start one of his youngsters, Tyson or Jones, and finish with Mays or McCabe in tomorrow's game.

WET GROUNDS FOR YANKS.

Jupiter Pluvius and Georgia Minister Both Hate Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

DUBLIN, Ga., March 27.—The Yankees and Boston Braves had a trip here from Macon today for nothing. The ball field was muddy from last night's heavy rain, and after it had been decided by Donovan and Stallings that there would be no use in trying to play, the touring teams boarded the first train back to Macon. They will leave that place for good tomorrow and try to get in a game at Cordele, Ga. They are out a $1,000 guarantee, which would have been theirs had they played today.

The sun came out this afternoon, and maybe better weather is ahead. The Yanks don't want to lose any more time in their training. They were getting along finely until the rainy season set in, but have done little since last Friday. They have not been in uniform since Saturday, and need work. They'll soon benefit, however, if they don't lose any more practice.

At least one Dublin citizen is glad there was no game. That one is a local Methodist minister, who from his pulpit on Sunday declared that church members ought not to go to baseball games, that the town could poorly spare $1,000, and that there was heavy betting on games of the Yankee-Braves sort, which latter assertion at least was news to the Yankees and the Braves. The minister also said that such towns as Moultrie, Ga., had cut out big league games to their betterment. This also was news to the visitors, since they are booked to play in Moultrie next Friday.

MATMEN IN TWENTY BOUTS.

A. A. U. Title Tourney Begins at City Athletic Club.

At the City Athletic Club last night the first series of bouts in the annual metropolitan championships of the A. A. U. were staged. In all a total of twenty bouts were put on in championship and novice classes, and of this number thirteen ended in falls before the prescribed ten minutes had elapsed. The feature bout in the 125-pound championship class had Charles Mullinos, Greek-American A. C., and T. Murcek, Norwegian-American A. C., as its principals, and after four minutes and twenty-six seconds the Greek-American wrestler was returned the winner with a half-Nelson. I. Ominsky, Boys' Club, successfully competed in two bouts in the 135-pound novice class, and in this class also H. Salo, Kaleva A. C., won the fastest bout of the evening, throwing his opponent, Charles Beck, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., in forty-six seconds.

ADAIR MEDALIST ON DRUID HILLS LINKS

Atlanta Veteran Leads Field in Invitation Tournament with Card of 81.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 27.—Although Atlanta has been gaining fame recently by the exploits of her youngsters on the links, it was one of her veterans who showed the way to the field today in the qualifying round of the Druid Hills invitation tournament. George Adair put his name at the top of the list by playing the round in 81, an excellent score considering the conditions. A high wind and muddy ground underfoot made it hard to play good golf.

In connection with the qualifying reund a North versus South team match was played, and the North won by two strokes. Five golfers played on each side, the best four scores to count. Those who won for the North, with their scores, were Norman H. Maxwell, Aronimink, 83; John G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 83; Frank R. Blossom, Exmoor, 85; Grantland Rice, Englewood, 85; total, 336. The defeated Southerners were George Adair, Druid Hills, 81; Robert T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta A. C., 85; Louis Jacoby, Audubon, 85; Perry Adair, Druid Hills, 87; total, 338.

George Adair putted his way to victory, a department of the game in which he has acquired a well-deserved reputation. He was well under an average of two putts to a green, but needed his good putting to counteract an unfortunate tendency to make 6s, his card showing no less than four of them.

The results of the first sixteen:

George Adair, Druid Hills, 81; John G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 83; N. H. Maxwell, Aronimink, 83; Robert T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta A. C., 85; Frank R. Blossom, Exmoor, 85; Louis Jacoby, Audubon, 85; Grantland Rice, Englewood, 85; Victor Smith, Druid Hills, 87; Henry Adair, Druid Hills, 87; Charles M. Seible, Atlanta A. C., 87; Milton Dargan, Jr., Druid Hills, 87; Dr. Carl Mott, Atlanta A. C., 88; T. Prescott, Druid Hills, 88; Dr. J. Selden, Macon, 88; Dr. R. H. Baugh, Birmingham, 89; E. C. Beall, Uniontown, 89.

MRS. BARLOW IS DEFEATED.

Yields to Miss Rosenthal in North and South Golf Tourney.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 27.—Miss Elaine Rosenthal, the medalist, defeated Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Philadelphia, the present champion, in the first round here today of the North and South women's golf tournament. The score was 2 up, the victor being aided by two dead stymies and two partial ones.

The summaries:

Miss Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Pittsburgh, defeated Mrs. C. Hollingsworth Greensburg, 1 up; Mrs. J. R. Price, Pittsburgh, defeated Mrs. H. F. Scammel, Pittsburgh, 1 up, and Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Sarah Fownes, Pittsburgh, 4 and 3; Miss Elaine Rosenthal, Raviaioe, defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia, 2 up.

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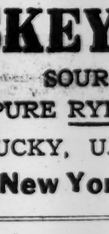

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She Enriches This Adventure of the Little Cockney Jeanne d'Arc Who Wins the Red Cross.

OUT THERE.—A play in three acts, by J. Hartley Manners. At the Globe.

"'aunted" Annie	Laurette Taylor
"Princess" Lizzie	Lynn Fontanne
"Old Velvet"	Daisy Belmore
'erb	Lewis Edgard
Monte	Colin Campbell
Dr. Hanwell	Frank Kemble Cooper
The Irishman	J. M. Kerrigan
The Cockney	Leonard Mudie
The Canadian	Hubert Druce
The Scotchman	Douglas Ross
The New Zealander	E. A. Sproston
Griffin	James Archer
Terence	Henry Oxenford
A newcomer	George Kemble
Another newcomer	Philip Newman
Gabrielle	Catherine Proctor

She is a little Cockney Jeanne d'Arc. They call her 'Aunted Annie because she sees things. You meet her first in a grimy, frowsy, gin-soaked room in a dismal corner of London, where she is at work on a pathetically inadequate nurse's uniform with a brave but rakish red cross sewn patiently but crookedly thereon. It is the one wish of her heart, the one passion of her soul to get "out there" and do her bit for England. The way does not seem clear to her nor to any one else, but such as she are not to be denied, and before long she is at a hospital in France, scrubbing the floors, making beds, singing fearful ballads to the wounded Tommies, and foraging for cigarettes for them when the nurse is not looking. All this at first, and then the hour when she finds her own boy among the shrapnel-torn men and wins at last the nurse's uniform. At the end you catch a glimpse of her in Trafalgar Square at night, standing with her back against the base of the monument, the red cross shining forth from the white of her dress as she harangues the crowd below to enlist and fight for all they have and are.

That is 'Aunted Annie, the heroine of "Out There," the new play by J. Hartley Manners which Laurette Taylor added last evening to her répertoire at the Globe Theatre. It is Mr. Manners's war play, and there is more that is good and true and appealing in it than in any other play the great war has brought to our stage. You can imagine how completely winning an 'Aunted Annie Miss Taylor is, and in the enthusiasm of this account there would be no reservations if it were not for the grievously disappointing third act, the awkward, uninspired, truly calamitous third act. The last act of her first play, "The Harp of Life," was a disappointment, but its fall was as nothing to the collapse of "Out There" after the long and really extraordinary hospital scene has run its course.

"Out There" is totally unlike any other of the many war plays that have vetured into the theatre since the first Germans marched across the Belgian border. It lacks even the echo of battle and gunfire. It does not argue. Best of all, it does not merely seize upon the war as a timely background against which to parade the old puppets of the theatre thinly disguised in khaki and nurse's white. It is utterly without theatricalism. "Out There" is just an unbedecked study in patriotism, a simple chronicle of a soul that finds itself through service.

Its notable scene is a hospital ward, just a row of beds and the brief chronicles of the men who lie wounded there, just a glimpse of the spirit of the men from all corners of the empire, who are waiting for their first chance to get back to the front. These are not the heroics of the theatre, but the diffident heroism of ordinary, unpretentious, inarticulate men grinning over their own misfortunes. It is the eternal tragi-comedy of the stiff upper lip.

And it unfolds less like a portion of a well-made play than like the report of a correspondent who has traveled among the hospitals in France and written his "human interest" story with a genius for observation and a knack for picking up the homely incident that may be more illuminating and more inspiring than all the rhetorical records of valor in the history of the war.

This scene, which up to its closing moments is almost totally lacking in what the theatre folk call "action," is more than an hour in length, but it is of engrossing interest. This and the act which precedes it have been written with sympathy and are played by Miss Taylor with great understanding. Her portrait of 'Aunted Annie, a wide departure from Peg, Sylvia and the other women she has brought to us, is a distinct creation. Her cockney dialect is only passable. It cannot compare, for instance, with John Barrymore's, and it is constantly betrayed as home-made when, as happens again and again, it must compete with the speech of the English players in the company—with such players as Lewis Edgard, for instance, who is the supreme Cockney of our stage. But Miss Taylor's curious inflections are right and her performance is singularly touching and fine.

Again Lynn Fontanne strikes thirteen—this time as Annie's exceedingly materialistic sister. Excellent, too, are Mr. Edgard, J. M. Kerrigan, and Leonard Mudie. The performance is unexceptionable and all goes well until the unfortunate final act. Once again, Mr. Manners heralds a big scene, keys up the anticipation, and then fails to make good. He brings Annie back to England, spreads word of her great success as a recruiting orator, and then shows her speaking to the crowd in Trafalgar Square. Annie, we are told, can fairly hypnotize the men, so that they go to sleep as slackers and wake up in khaki. But only her peculiarly soothing and sedative qualities as an orator appeared in the sample of her powers given to last evening's audience. Her speech there at night in Trafalgar Square is lamely written at best. It is further complicated and weakened by some rather inept peace sentiments inserted for no clear reason and by a preposterous effort to make it apply to America as well as to England.

With this last act everything went wrong last evening. During the first half the actors seemed to be making it up as they went along; during the second half Miss Taylor had no grip on her material or her audience. To make matters worse, an unseen minion of the theatre, pardonably convinced that it had gone far enough, lowered the curtain before Miss Taylor was done. But, even with these first-night misadventures discounted, the splendid idea for that last act deserves more skillful and more eloquent expression. It is unthinkable that something radical will not be done about it. It might be thrown away. If not, then 'Aunted Annie should speak to a tumultuous crowd, not an imaginary one. And she should have something to say. Only then can she live up to the fine first and second acts of "Out There."

'PARSIFAL' ON GOOD FRIDAY.

Opera's 21st Week Opens Next Monday with 'The Canterbury Pilgrims.'

Three weeks only remain for Metropolitan Opera subscribers when the twenty-first week of New York's long season opens next Monday with "The Canterbury Pilgrims," sung by tonight's cast, and followed by a Wednesday repetition of "Lakme" with Barrientos, a seventh "Aida" on Thursday with Caruso, "Tosca" on Friday with Farrar, and "Rigoletto" at the Saturday matinée again with Caruso. Last appearances of favorite stars and operas are already numerous in the schedule.

A special "Parsifal" for the third time this season is also announced next week, on the afternoon of Good Friday. The coming Sunday has an extraordinary concert by Setti's chorus, with Amato in a scene from Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust," and solo from "Heredíade," Didur in ensemblies from "Mefistofele" and "Boris Godunoff," and Mazio in arias from "Tosca" and "Otello," to which the chorus adds a number from "Iris."

Gabrielle Gills's Second Recital.

Miss Gabrielle Gills's second song recital, which she gave in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, interested and delighted a large audience through the qualities that were noted at her first one. She is a singer of uncommon charm and varied power of suggestion, especially in French songs of the modern sort, she has in these a wide range and a delicacy and subtlety of expression that make her singing delightful. To these qualities are added a skill in phrasing and in diction that are thoroughly characteristic of the finest French vocalization. Miss Gills's voice has not a uniform beauty of quality; and its production is sometimes so effected as to cast a light and ordinarily a passing shadow upon the purity of her intonation. Nor is her style quite so well adapted to Mozart, Lulli, and Rameau—all of whose names appeared on her program—as to the modern French songs. She sang Franck's "La Procession" admirably, with a fine composition of its climax; "Le Passepied" one of Bruneau's "Chansons a danser," and "Le Thé" by Koechlin with infinite charm. A group of Russian songs by Borodin and Rachmaninoff was of special interest. Edward V. Meyer played the flute obbligato in an aria from Rameau's "Hippolyte et Aricie," and Mr. Hageman's accompaniments were artistic.

Mrs. Sanger to Tour with Her Film.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, whose support of the propaganda for birth control legislation has kept her name in the news columns, has been engaged by B. S. Moss for a tour of the country in conjunction with the exhibition of a motion picture of which she herself will be the star. The making of the film was begun before Mrs. Sanger's imprisonment, which interrupted the work. Upon her release work was resumed and the picture will be exhibited shortly. A percentage of the receipts will be devoted to the propaganda in which Mrs. Sanger is interested.

New Dancers for Roof Show.

At the Cocoanut Grove atop the Century early yesterday morning, Dorothy Dickson and Charles Hyson, a team which recently made its Manhattan début in "Oh, Boy," in which they still have a place, were introduced in the midnight show in a dance number. They are skillful exponents of ballroom dancing. Another new feature added to the midnight revue was an amusing burlesque of thought transference, in which Leon Errol impersonated a stage medium.

BACK TO POOR HOME FROM ADOPTED LUXURY

The Wealthy Shires Give to His Mother the Son They Took from Day Nursery.

Five-year-old George Bernard Shire, who was originally christened Joseph William Petconk, was the centre of a drama in the Supreme Court yesterday. His mother had been forced by poverty to give him to the Madonna Day Nursery, and in doing so her pride made her give the name of Borak and a false address. When she tried to get him back she could find no trace of him.

For four years Mrs. Helen Petconk, who now lives at 898 Union Avenue, in the Bronx, searched in institutions and then in the streets for her missing boy. She looked into baby carriages and peered into the faces of little ones until her friends thought her mind had become affected. Finally at the Bronx Day and Night Nursery she learned that a five-year-old brown-eyed boy, answering to the name that she had given her child when she left him, had passed from that institution into the home of Leo D. Shire, a wealthy shoe merchant, at 41 West Eighty-second Street. Then she got a writ of habeas corpus against the State Charities Aid Association, requiring it to produce the boy in court.

As Mrs. Petconk sat in Justice Guy's courtroom yesterday with her other son, 6 years old, neatly, though poorly, dressed, she saw her younger son wearing a warm reefer, velvet knickerbockers, and leggings come into the room with his foster parents. She cried hysterically: "Look, Judge, can't you see that is my son?"

"There is no doubt about it," Justice Guy replied, and then Mrs. Petconk told how, when her husband was ill, she had to give up one son so she could go to work, how her husband is earning $26 a week, and she pleaded to have her boy again.

The Shires explained that through Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, wife of the rabbi, the little chap was taken by them for adoption last May. The necessary period of probation having passed the final legal steps were about to be taken that would make the boy their heir. He had already received their name.

When Mr. and Mrs. Shire learned the facts and that the mother had never given up her right to the child they agreed to surrender the boy today if they might keep him with them for one more night. Little Joseph will change his name, his parents and his home this morning and gain a playmate in his brother.

ASKED TO KNIT FOR NAVY.

Women of Country Urged to Help Seamen to be Warm.

Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, Chairman of the Women's Comforts Committee of the Navy League, made a plea last night at the Waldorf-Astoria meeting of the organization for the women of the United States to knit mufflers and jackets for seamen and for the men to buy the yarn.

"The Captain of the Georgia wrote me," she said, "that a warm seaman was always better than a cold seaman. Every woman who knits a muffler for a seaman is a better citizen for it." Pamphlets were distributed telling that the Navy Department had approved the sending to the seamen of sleeveless jackets, mittens, and mufflers.

The committee has standardized the articles and these are the instructions:

For sleeveless jackets, cast on 80 stitches; knit two, purl two stitches for four inches; knit plain until sweater measures 23 inches; knit 28 stitches, bind off 24 stitches for neck; knit 28 stitches, knit 5 rows on each shoulder, cast on 24 stitches; knit plain for 19 stitches; purl two, knit two stitches for 4 inches; sew sides, leaving 7 inches for armholes; No. 5 celluloid needle; knitting yarn, either dark gray or blue, one-half pound.

Mufflers—Cast on 50 stitches; plain knitting for 88 inches. No. 5 celluloid needle, dark blue knitting yarn, one-half pound.

Wristlets—Cast on 50 stitches; knit two, purl two for 12 inches; sew up, leaving two-inch space for thumb four inches from top; No. 5 bean needles; gray knitting yarn, one hank.

It takes 500 sets for a battleship down to twenty sets for a submarine. Finished articles should be sent to the Comforts Committee, 1316 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington.

GERMANS ACT "OTHELLO."

Christians and His Players in Gala Performance at Metropolitan.

Rudolf Christians and his company of German players made their annual pilgrimage from the Irving Place Theatre to the Metropolitan Opera House last night to give on the great stage, left vacant by the opera company's visit to Brooklyn, their gala Spring performance. This event is always of great interest to the German-speaking colony, and, as usual, a large audience was on hand last night.

By way of emphasizing, perhaps, that art is international, William Shakespeare's "Othello" was given. Mr. Christians himself acted the rôle of the Moor, and Heinrich Marlow played Iago. Annie Rub-Foerster was the Desdemona, and Grete Meyer the Emilie. The large cast of characters made it possible for all of the principal members of the company to appear, and in other rôles were Ernest Robert, Ernst Holznagel, Otto Meyer, Hanns Unterkircher, Flora Arndt, Christian Rub, and Heinz Lingen.

MUSIC NOTES.

Joseph Bonnet, who gave an organ recital at the Church of the Ascension yesterday, is to be guest at a farewell luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria today, with Philip Berolsheimer as host and W. C. Carl as toastmaster.

Isadora Duncan has added to her Chopin dances of free Russia at the Metropolitan this afternoon a second novelty, performed by her pupils to the "Marche Lorraine" of Louis Ganne, composer of "Hans the Flute Player."

Pauline Curley, Juliet Griffith, and Jean Cooper are among the soloists in tonight's Russian program by the Schola Cantorum, led by Kurt Schindler, at Carnegie Hall.

Gretchen, Hans, and Frederick Sittig, assisted by Matja Niessen Stone, will give a concert this afternoon in the ballroom of the Hotel Plaza.

Arthur Friedheim and Carl V. Lachmund give both music and reminiscences of Liszt tonight to the Liszt Followers' Club at Steinway Hall.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Roshanara and Ratan Devi will give the second of a series of East Indian dances, ragas, and folk songs on Friday afternoon at the Hudson.

The veteran actors and actresses who live at the Actors Fund Home on Staten Island will be the guests of John D. Williams at this afternoon's performance of "Our Betters" at the Hudson. The party is being given in honor of Rose Coghlan's fiftieth anniversary of her stage debut.

Yvonne Garrick, late of the local French Theatre, will be seen shortly in vaudeville in a sketch adapted from the French, entitled "Don't Talk in Your Sleep." It will be produced under the direction of Richard Ordynski.

"He Said and She Believed," a farce by Frances Nordstrom, was presented for the first time Monday night in Boston. Mary Young acted the principal role, and others in the cast were Grace Valentine, Josephine Drake, Kate Ryan, Fred Eric, Dudley Hawley, Alfred Hobson, and Thomas Tracy.

Elaine Ivans has succeeded Ethel Hallor in the cast of "Keeping Up Appearances" at the Bramhall Playhouse.

One hundred and twenty-five members of Squadron A will attend tomorrow night's performance of "Love o' Mike" at the Maxine Elliott as a compliment to their comrades, Luke Thomas and Sydney Smith, who wrote the book and lyrics.

"The Grasshopper," a play of Irish peasant life, is being rehearsed under the direction of B. Iden Payne. It is scheduled for production here on Monday night, April 9.

M. Oustinoff, Russian Consul in New York; Nicola Goldenweiser and George Boynow, representatives of the Russian zemstvos in America, and other prominent Russians saw last night's performance of the Russian drama, "Nju," at the Bandbox.

GOLD SEAL
Champagne
A wine of the highest quality
New York Office, 12 Bridge St.
Phone 3139 Broad.

$1,350 FOR OLD MANUSCRIPT

Grand Total for Sale of Library Sets and Other Books is $39,647.

The sale of library sets from notable presses, rare first editions, and colored plate books, consigned by Charles F. Ettla of Swarthmore, Penn., and others, was concluded at the American Art Galleries last evening. The two sessions yesterday fetched $12,185.50 and $13,948. The grand total is $39,647.50.

Charles Scribner's Sons paid the highest price of the day, $1,350, for a manuscript on vellum written in Gothic characters and executed in Italy at the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is on twenty-six leaves and has fine illuminated initials.

Other items, with catalogue numbers, the prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders, were as follows:

No. 280—"The Novels and Short Stories of Anatole France," with documents signed by Napoleon and others; A. Swann, agent $267
No. 282—"The Works of Theophile Gautier," hand-made edition; H. F. Harkness 850
No. 309—"The Works of Victor Hugo," complete set of the centenary edition; H. F. Collins 250
No. 315—The original manuscript of Washington Irving, containing notes of conversations with William P. Duval, Governor of Florida, relative to his experiences in Kentucky and Florida; George D. Smith 575
No. 445—"The Complete Works of O. Henry," manuscript edition; A. Swann, agent 215
No. 455—"A Picturesque Tour Along the Rhine," by Baron J. J. von Gerning, in binding by Riviere; H. F. Harkness 500
No. 462—"Vita Nuova," by Dante, translated by Dante G. Rossetti, illumined by Nestore Leoni; H. F. Harkness 210
No. 463—Twenty-nine original drawings, by Thomas Rowlandson; Rosenbach & Co. 900
No. 467—"A Compendius Treatise on Modern Education," with plates, by Rowlandson; Rosenbach & Co. 230
No. 468—"The Dance of Death" and "The Dance of Life," by William Combe; Gabriel Wels 290
No. 473—"Picturesque Tour of the Seine," by Sauvan, in binding by Riviere; Guy Stonestreet 450
No. 479—A complete set of the "Waverley Novels," all first editions; Gabriel Wels 465
No. 515—"Sporting Novels," by Robert S. Surtees, all first editions; A. Swann, agent 660
No. 532—"Picturesque Tour of the River Thames," extra illustrated, in binding by Riviere; Gabriel Wels 460
No. 561—"Life of George Washington," by Washington Irving, extra illustrated; A. Swann, agent 420

SUES COLER FOR $100,000.

Brooklyn School Principal Charges Ex-Controller Called Him a Traitor.

Bird S. Coler, former City Controller, was sued yesterday in the Supreme Court for $100,000 by Alexander Fichandler, Principal of Public School 165, at Lott and Stockholm Avenues, Brooklyn, on the allegedd defamation of character. The suit is based upon a speech made by Mr. Coler before the Richmond Hill Civic Association, at the Richmond Hill Masonic Temple, on March 19.

In his speech Mr. Coler is said to have referred to Fichandler as a Principal who had sent money to a socialist paper to help it out of financial difficulties after it had printed an insulting article about the American flag. Later in the speech Mr. Coler declared: "I would have more respect for the sincerity of this patriotic outburst on the part of the city administration if school teachers and principals who have preached treason to their country and their flag were driven out of the school system, instead of being pampered and promoted by the agents of this administration."

It is the contention of Fichandler that the use of his name in the opening of the speech coupled with the remarks concerning "treason" is equivalent to the charge that he is guilty of treason. Mr. Fichandler lives at 1,072 Park Place.

BIG BASEBALL PROFITS TOLD

Cubs Made 100 to 160 Per Cent. Annually, 1905-1913, Witness Says.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—Details of the enormous profits made by the Chicago National League Baseball Club in the years 1905 to 1913, were given today in Judge May's Common Pleas Court by Charles Schmalstig in his suit against Charles P. Taft and others to recover $55,555.55 and interest.

Schmalstig contends the amount is due as his share of the $500,000 proceeds of the sale of 900 shares of the club's stock to Charles Weeghman, present owner. Taft was former owner of the club.

In his testimony Schmalstig declared that from 1905 to 1913, inclusive, the profits of the club ranged from 100 to 160 per cent.; that in 1914 the dividends dropped to 20 per cent. and in 1915 to 5 per cent., mainly because the club was not a winning baseball team and also had experienced a long siege of bad weather.

Taft asserts only $6,255.50 is due to Schmalstig.

PRICE OF COAL REDUCED.

Philadelphia & Reading Announces 50-Cent Cut on April 2.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company yesterday issued its Spring circular, in which it announced a reduction of 50 cents a ton in the price of its coal, to become effective on April 2. While it is customary for the coal companies to reduce the price of coal in the Spring, it had been predicted that, because of conditions, there would be no reductions this year. Now the trade is led to believe that all of the producing companies will follow the lead of the Philadelphia & Reading.

The reduction applies only to stove, egg, and nut coal, but it was reported among coal men that the company was considering reducing the price of broken, pea, and buckwheat coal as well.

According to custom, 10 cents a ton will be added to the price of the stove, egg, and nut coal each month until Sept. 1, when the Winter price will have been restored thereby.

$150,000 FOR CATHEDRAL.

Bishop Greer Announces Gifts—Grounds Offered for Hospital.

Announcement was made by Bishop Greer yesterday, after a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, that upward of $150,000 had been donated to the cathedral funds, and that the work of completing the new wing on the Amsterdam Avenue side would be started without delay. A contract will be let, and the work, it is hoped, will be completed by next January.

The Trustees voted to offer the cathedral grounds for a pavilion hospital in case of war.

ACQUITTED OF GANG MURDER

Joseph Miller Second of Eleven to be Tried on 1914 Charge.

Joseph Miller, the second of the nine men and two women accused of the murder of Frederick Straus, court clerk, who was killed in a gang fight in St. Mark's Place Jan. 9, 1914, was acquitted yesterday by a jury before Judge Crain in General Sessions. Irving Wechsler, also known as "Waxy" Gordon, the first man to be tried for the same offense, was exonerated several weeks ago after a trial lasting eleven weeks.

Benefit for Mexican Refugees.

For the benefit of the Mexican refugees of the Catholic diocese of Corpus Christi, Texas, a special performance of the passion play "Veronica's Veil" has been arranged for Saturday afternoon in the auditorium of St. Joseph's Church, Central Avenue and Traphagen Street, West Hoboken, under the auspices of the Passionist Fathers. Father Bernadine, a Passionist, wrote the play, which is based on the story of Veronica. Three performances of the piece will be given next week.

Exhibits in Tanzer Case Released.

On the application of Assistant United States Attorney McDonald, Judge Van Fleet of the Federal District Court yesterday ordered the release of all of the exhibits used in the trial of Rae Tanzer. Two juries that tried her on a charge of perjury in connection with her suit against James W. Osborne disagreed, but the present intention of the United States District Attorney's office is to try her again. It is likely, however, that one of the other persons indicted in the same matter may be tried first.

Alice Nielsen Back to Light Opera.

Alice Nielsen will return to the light opera field, in which she won fame before she became a grand opera prima donna, next season in a musical version of David Belasco's play, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs." Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse have adapted the play and Rudolph Friml has set it to music. In its new form it will be called "Kitty, Darling."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. TODAY & Sat. Mat. Today 2:15. Last 2 Weeks
Klaw & Erlanger's Greatest of All Musical Comedy Successes,
MISS SPRINGTIME
All Orch. Seats, Incl. Sat. Night, $2.
TUES., Apr. 10—Mail Orders Now.
SIR HERBERT TREE COLONEL NEWCOME
AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE
MIDNIGHT FROLIC
RETURN OF WILL ROGERS APRIL 2.
FOLLIES BALL TUES., APRIL 10.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS
A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW.
SEASON'S BIG DRAMATIC TRIUMPH
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
The Case of Lady Camber
HERALD—"Undeniable Success."
WORLD—"Popular Success."
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AMERICAN—"Unalloyed Enjoyment."
TELEGRAM—"Held a First Night Audience Spellbound."
WITH ITS ALL * CAST

HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
OUR BETTERS
Great Comedy, Great Punch, Great Cast
CHRYSTAL HERNE, ROSE COGHLAN, Etc.

GLOBE THEATRE, B'way & 46th Street. Mat. Evs. 2:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20
FIRST POPULAR MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
in her new play "OUT THERE"
By J. HARTLEY MANNERS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. POPULAR MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
GEORGE ARLISS
In J. M. Barrie's "The Professor's Love Story" Comedy.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.

HARRIS WEST 42D. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
The Brat
New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15
Pop. Price Mat. Today
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
Century Girl
ELSIE JANIS, SAM BERNARD, FRANK TINNEY, HAZEL DAWN, LEON ERROL, MAURICE & WALTON, DOYLE & DIXON, HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK.
After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

LIBERTY THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
Mr. and Mrs. Coburn
Present with the Original Cast, THE YELLOW JACKET

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY
William Courtenay & Thos. A. Wise
"PALS FIRST"

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea. B'way, 43d St. at 8:25 Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:25.
Ruth Chatterton
and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in
Come Out of the Kitchen

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 49 st. Tel. Bryant 6344.
POP. MAT. TODAY 50c to $1.50
'THE WILLOW TREE'
GOOD 1st BALC. SEATS 50c, 75c, $1.00.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:30 Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
John Cort's Farcical Entertainment
Johnny Get Your Gun
With LOUIS BENNISON

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
POPULAR PRICE MAT. TODAY.
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
—LAST 6 PERFORMANCES—
FRANCES STARR
in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

ELTINGE THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
Cheating Cheaters
BANDBOX, 57th, E. Ed Av. Evs. 6:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
"An excellent specimen of the Russian Theatre of Today."—Telegram.
NJU

ANDERSON GALLERIES 40TH ST., MAD. AVE.
COMMENCING TONIGHT AT 8.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS OF
FRANCOIS CHARLES CACHOUD
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Les Amis des Artistes Association

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Mar. 31, at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL
SOPHIE BRASLAU

COMEDY THEATRE, This Afternoon at 3.
Joint Recital: Ada Young, Violinist | MARUCHESS | Francis MOORE, Pianist

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Ev., Mar. 30, at 8:15
Piano Recital
MARGUERITE MELVILLE (Steinway Piano.) Liszniewska
Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evs. 8:20. Sat. Mat., 2:20.
"Best play and production I have seen in America."—EMANUEL REICHER
"Keeping Up Appearances."

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GUSTAV VON SEYFFERTITZ
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Show of Wonders
with the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7
"Timely, thrilling and enlightening."—Times.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15.
JOE WEBER offers the New Romantic Comic Opera, Eileen
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents in John Galsworthy's
EMILY STEVENS | THE FUGITIVE
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
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48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:20.
The 13th Chair
By Bayard Veiller

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1917.

"THE FAITH OF THE FATHERS."

Ex-Ambassador GERARD said at the meeting of the Merchants' Association yesterday that Mr. WILSON had been the greatest peace President we ever had, and that he is going to be an equally great war President. That is the hope and belief of most of Mr. WILSON'S fellow-citizens. If we are to have war, we shall need a great war President, one who will courageously direct the enormous forces of this country in a victorious defense of our ideals and our rights. National defense was the object of the meeting, and its most significant and most encouraging incident was Governor WHITMAN'S unreserved proclamation of his advocacy of the system of universal military training and service as opposed to the wretched compromise of a partly federalized militia, which is unfair to the citizen soldiers, as it places the burden which should be borne equally by all upon the shoulders of the willing few, and because of its cumbersome machinery.

No Governor has done more than Mr. WHITMAN since the passage of the national defense law to expedite its operation. No other Governor, because of the rich resources of New York State and the numerical strength of its militia organizations, has been able to do so much to make the law as nearly effective as possible. He found the means to equip our State troops when the Federal departments were slow to act; he inspired the passage of the Stiver, Welch, and Slater laws, which have established the foundation of a system of general training in the State, and which have consequently been misrepresented and bitterly opposed by the pacifists. The law having been forced upon us, he has done his best to make it a truly defensive measure. But he is squarely in favor of its repeal and the substitution of the only system which can be safely relied upon for the protection of the nation. In these sentences the Governor spoke exactly to the point:

> It is not possible to cut the national defense up into forty-eight parts, nor is it wise to leave training until the day of war. There is the added fact that the volunteer system has never failed to break down in every emergency, in every land, in every century. If we adopt universal training, my friends, we are not going away from the faith of the fathers; we are going back.

The Governor's view was that of every man in the great assemblage which heard his speech, it is the view of a large majority of the thinking people in every State of the Union. It will have some vigorous opposition, doubtless, in the National Guard Association, at the convention of which Mr. WHITMAN spoke to the same effect yesterday afternoon. A large number of militia officers are determined to save the Hay law, but they have the sympathy of few of the men in their regiments. An army of pacifists will be in Washington next week to urge Congress not to act on the Chamberlain or the General Staff bill. But prompt action to secure to the country a universal service law is the duty of Congress, and it should be the aim of every patriotic citizen to do all in his power to compel Congressional action. It will be well, also, for the President to be made fully aware of the unmistakable support throughout the country of a military system which is founded on the real democratic ideal of universal obligation. It is true that in adopting universal training we shall be returning to the policy of the Founders.

CHECKMATE FOR THE DEFILERS.

This city is more pleased than surprised by the Governor's uncompromising opposition to the various misleading and unsatisfactory substitutes for the total prohibition of the construction and maintenance of sewage factories on the Croton watershed. The Governor has had experiences in the resourcefulness of those whom it is so hard to reject from their positions of advantage. He has seen the work of construction pressed contrary to an understanding that it should cease, and he does not fail to remark that the substitute proposals would allow the work to go on pending the report of a committee.

The case calls for the prohibition forever of both construction and maintenance of all sewage factories on the sources of the city's drinking water, total prohibition, and nothing but prohibition. Compromises which would allow one institution or another to remain in consideration of the removal of others, or which would promise purification and the construction of sewers that would cost more than the abandonment of the work done in bad faith, are unworthy of consideration. Such sewer work would have to be paid for locally, and the localities which would pay the bills are as much outraged as those through which the sewers would run, or where the sewers would empty. The appearance of the life insurance companies in opposition to the plans of the polluters is most significant. It is plain business with them. The longevity of their policy holders is their greatest asset, and it is threatened by the creation of breeders of disease.

There is no need to pile up the arguments for the preservation of the purity of the water which is drunk in New York City by all sorts and conditions of men from every part of the country. The city's mind is so resolved on the subject that no Governor can have the city's support who favors it. On this head Governor WHITMAN meets every expectation.

MEN FOR THE NAVY.

It is said that interest in naval recruiting has increased more than fifty per cent. since the threat of war. It must speedily increase more than a hundred per cent. if the men needed for the ships are to be trained in time. Measures must be adopted to impress the advantages of naval service more strongly on the youth of the country. Recruiting methods must be improved. It is not enough to have the number of recruits in a month doubled or trebled. The navy wants men now more than it ever wanted them before. It is an unpleasant fact that so large a proportion of the men who apply at the offices are rejected for physical disability which may be slight but is enough to prevent their acceptance. After universal training has been in operation for a few years that difficulty will be removed. One of the greatest merits of intensive training is that it makes men healthy and develops their powers of endurance. We have had ample proof of that in the experience of the Plattsburg "rookies."

The navy will get its men. But at present it is slow in getting in touch with them. Complaint is made that it is hard to get storekeepers to put the navy's placards in their windows. Probably that is because the persons who have had this kind of work to do have not gone about it in the right way. It ought to be an easy job to place placards in nearly every shop window in Manhattan. The right man could do it quickly. Everybody approves of the navy.

EXPLAINING THE RETREAT.

It is interesting information that the German Government is giving its people. We learn its nature from the dispatches sent to The World and The Globe by their Berlin correspondents, explaining the German retreat. The obvious faith and simplicity with which these gentlemen write what they are told enables us to understand the state of mind of the German people, who, of course, get the same kind of information.

We learn, then, from The Globe's dispatch, that the Entente leaders "are still helpless before the German manoeuvres"; they have not been able to find out where the German lines are, and are plunging around this way and that in a vain effort to discover them, all this over ground that is very bad for the feet. Mr. SCHUETTE, the correspondent in question, speaks of the "demoralization" of the Allies in such a tone as to exclude the suspicion that he is satirical; it is obvious that he believes every word he writes.

Then he explains the secret of HINDENBURG'S great triumph. It seems that when HINDENBURG began to retreat there was a fine chance for the Allies to break through, but they did not take it because they did not "dare sufficiently to accept his challenge." That is, HINDENBURG challenged HAIG and NIVELLE by retreating before them, but they were afraid of him, though they were not afraid to attack him last year when he did not retreat. By confronting them in 1916 he did not challenge them; by retreating before them in 1917 he did.

The World correspondent announces that he suggested a retreat last August, and that General VON GALLWITZ answered, "significantly," "We have thought of that." The object of The World correspondent's strategy was to "retreat far enough" to rid the Germans of trench warfare. The inference is that this is HINDENBURG'S purpose, but the Kaiser, who is quoted in The World dispatch, merely says, "A "new basis has been created thereby "for the further conduct of the war." The Kaiser characterizes this as "a "new leaf of glory in the activities of "my highest leadership." The point is, however, that the new basis which has been created for the further conduct of the war is in the rear of the old basis. Therefore if HINDENBURG should now retreat from this new basis to another new basis still further back it will add two new leaves of glory, and another retreat will make three. In this way HINDENBURG can keep on adding leaves of glory to his activities at comparatively small expense, whereas the leaves of glory he used to add—say, at the Mazurian Lakes—cost lives and did not produce any more rapturous approval from the Kaiser than the present method.

The impression gained from the eulogies of the retreat by the Kaiser, The World correspondent, and The Globe correspondent is that they are all very much elated, but not over the same things. The World strategian is gleeful because he thinks his own strategy has been adopted, that HINDENBURG retreated so as to force the Allies out of the trenches; The Globe correspondent thinks HINDENBURG is playing blindman's buff with the bewildered and "demoralized" Allies as they search Northern France vainly to find his lines; the Kaiser is delighted over the leaf of glory that has been added to HINDENBURG'S activities by the creation of a new base nearer home.

There is no leaf of glory. There was a well-executed retreat, carried out because the Germans could not stay where they were any longer. The Allies have gained without fighting the ground they expected to fight for. Their plans are disarranged, because they have reached in March a point they probably did not expect to reach before July. To rejoice over this disarrangement of their plans as if it were a great victory in the field is necessary to allay disquiet at home, but to force the note of rejoicing to the pitch formerly reserved for conquests is significant of the grimness of the real situation which now confronts Germany.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMSHIPS.

Circumstances alter cases, and the law makes the Interstate Commerce Commission the judge of the circumstances in which the operation of steamships by railways is not contrary to public interest. The commission having found that the steamships operated on the lakes by the Lehigh Valley Railway competed for traffic, and that the ownership of the steamships by the railway tended to reduce competition, the ownership of the steamships by the railway was forbidden by the commission. Now the Supreme Court sustains the commission. There is no contradiction in the fact that the Grand Trunk is allowed to retain its lines. Circumstances alter cases, and the commission decides, although the cases may seem similar to others. It would be easy to make up a long list of railways which may operate steamships while others may not. But that shows nothing. All may be for the best, and strictly according to law.

The curious thing is that the communities which might be expected to rejoice over the restoration of competition are thankless. What they want is to have their traffic carried at rates certified as reasonable by the commission, and they doubt that the competition of independent lines of steamships will replace the efficiency of the lines operated by the railways. They even doubt whether there will be such competition as the commission thought its orders would create. The Chicago Board of Trade intervened against the commission's order in the Lehigh Valley case. The New England newspapers protested the commission's order in the case of the separation of the Sound boats from their railway connections. Baltimore was offended by the interruption of the Chesapeake Bay service. The entire continent was concerned in the separation of the rail and water service of the Southern Pacific.

Twenty-seven railway systems operate a million tons of shipping. Whatever the faults of this joint operation, it gave better satisfaction than the discretionary system of allowing some and disallowing others. Instead of the joint and efficient operation, there is substituted the cold comfort of the competition of independent carriers. One example of the thanks earned by the commission may be given. The Northwestern Miller, speaking for the flour and grain trade, says that the commission's order is "preposterously destructive," and that it undoes a quarter century's progress as the culmination of the "outcry of paid agitators." There is no suggestion that the commission is not administering the law. The question is whether the law is as good for promotion of traffic in these days of embargoes as it is for the promotion of competition.

DR. FINLEY'S NEW SCHOOL.

Dr. JOHN H. FINLEY, Commissioner of Education, has good pioneer blood in him, is a hearty out-of-doorsman as well as a scholar, keeps a fine pair of legs for walking about the country and an eye for everything visible, from a bluejay to a turnip—which he is quite capable of carving with his penknife and eating on the spot. His latest Bulletin to the Schools smells of the field, not the lamp. He proclaims Bird Day and quotes ST. FRANCIS. He proclaims Arbor Day. These are good customs. The shortage of food, the urgent need of greatly increased school, domestic, and community gardening, are peculiar to this year of leanness. Dr. FINLEY preaches an immediate form of education. He is trying to start a Statewide movement for home gardening.

The cleaning up and planting of backyards and untilled areas devoted to weeds and rubbish may be a matter of town, village, and municipal impulse and community spirit, which requires, as any sort of amateur agriculture does, intelligent direction that any community ought to be able to furnish. And perhaps a good many of the elders or the middle-aged are too busy or too lazy, or too passionate worshippers of golf, to be counted on for much tickling of the soil. The young folks, the schoolboys and schoolgirls, are the hope; in them lies the renaissance of gardening, of the Everybody-raise-his-own-vegetables plan. Dr. FINLEY urges Superintendents and Principals to canvass their schools and ascertain how many pupils who want to garden have available land and how many not; to get vacant lots and other suitable land for the landless scholars; to stir up all and sundry school authorities and organizations and persons of public spirit willing to take a hand and a spade and hoe, and to communicate with the Department of Education at Albany as soon as the census is taken.

The department will furnish all the information and aid in its power. THE TIMES adds on its own hook that any department in charge of Dr. FINLEY can be depended on to act intelligently, sympathetically, swiftly, finleyically, not bureaucratically and in the Barnacle tradition.

From one of the suggested enrollment cards for the "school-home garden campaign" this promise looks out pleasantly:

> I will plant and cultivate a garden at home, .. feet by .. feet.

What fun, what sense of proprietorship, of public usefulness, what young charm of growing things there is in a child's garden! Its possessor moves in a world lit by imagination. The child fights mimic battles, lays out estates and gardens, makes waterfalls, lakes, rivers, canals, with the dribble of a watering pot; builds terraces of Babylon or the Bagdad of good HAROUN AL RASCHID, rigs up with his poor store of string and stuff observation balloons, airplanes, Zeppelins, cannonades and digs himself in industriously. The mud doesn't interfere with his campaign. These are but imitations, acting. To have a real, real garden, to make things grow, by the sweat of his face and blister of his hands to help create and have a share in miracle—what play, what sport, what imitation is anything like that?

UNTIMELY AND ABSURD.

With a curious disregard for timeliness and the fitness of things, the Publicity Association of the Republican Party has issued from its office in Washington an appeal to the American people in behalf of a new protective tariff. It foresees all sorts of dreadful things unless they "insist upon immediate action by Congress" for restoration of the old high duties on imports. Much of what the association says is an echo of discredited assertions and arguments which were used ineffectively in last year's campaign. When peace comes Great Britain will "flood our markets with her products." Again we are told of the deadly competition which will be caused by "the millions of soldiers re-"turned to the factory and the work-"shop." And the new Tariff Commission is said to be of such a character that its work will have no value. There is no ground for hope if the people do not rise up and compel high protective legislation at the approaching special session. Inquiry might lead the association to see that Congress will have something else to do. That is the prevailing impression outside of the association's office.

The leaders of the Republican Party ought to realize that their partisan publicity agency is not in good hands. It is absurd to say that Congress, summoned now at a critical time, should turn from war topics and pressing national needs to the making of a new high tariff. The Republican Party is not fairly represented by a committee or an association that says this should "immediately" be done. After the close of the war our tariff will be revised, owing to new foreign tariffs and new conditions abroad and at home. New commercial treaties will be negotiated. But no revision is needed now, and the demand for enactment of high tariff rates without delay is so untimely, so unwarranted, so utterly out of harmony with the duties of the day that it deserves both denunciation and ridicule.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Loses Only a Crown.

Though it is evident now that even before his fall the powers of the Czar were limitless only in theory—that they really rested in the "dark forces" brought to bear upon him by the nobles and officials who separated him not only from his own people but from the whole world of reality—yet the change from what he was only a week ago to what he is now is one greater than any that has been recorded in history more than a few times, if ever.

The case of NAPOLEON has its superficial resemblances, but the two men are so unlike that the transmutation of an Emperor into a prisoner is about all there is in common between their two fates. NAPOLEON owed nothing to the accident of birth, the Czar everything, and the Czar, in all his life, has never given the slightest indication of being in any way stronger or wiser than is the "NICHOLAS ROMANOFF" whom the correspondents, freed at last from the rigors of the Russian censorship, are now describing.

Perhaps the best proof that he was only the pretended ruler of the Russian millions is to be found in the fact that, in spite of the terrible things done in his name, nobody in the whole country shows any special animosity to him, and not one demand for his head has come even from the exiles who are returning from dreary years of torture in Siberia. As yet, at least, it is not even suggested that he should himself be sent there to pass the remainder of his days.

Always an irresponsible monarch, he seems now to be an irresponsible captive, wandering dully about the one palace that is left to him. In it, according to one of the dispatches, the officers on guard call him "the deposed Czar," while their soldiers, less courteous but not more hostile, refer to him as "NICHOLAS ROMANOFF." Apparently he is not desperately moved by his new fortunes. It is said that he has occasional fits of weeping, but his grief is forgotten while he shovels snow from the paths in the palace garden. Later, presumably, we shall hear different tales from the few courtiers who are sharing his captivity. Almost of necessity their memoirs will credit him with at least a few striking utterances, and his calmness in adversity will be elevated into imperial dignity.

Submarine War at Its Worst.

Though nothing like as many lives were lost when the Healdton went down as when other ships have been sunk by submarines, the circumstances attending this particular exhibition of ruthlessness were perhaps more terrible than in any of the other cases. Attacked without the slightest warning, and evidently without the slightest regard to the saving of life, the men on board the vessel had little more than a chance to die in one of several ways.

Some of them were killed outright when the two torpedoes pierced the ship's sides, others were drowned as they leaped for the hastily lowered boats, or a few minutes later when the boats were overwhelmed in the heavy seas that were running. Those that were left afloat were half naked and for many hours were exposed to freezing cold—cold that for several of them was the harder to bear because they were suffering from frightful burns. The wonder is that any of the Healdton crew survived this terrible experience, and that any of them did is not due to any help received from the commander of the submarine.

His intention may not have been to bring about the death of them all, but he did nothing whatever to prevent that, and failed even to make the common inquiries of his kind as to the identity of his victim, her cargo, and destination. He simply saw a ship in the forbidden zone and sank it. Then he went on about his business—with what emotions one can only conjecture.

Possibly enough he did not like the sort of work he had been set to do, but possibly, also, the other men on the submarine had more compunctions than he. One such craft, according to report, has just been captured in the significant condition of having no officers on board. The natural deduction is that there had been a mutiny as preparation for surrender, and that the officers had been murdered. With discipline what it is in the German navy, however, that theory is not one easy to accept, but something of the sort is implied when a submarine surrenders, as this one is said to have done.

Effective, Though Unexplained.

"Attempts by a few pacifists to obtain a hearing were promptly crushed," is the brief reference in one of the Petrograd dispatches to an incident noted when the Volyusky Guards went to the Tauride Palace for the purpose of expressing their adherence to the new Government.

The nature of the "crushing" is not revealed, and perhaps it was only of the attempts and not of the attempters. In Russia, just now, however, pacifism is not a mere proclaiming of love for peace; it is a manifestation of the will to betray the country to the enemy, for it is the highest desire that the revolution should fail, and, in failing, make the conquest of Russia easy.

In Russia, pacifism and pro-Germanism are the same things, just as they are here in effect, if not always in intention.

ART NOTES.

The Completed Pictures of Henry W. Ranger Now on View.

The completed pictures left by Henry W. Ranger and his collection of paintings by contemporary artists are now on view at the American Art Galleries until their sale by auction next Thursday and Friday evenings. Mr. Ranger's own work is chronologically arranged and covers practically all of his working years. His later canvases were of slow growth and painted with increased care for technical adequacy. The catalogue describes his general method of setting about his work. For all his pictures he made direct outdoor sketches, sometimes careful pencil studies, sometimes freer oil sketches on academy board or wooden panels. From these the larger pictures were painted, and not infrequently he would go back to the sketch, working that also up to the level of a picture, and many of these small intimate works are among his most treasurable achievements. A little marine, for example, a harmony in blue and gray, a crisp little view of the Long Island Sound with its foreground of sallow dunes, and a windy day off Fisher's Island Sound are more to be coveted from the purely aesthetic point of view than many of the larger canvases.

The range of his technical expression is remarkable, but his sentiment for color shows its integral quality in the assembled work. In spite of his sensitiveness to the influence of other painters, nothing in the collection is, outside of the personal impression made by its full, fresh, "juicy" color. Most of the pictures are landscapes, but among the best are the small silvery sea pieces and harbor scenes. One of the unusual subjects is "The Armory," a large picture showing the western end of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, with a row of old-fashioned buildings leading toward the tower of the old Grand Central Station. The streets are wet with rain, but the sky is clearing, and the color scheme is warm and brilliant. The picture was shown in the Berlin Exhibition of 1903.

The other artists represented include George Inness, (with a green picture,) J. J. Murphy, Blakelock, (with a small panel,) William H. Howe, J. H. Twachtman, Alexander Wyant, F. B. Williams, and Horatio Walker, the last named with a water color version of his favorite pig subject, highly successful in treatment and charming in color.

In the adjoining galleries are the faience and glass of the Emile Tabbagh collection, with a fine group of Persian miniatures, chiefly of the sixteenth century, and a number of rugs of the seventeenth century, with one Rhodian weaving of the sixteenth.

A bowl and bottle of Rhages faience are shown, the former of particularly admirable form, the latter decorated in a manner hitherto unknown, it is said, to students or experts, and representing an unexplored school of decoration.

A Pro-German Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this crisis one of the Congressional districts in New York City is being canvassed to bring about the nomination of a politician who since the beginning of the war has given a series of almost unbelievable examples of pro-Germanism. If we are asked now to intrust a portion of our Congressional representation into such hands, there is cause indeed for foreboding, if not as regards the mind and will of the people, at least as regards the sincerity and clear sight of our political leaders. PRINCETON.

New York, March 21, 1917.

A REASON FOR PESSIMISM.

The Orders of a Seventh Century Caliph to His Army.

Columbia University, March 24, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The horrifying details that have come to us concerning the conduct of the German troops during their forced retreat—euphemistically termed a "strategic retirement"—makes us doubt whether the word "Kultur" is really the German equivalent of our English "culture" and "good breeding" and "education" which I imagine the dictionaries give. If it is, many of us will elect to be without breeding and without education—if these can be exchanged so readily for the purest savagery and the rankest bestiality.

We ask ourselves whether the many centuries have wrought any change in human nature, and whether the gains made have not been—to the largest extent—of a material nature. I was thinking along these lines—and quite pessimistically—while I was lecturing to my class on early Mohammedanism. I was talking of what had happened in Arabia some thirteen centuries ago. The new Mohammedan faith was just breaking through into Syria; its triumph was being led by conquering bands. Yet, listen to the orders given by the Caliph Abu Bakr to Usma, one of his commanders who was leading an army to Damascus:

> See that thou avoid treachery. Depart not in any wise from the right. Thou shalt mutilate none; neither shalt thou kill children, aged men, nor any women. Injure not the date palm, neither burn it with fire. And cut not down any tree that is food for man or beast. Slay not of the flocks or herds or camels, saving for needful sustenance. Ye may eat of the meat which the men of the land bring unto you in their vessels, making mention thereon of the name of the Lord. And the monks with shaven heads, leave them unmolested. Now, march forward in the name of the Lord, and may He protect you from sword and pestilence.

We have only to place this in a parallel column to the reports of the destructions occasioned by the Germans in Chaulnes, Roye, Noyon, Chauny, Péronne, Bapaume, &c., to see that the antithesis is complete. But the one that gave the orders in the seventh century was only a Caliph—Abu Bakr; while he of the twentieth century was Hajji William, the Emperor of the Germans and would-be dominator over the whole human race.

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

Germany's Motive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the wanton sinking of the American oil ship Healdton, you inquire, "What motive prompts Germany to commit these acts of savagery?" And the only adequate explanation of her behavior, "the only one that really explains," you say, "is the assumption that Germany is afflicted with some hitherto unobserved and monstrous form of rabies." If such were the real explanation one might by a supreme effort of the will bring one's self to the point of forgiving, remembering the Lord's words: "Forgive them, O God, for they know not what they do." But the Germans know only too well what they do. When, as they retreat, they set fire to the dwellings of poor peasants, pile up and burn their implements of agriculture, saw down and hack their fruit trees, and carry off fifty of their young women; when from a Zeppelin they drop a bomb over an open town, wrecking a building and killing a score of people; when upon the water they sink a neutral ship and send to the bottom a number of men, women, and children, do not put down such acts of cruel and fiendish savagery that would disgrace an Apache Indian merely to a "monstrous form of rabies," but to a monstrous form of methodical and systematic terrorizing.

In this war Germany has revealed to the world that her armies are not only for the purpose of waging war against the enemy's armies, but by repeated acts of barbarism to strike terror to the heart of the population, to break its spirit, and bring the nation to accept any terms the savage conqueror chooses to impose.

This is what school texts will have to make clear to the American youth, as well as to the French, that they may know the real history of this war and the true character of Germany's ambitious plans. R. L. S.

New Haven, March 24, 1917.

Armed Ships Survive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Statements said to have been made by some German newspapers to the effect that our first shot at one of their submarines means war are, according to our belated knowledge of the Prussian mind, really presented to us in all seriousness. As a matter of fact, however, the opportunity of firing such a shot, with the naturally consequent loss of the submarine, will be quite an accidental one, and, therefore, to hoist them with their own petard, as it were, not at all a cause for war.

The French newspaper Les Debats, quoted in a recent issue of Le Petit Parisien, has stated that "the arming of merchant vessels has greatly modified the proportion of losses. Out of 100 unarmed merchant vessels, ninety were sunk. Out of 100 armed, ten are lost; the others escape the danger and are able to defend themselves." The same paper adds that the hydroplanes are also doing good work. The efficacy of the German submarine war seems not to be as wonderful as its Prussian undertakers would have the world believe. A. U. N. CAMERA.

New York, March 26, 1917.

Two Sets of Peace Terms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The allied nations should announce two sets of peace terms. One set of terms addressed to the Kaiser and his regime—in fact, Lloyd George's terms as given out a few months ago—and the other more liberal peace terms, addressed to the revolting and democratic elements of Germany. Let the peace terms be published in juxtaposition and millions of copies issued. Let a thousand allied aeroplanes bomb Germany with these manifestos, and peace will be the outcome. H. B. HOFFMAN.

New York, March 21, 1917.

THE CHANT OF A GERMAN-AMERICAN.

("If the war results in a world of republics, it will have justified itself."—Anon.)

Brothers, O brothers, over the sea,
When will ye strike for liberty?
When will ye learn that the right divine
Is the right to be free? And the right is thine!

Behold the Bear That Walks Like a Man,
And grasp the meaning, if ye can!
Then, having learned the meaning, heed!
The Bear has become a Man indeed!

Look to the East, where the sun begins;
Mongols unfettered from ruler's sins!
And are ye even less than they,
That they must teach ye Freedom's way?

Look to this glorious land of the West,
Drawing from every race its best!
Saxon and Teuton and Slav and Celt,
Common all in a yearning felt!

What is the thing that drives ye on
Where a million men to their graves have gone?
The lust for power, now turned to hate!
Have ye forgotten Babel's fate?

The World has need for your fine, red blood,
Rushing to waste in a very flood.
Lost for a single ruler's gain!
Lost for a sinful cause and vain!

Brothers, O brothers, over the sea,
When will ye strike for liberty?
When will ye turn and by your might
Achieve the one God-given right?

CHARLES D. KOUNTZ.

ROOSEVELT AND GERMANY.

Ex-Minister Bowen on the Venezuelan Incident.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the report published in THE TIMES of the speech made by Mr. Roosevelt at the Union League Club a few nights ago there appears the statement that he, having ascertained that Great Britain would remain neutral in case Germany attempted to seize any of Venezuela's territory, had practically warned Germany that she must arbitrate or fight, and thus had forced Germany to arbitrate. As a matter of fact, Germany was formally allied with Great Britain to obtain satisfaction from Venezuela for wrongs done to the persons and property of their subjects, and in the compact of alliance it was agreed that neither of them would make a separate settlement. Germany desired to adopt measures that would have put an end to our Monroe Doctrine, but Great Britain vetoed them, and thereupon Germany decided with Great Britain to accept Venezuela's plan to have me act as her plenipotentiary to settle all her controversies with them and all other nations also. It was Great Britain, therefore, that saved us from trouble, and whatever Mr. Roosevelt did or said in the matter had but little weight with Germany. She would have gone to any length if Great Britain had only agreed to support her. The credit, therefore, that Mr. Roosevelt claims, belongs to Great Britain.

The only utterance of Mr. Roosevelt's that Germany heeded was that which Mr. Holleben, the German Ambassador in Washington, had been ordered to secure directly or indirectly, and that was the declaration made by Mr. Roosevelt in his message to Congress dated Dec. 3, 1901, that "we do not guarantee any State against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of acquisition of territory by any non-American Power."

Having secured that public declaration from Mr. Roosevelt, Germany proceeded to draw Great Britain into an alliance with her, and succeeded. Mr. Holleben then became *persona non grata* at Washington, and was recalled. By Dec. 8, 1902, all was ready, and Germany and Great Britain blockaded the Venezuelan coast, and bombarded the fortresses of two of her ports—Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo. Venezuela thereupon decided to settle her difficulties with her adversaries and also with her creditors. She did so, and the result was rather more satisfactory to her than to them.

Great Britain probably in time will publish all the documents in the case that are now kept secret, and it is impossible even to imagine that any of them will support Mr. Roosevelt's statement that Great Britain while allied to Germany assured him she would remain neutral in any armed conflict that might arise between the United States and Germany if Germany attempted to secure greater advantages for the alliance than the United States would permit. Off-and-on alliances, while you wait, are unknown to diplomacy. HERBERT W. BOWEN.

Woodstock, Conn., March 23, 1917.

A PACIFISTIC COMBAT.

Experiences at the Madison Square Garden Meeting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being one of the two young men referred to in your Sunday issue as being "helped from Madison Square Garden" last Saturday evening, where the pacifists were holding forth, I wish you would publish this letter for the benefit of any American citizen who contemplates attending such meetings.

First, I should like to explain how I came to be in such company. Having attended the meeting of "regular" Americans as an officer of the Reserve Corps, last Thursday evening, I decided I would like just once to hear what a pacifist in action was like, and also what sort of people would attend such a meeting. I found out in a very personal and intimate manner that the following was the method of procedure:

First—Hire twenty strong guards to preserve order.

Second—Get plenty of detectives to assist the above in case they should have more than one man at a time to assault.

Third—Instruct guards as follows: That if any one expresses opinions contrary to those of the pacifists, they (the guards) shall immediately, in a body, assault such citizen, and after battering him until such form of amusement grows tedious, then drag him out, satisfied of having performed a duty to the cause and of having been heroes.

Fourth—On no account shall guards make their attack until all twenty are present and ready for action.

Fifth—Never attack unless offender is alone. If he is accompanied by a friend, hold them at bay until the detectives can be brought up and do the job for them.

The crime of the other young man, who, by the way, is a member of the Seventh Regiment National Guard of this city, consisted in shouting "Hurrah for Roosevelt!" after the rest of the audience had hissed the mention of his name.

My crime consisted in trying to arbitrate with twenty gentle pacifists engaged in assaulting the young man just mentioned. Then some one shouted "To hell with America!" and immediately diplomatic relations were severed and many overt acts were committed instantaneously. In fact, a state of war existed, the band played appropriate anthems, and my next recollections are a bit hazy; but soon the night air greeted us, and in the quiet of the park we pondered over the psychology of that queer, contorted being commonly known as a pacifist.

I hope this record of my experiences at a pacifist meeting will be of benefit to those who may at some future time contemplate attending such meetings.

CHARTERS K. HIGGINS.

New York, March 26, 1917.

War Economy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES printed in your edition of March 25 Anne Rittenhouse calls attention to the campaign for economy in dress which has been started by the former Women's New York City Committee of the Hughes Alliance, now temporarily reorganized into the Woman's Committee of the Mayor's Committee for National Defense.

Miss Rittenhouse refers to this movement as a serious menace to wage earners and protests that to discard new fashions would mean that a quarter of a million men, women, and children might be dropped from employment.

It has been demonstrated fairly conclusively by prominent economists that the demand for luxuries diverts capital which might and should be used in the manufacture of necessities. By economy in dress women will release capital which, through banks in which their moneys lie or through investment, may be used to increase the production of necessities. This would inevitably reduce their prices and so favorably effect the high cost of living.

The number of wage earners employed in the creation of luxuries is probably negligible as compared to those employed in the manufacture of necessities. It is quite within reason to believe that this number would be easily and more permanently taken care of in the new industrial activity created by new capital. One of the evils of the constant change of fashion is the demand for specialized labor which ceases to exist as the style changes.

There will always be the buying necessitated by material wearing out. This is normal and requires undoubtedly the services of the majority of the wage earners employed in clothing industries. ALICE CARPENTER.

New York, March 26, 1917.

GERMAN-AMERICAN VIEW.

The War as a Struggle Against the Hohenzollerns.

New York, March 24, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following lines from an American of German birth may interest you:

Many of my friends say that they must be heart and soul for the "German Cause." They grow angry and say, "Germany is fighting for her existence," or, "the English started the war because of jealousy," and other vague and foolish things. I suppose they mean that Germany was forced into this war against her will, which, of course, is not true.

How can any pro-German sympathizer try to convince a serious-minded and intelligent person that Germany's existence was at stake in July, 1914? If Germany was really apprehensive as to that, would she not have tried everything to prevent that catastrophe? But she did not. She refused point-blank to agree to a conference which was to settle matters peaceably, without resort to arms. Germany, having started the war, wanted to make peace a few months ago, when the situation was most favorable to her. Now she proposes a conference which she had rejected before the war. She was all for peace and took the formerly despised American pacifists to her bosom.

As to one point, I agree with my German friends. Our country has never been neutral, and I say it should never have pretended to be. To any student of history it must have been clear from the outset that a victory of the Central Powers would be a heavy blow to democracy the world over. On that ground our President would have been justified in openly proclaiming a benevolent neutrality toward the Allies and in warning Germany that there would be war should she interfere with America's plans to help the Allies, who are fighting her battles, selling them munitions, food supplies, and so forth.

I feel sorry for the German people, intensely sorry. But they could bring about an honorable peace tomorrow if they would deal with the Hohenzollerns as the Russians did with the Romanoffs.

I am not a Socialist, but an enthusiastic believer in democracy, and, if need be, I am ready to shed my blood for the Stars and Stripes. I trust that the German-Americans will fight, though with a bleeding heart, as they did under Sigel and Schurz and others in the civil war. I for one, with other Americans, shall do all I can to help bring to justice German criminals who, by deeds of violence and treason, try to undermine the good name of patriotic German-Americans.

PAUL HOFER.

Fighting the German Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is no war against Germany or the Germans, but against autocracy, against the Hapsburg, Romanoff, and principally against the Hohenzollern dynasty. The Romanoffs are now outside the struggle and the Hapsburgs will be next. May Providence lend a hand to have the Hohenzollerns follow suit. They are and have been the greatest enemies that finest nation, the German people, ever had. This war is the fight of democracy against wicked, selfish, demoralising autocracy.

Those German-Americans who can grasp this great subject and have by living in this blessed land learned the value of its wonderful government (no matter how many little defects it possess) will not hesitate to take up arms to fight the German Government.

Out of love for their own land of birth, out of love for their own nationality, they should help to free that great, mighty German people from that form of government which, if it should win, would be the damnation of the moral-political world.

May they try to restore the respect which the Americans had for their intelligence, their sense of honor, and which some of those "Kultured" Germans destroyed.

A LOVER OF HIS FATHERLAND.

New York, March 26, 1917.

France's Great Relief Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking of relief in the shape of food, clothing, &c., distributed by the American Commission to the people in Belgium and Northern France, Herbert C. Hoover, addressing the members of the Union League Club on Thursday evening, Feb. 8, stated that he received on the first day of every month from the French Government a draft on Paris for 85,000,000 francs, adding that the French authorities had told him that so long as France could succor its own people no appeals for help would be made. Mr. Hoover said further that up to the time that he had left France and Belgium to come to America the French authorities had not asked him for any accounting. These statements were received with applause, as they deserved to be.

The fact that these statements were published in our newspapers in accounts of Mr. Hoover's speeches at various gatherings seems to have been overlooked in recent editorials concerning the distressing conditions at present prevailing in Northern France in the regions from which the German armies have been forced to retire. While a good part of this more than eighty million dollars a year paid by France has gone for the purchase of supplies from the United States, it remains true that all the voluntary help that we can give in food, clothing, and money is accepted by the French relief organizations with the deepest gratitude. The way is open to contribute through authorized American agencies in New York and other cities. Bis dat qui cito dat.

WILLIAM A. COFFIN.

New York, March 27,

POLICE TAKE CENSUS OF 'TANGO PIRATES'

Investigators of Hilair Murder List 76 Who Frequent Broadway Dancing Places.

WOMAN GIVES NEW CLUE

Tells of Man Answering Benny's Description Who Tried to Sell Jewels Soon After the Murder.

A census of "tango pirates" was begun by the police yesterday in connection with their investigation of the strangling of Mrs. Elsie Lee Hilair at the Hotel Martinique on March 15 last. About twenty-five Broadway establishments were visited, and the police obtained the names of seventy-six men who, it was said, made a practice of meeting women, especially married women, in those places. According to the police information, the only means of livelihood of these men was the money they received from the women.

This seemed to bear out a report originating in the Hilair murder that the business of preying on married women in some of these places had grown extensively since afternoon dancing became popular, and that many of the resorts were infested by "tango pirates." The police made no arrests, but will keep the names on file for future reference.

Search was begun by the District Attorney and the police last night for an anonymous letter writer, said to be a woman, who wrote that a day or two after Mrs. Elsie Lee Hilair was strangled, a man resembling Benny Sternberg asked her employer, a jewelry "middleman," if he could "dispose of some diamonds in a hurry." The intimation contained in the letter was that the diamonds were those stolen from Mrs. Hilair at the time she was murdered. The letter was signed with three Xs. It was addressed to the Captain of the Forty-seventh Street Police Station and read in part as follows:

"You can rest assured you have the right person. * * * I am sure he is the same person who came into the office where I work as typewriter to see my boss on private business. When he came in he asked the boss if he could see him privately, and I was asked to go into another room. Before I got out of the door I heard him ask if he could dispose of some diamonds in a hurry. I do not know what bargain they made, but am sure he is the same person you have in custody. He was in the office several times before and always had something to dispose of, but I never was asked to leave the room before this occasion.

"My boss is a promoter and middleman, and that is all I know about his business, although working for him. Of course, I would lose my position if I came out publicly; still, I am willing to do so this much in the interest of my sex, because such rascals are all about us at every turn we can make."

Alfred J. Talley, Assistant District Attorney, said last night that the writer of the letter would get every protection if she revealed her identity either to him or to the police.

The police talked yesterday to a woman who said she thought she had seen Benny, Mrs. Hilair, and another "tall man" on Forty-second Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, at noon on the day of the murder. Inspector Cray and Mr. Talley also questioned other persons, some of whom may appear as witnesses when the Coroner's inquest is continued this afternoon.

J. P. MORGAN ENTERTAINS.

He Gives a Luncheon at the Shoreham—Sir Thomas Tait a Host.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing, who passed the week-end in New York, were dinner guests this evening of the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. Naon, who had a company of eighteen to meet them. Ambassador and Mme. Naon will entertain another large dinner party on Saturday, April 7.

Sir Thomas Tait of Canada and Lady Tait, who are at the Shoreham, entertained a dinner party in the Rose Room this evening.

J. P. Morgan entertained a luncheon company at the same hotel today. His sister, Miss Anne Morgan, will arrive at the Shoreham tomorrow to pass several days.

Mrs. Blaine Beale entertained at a tea dance at The Playhouse this afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Federick Cauldwell, a recent bride and the daughter of Ambassador Page. The fiancée, late Consul General at Berlin, and a great-granddaughter of the late General Sherman. The reception room was banked in Spring blossoms, as was the tearoom, where Mrs. Augustus P. Gardner, Mrs. Garrison McClintock, and Mrs. Frederick Brooke presided.

Mrs. George Downy entertained a large luncheon company of young people this evening in compliment to Miss Mary Davis Landstreet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Landstreet of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Mann entertained at a theatre party in honor of Miss Landstreet this evening.

BIBLE FOR LITERACY TEST.

Government Will Employ It In Enforcing the New Immigration Law.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Reading matter for a literacy test for aliens under the new immigration law will be taken from the Bible, the Department of Labor announced today. Passages will be selected in more than one hundred languages and dialects.

"This is not because the Bible is considered a sacred book by many people," said the Department's announcement, "but because it is now the only book in virtually every tongue. Translations of the Bible were made by eminent scholars, and, what is more to the point, the translating was done by men whose purpose it was to put the Bible in such simple and idiomatic expressions in the various foreign languages as would make it possible for the common people of foreign countries to grasp the meaning readily and thoroughly."

BAKER "INDEXED" FOR WAR.

Secretary Fills Out Card Sent to All Johns Hopkins Alumni.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Newton D. Baker, "present occupation Secretary of War," today formally enrolled himself as an alumnus of Johns Hopkins University, ready to place his personal services at the disposal of the Government in any capacity in which they might be needed.

After filling out the "Personnel Index Card" that had come to him as an enrollment blank, the Secretary of War folded the document and placed it in an envelope addressed to Lorrain S. Hulburt, Chairman, the Johns Hopkins Committee on National Service, the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. The President and Trustees of Johns Hopkins, like those in charge of other universities, have placed all the resources of that institution at the service of the Federal Government in its effort to mobilize the student personnel of the country. These resources will consist in large part of men and women—Faculty, alumni, students and former students of the different universities and colleges of the country.

The card called upon the Secretary of War to state his name, occupation, addresses, country of birth and state, when naturalized if naturalized, married or single, height, weight, number of persons dependent upon him, and "How much time would you need to arrange your business to take service with the Government if needed?" With respect to "training or experience" the blank called upon the Secretary of War to state whether he had ever served in the Army as regular, in the militia, in training camp or Officers' Reserve Corps.

PLANS FOR TWO WEDDINGS.

Attendants for the Misses Lily Stehli and Hazel Y. Bliss.

Plans for the wedding of Miss Lily Stehli and Hyde Bonner, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Bonner, have been completed. Miss Stehli's engagement was announced at the time she made her formal début, by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emil J. Stehli of 13 West Seventy-sixth Street. The ceremony will take place in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, on Monday, April 30, and the Rev. Edward W. Hall of New Brunswick, N. J., an uncle of Mr. Bonner, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, will perform the ceremony.

Miss Stehli will have as her attendants Miss Cora Shields of Philadelphia, and the Misses Charlotte A. Guye, Henrietta Talcott, Frances Ballard, Margaret Tiray, Gretchen Schoen, and Helen Porter, all of New York.

Mr. Hyde will have James M. Beck, Jr., John Scott Browning, Lionel C. Bonner, J. Berry Underhill, Jr., Claus Vogel, Hans Betz, and E. Hamilton Campbell as ushers, and Raphael L. Cerero of Brooklyn is to be the best man. The reception will be held at the residence of the bride's parents.

The wedding of Miss Hazel Young Bliss, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Ames Bliss, and Harold M. Roberts, son of Frederick E. Roberts of Montclair, N. J., is to be celebrated on May 2, at the Hotel St. Regis.

Mrs. Alfred E. Smiles is to be matron of honor, and Mrs. James Paul Donahue, formerly Miss Jessie Woolworth; Miss Harriet Niese, and Miss Margaret Goodrich are to be the other attendants.

The ushers will include William Graham, John Toucey, Weyburn Lee, J. Henry and R. Graham Biglowe, and Charles Hodson.

Miss Bliss makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Alexander Nicoll of 119 West Eighty-eighth Street. Mr. Roberts is a graduate of Yale, class of '05.

THEIR FATHERS OFFICIATE.

Miss Hoskins, Missionary's Daughter, Weds Herbert L. Willett, Jr.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 27.—Miss Clara Bradley Hoskins, daughter of the Rev. F. D. Hoskins of the Syria missions of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, was married to Herbert Lockwood Willett, Jr., of Chicago here this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the fathers of the bride and bridegroom in the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Willett is the son of Herbert L. Willett, Professor of Semitics at the University of Chicago.

The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Jeanette Ives Hoskins. The ushers were Harold B. Hoskins, brother of the bride, and William Eddy, a senior at Princeton; Kenneth Oliver of Haverford College, and Norman Sidney Buck, graduate student at Yale University. The organist at the ceremony was Ellis Hudson, a friend of the bridegroom in the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, Syria, where the bridegroom taught for three years.

A reception followed the ceremony at Thanet Lodge, the home of Colonel and Mrs. William Libbey. After a trip South Mr. and Mrs. Willett are to reside in Chicago, where Mr. Willett is studying for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The bride's family and the bridegroom traveled overland through Asia Minor, nine countries of Europe, last Summer to reach the United States, leaving behind the trousseau and bringing only such luggage as could be carried by hand.

WEDS AT WAR ALARMS.

E. W. Butler of First New York Cavalry Marries Miss Edith Swift.

Miss Edith Agnes Swift, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Henry Swift of Brooklyn, and Edmund William Butler, son of Michael E. Butler, were married yesterday in the Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn.

The couple had planned to be married after Easter, but the war alarms caused them to advance the date. Mr. Butler only recently returned from the Mexican border as a member of Troop C, First New York Cavalry, and expects to be called into active service soon again. He gained a reputation as a star football player while attending Cornell University, where he was graduated in the class of '13.

The arrangements for the wedding were made so hastily that no formal invitations were issued and the guests were asked personally to attend. The Rev. John L. Belford performed the ceremony, which was followed by a breakfast at the Hotel Bossert.

EBENEZER HILL WEDS AGAIN.

Norwalk Manufacturer and Banker Marries Mildred Hacker.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., March 27.—Mrs. Francis Shipper Caldwell has announced the marriage of her daughter, Mildred Ogden Hacker, to Ebenezer Hill, on Saturday, March 24, at the Church of the Ascension, New York City. Cards have been sent out saying that Mr. and Mrs. Hill will be at home after May 1 at 11 Elm Street, Norwalk, Conn.

Mr. Hill is the President and General Manager of the Norwalk Iron Works. He is a banker, a New York and Norwalk clubman, and is Commander of the Connecticut Naval Militia. He was divorced at Reno two and a half years ago by Mrs. Hill, who later married Judge Henry S. Priest of St. Louis. Mr. Hill's bride is not known here.

MRS. RHETT BETROTHED.

Widow of E. Lowndes Rhett of New York to Marry C. M. Roberts.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—The engagement of Mrs. Frances Fairfax Rhett, widow of E. Lowndes Rhett of New York and South Carolina, to Clarence Meredith Roberts, son of T. Owens Roberts of Prince George County, Md., is announced.

Mrs. Rhett is a daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. John Contee Fairfax, the former of whom inherited the titles of Lord Fairfax and Baron Cameron, now borne by his son, the present Lord Fairfax of England, but preferred never to claim them. She is now residing with her youngest brother, Edmond Fairfax, formerly of New York, at Northampton, the historic estate of the Maryland branch of the Fairfaxes in Prince George County.

Mr. Roberts's maternal grandparents were the late Governor and Mrs. Oden Bowie of Maryland, the latter having been a Miss Carter of Virginia, sister of the late jurist, Bernard Carter of Baltimore. He was State Attorney of Maryland for a number of years.

The wedding will take place at Northampton during the early Summer.

Private D. S. Stewart Weds in Khaki

The marriage of Miss Ida Kramer Ettlinger, one of the two daughters of Mrs. Ida C. K. Ettlinger of 430 West 162d Street, and Private Donald Story Stewart of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. N. G., of 484 Convent Avenue took place yesterday in the Municipal Building, City Clerk Scully officiating. The wedding followed the order for the mobilization of the Seventy-first, and Private Stewart was in khaki, having obtained a brief leave of absence.

Dickinson-Fitch Wedding April 28.

Miss Katharine Ramsden Fitch, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Allen Fitch, and Edwin Boynton Dickinson will be married quietly on Saturday, April 28, at the bride's home, 38 West Fifty-sixth Street. Owing to a death in Mr. Dickinson's family, only relatives and the very intimate friends of the bridal pair are to be present.

Thweatt-Wilber Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stephens Thweatt of 600 West 150th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sara Helm Thweatt, to Donald McL. Wilber, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wilber of New York. Their marriage will take place on May 29 in the North Presbyterian Church.

Miss Thweatt is the granddaughter of the late Major Thomas H. Hays, and on the maternal side a great-granddaughter of John L. Helm, who was Governor of Kentucky. She is also a granddaughter of the late Colonel Peterson Thweatt, who was Controller General of Georgia.

AMERICAN SCULPTOR, MOSES EZEKIEL, DIES

Artist Who Was Decorated by Three European Rulers Expires in Rome in His 73d Year.

HIS BUSTS OF NOTED MEN

Statue of Columbus in Chicago and Monument of Jesse Seligman Here Also Among His Works.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 27.—The death today of Moses Ezekiel, the distinguished and greatly beloved American sculptor, who had lived in Rome for more than forty years, caused universal regret here. His death occurred in his unique apartment, artistically arranged by him in the Tower of Belisarius on the ancient walls of Rome. Being a native of Richmond, Va., Mr. Ezekiel served as a youth in the corps of cadets of the Confederate Army at the battle of Newmarket.

When the war was over he came to Europe to study sculpture and won the Prix de Rome. He became the close friend of the famous Cardinal Hohenlohe. He was the most noted host in the Eternal City. For years his picturesque studio in the Baths of Diocletian was the rendezvous of all important American visitors and the most prominent representatives of art. Moses Ezekiel was a great lover of music and was the pupil of Lizst. His studio was the centre of the best music in Rome.

His last work, a statue of Poe, sent West only a few weeks before his illness, is to be erected in Baltimore, and is considered by critics to be equal if not superior to his best work.

No man in Rome was more beloved than Ezekiel. He will be missed by the poor. He expressed the desire to be buried in the National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., where he erected a monument to his fellow-Confederate soldiers.

Moses Ezekiel was born in Richmond, Va., a son of Jacob and Catherine de Castro Ezekiel, on Oct. 28, 1844. When he was a boy of 10 he began cutting out figures for little shadow pictures, and when he was 14 he was devoting his out-of-school hours to drawing, painting, and writing poetry. About this time he gave up art and for six months worked in a store. He tired of mercantile life and when he was undecided just what to do there came the civil war. Young Ezekiel went to war. He entered the Virginia Military Institute and participated in the cadet defense of Newmarket. He was graduated from the Academy in 1866 and studied anatomy in the Medical College of Virginia.

In 1869 he went to Berlin and studied at the Royal Academy of Art under Professor Albert Wolf. He was admitted into the Society of Artists of Berlin on the merits of his colossal bust of Washington, and he was the first foreigner to win the Prize of Rome. This was in 1873.

He supplemented his income by acting as correspondent in the Franco-Prussian war. He was arrested and imprisoned for a time as a French spy. When he was liberated he returned to Berlin, and from that time on his life became one of success. He went to Italy in 1874 and lived there until his death.

The sculptor occupied a magnificent studio in the Baths of Diocletian, and his place, which was stored with articles of art, was one of the show places of the Eternal City. One of his earliest acquaintances was Cardinal Hohenlohe of Germany, who introduced him to Franz Liszt, the composer. He made a bronze bust of Lizst for the Cardinal. For the Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen he made copies of his busts of Liszt and Hohenlohe. For these he received two royal decorations giving him the standing of a knight.

The first big work of the sculptor was "Religious Liberty," a marble group shown at the Centennial Exposition and later placed in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Another monument to his art is "Virginia Mourning Her Dead" for the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

Among the many examples of his work in this country are the bust of Washington in the Cincinnati Art Museum, "The Sailor Boy," "Grace Darling," and "Mercury," owned by Mrs. Hannah E. Workman of Cincinnati; the statues of Raphael, Durer, Angelo, Titian, Murillo, Da Vinci, Correggio, Van Dyke, Canova, and Thomas Crawford, the designer of the Washington Monument, which adorn the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, D. C.; the bronze bust of Robert E. Lee, H. C. Ezekiel of Cincinnati, has replica of "Pan" and "Victor," for Mrs. Charles Fleischmann of Cincinnati; marble torso "Judith" for Mrs. Bellamy Storer, marble bust of "Christ" for J. N. McKay of Baltimore, bronze bust of General Hotchkins in the Navy Yard at Washington, marble statue "Lee a Boy" for the village of Westmoreland, Va.; a monument to Jesse Seligman at the Jewish Orphan Asylum, New York; a colossal statue of Columbus, Columbus Memorial Building, Chicago; heroic bronze monument to Thomas Jefferson at Louisville, and "The Outlook" for the Confederate Cemetery at Johnson's Island, Ohio. He also executed the Fountain of Neptune for the City of Netturno, Italy, and busts of many prominent persons both here and abroad.

Sir Moses Ezekiel was decorated by the German Emperor with the Cross of Merit and Art, and by the late King Humbert and the present King Victor Emmanuel.

One of the last visits paid here by the sculptor was in 1910, when he came to be present at the unveiling of three statues, one a bronze of Stonewall Jackson for Charlestown, W. Va.; another of Jefferson for the University of Virginia, and another to the memory of Confederate prisoners who died on Johnson's Island, Ohio.

COLONEL JAY LEFT $772,682.

Former Lawyer's Estate Divided Between Widow and Daughter.

According to the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser William C. Clark of Mount Vernon, filed with Surrogate Sawyer at White Plains yesterday, the late Colonel William Jay left an estate worth $772,682.12. The most valuable part of the real property was his country estate known as Bedford House at Bedford Hills, in Westchester County, which is appraised at $228,700.

His paintings were appraised at $62,100, that of his ancestor, Chief Justice John Jay, being valued at $15,000. His daughter, Mrs. Eleanor Iselin, receives $583,-511.23, and his widow, Mrs. Lucy Jay, gets $155,765.

Colonel Jay, who died on March 28, 1915, at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., was the only son of John Jay, former Minister to Austria, and was prominent socially and in coaching circles in this city. He was for many years head of the law firm of Jay & Candler.

Bequest to Aid Poor Children.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—Judge William J. Wallace, who died in Jacksonville, Fla., two weeks ago, in his will, probated today, left $160,000 in cash and the real estate 148 and 150 West Fifty-second Street, New York City, to charitable institutions. The real estate is given to the Children's Aid Society, the Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, one-fourth to each, "for the benefit and assistance of indigent children, and to provide Summer outings for them."

Edwin Gould Son's Administrator.

Surrogate Sawyer of Westchester County issued letters to Edwin Gould of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson yesterday granting him the right to administer the estate of his son, Edwin Gould, Jr., who was killed while hunting on his father's game preserve. The younger Gould left a personal estate of $250,000. No bond was ordered filed by Surrogate Sawyer, as Mr. Gould inherits his son's property.

SEES NEW LIFE FOR ZIONISM.

Leo Motzkin Says the Russian Revolution Will Aid the Movement.

Leo Motzkin of Kieff, Russia, one of the leading Zionist publicists and the head of the international press bureau which had much to do with the acquittal of Mendel Beilis of the charge of ritual murder, is now in New York, and no one has followed recent events in Russia with greater interest than he, especially in their relation to possibilities for the Jews. Mr. Motzkin said yesterday that he was confident that the Russian revolution would mean the ultimate liberation of the Jews and unprecedented progress for the Zionist movement. But he saw many things to be done and admitted that there were still difficulties and uncertainties to be encountered.

"The Russian revolution," said Mr. Motzkin, "will ultimately lead to the full emancipation of the Jews in Russia, both social and national. But we cannot base too much on what we are hearing now about Jewish rights, because these rights can be established only by law, and laws cannot be made until the Constituent Assembly meets. There is no doubt, however, that the condition of the Jews in Russia was materially ameliorated in an administrative way when the temporary authorities came into power, and there is no doubt that the Constituent Assembly will grant equality to the Jews.

"There are naturally various parties among the Jews in Russia, but all agree that the present régime will give all of them equal rights. The Zionists, especially, expect the establishment of the new Government to advance their cause, for two main reasons:

"First—Because the persecution of the Zionists will cease. Under the old régime the Zionist party, with other progressive parties, was persecuted and hindered. Zionism was illegal, as was evidenced by the fact that when the war began 100 Zionist cases were awaiting trial in courts. Of course, Zionism will now become legal, as will other progressive movements, and the hindrances will be removed.

"Second—With the growth of democracy and the removal of restrictions from speech and the press Zionists will be permitted to extend their propaganda and educated persons will be able to learn something of Zionism and to understand its ideal. They will learn to respect its purpose, which is simply the creation of a national cultural home for Jewish people in their ancient country. This view is based upon the fact that the present Foreign Minister of Russia has recently expressed his sympathy with the Zionist aim, and the same sentiments have been heard from other progressive statesmen in all democratic countries."

Mr. Motzkin added that big commercial organizations in Petrograd had attempted to establish relations with similar organizations in England and America, but had been handicapped by the old régime. The fact that many members of these organizations were among the revolutionists, he said, made it certain that international business would be developed with other democratic countries.

PUSH KINDERGARTEN BILL.

Colony Club Guests Join Teachers In Active Campaign.

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig and Miss Sara Graham-Mulhall of the Kindergarten Section of the New York Teachers' Association, who are working with the Public Education Association, gave a luncheon on Saturday at the Colony Club to discuss the Lockwood-Tallett State Kindergarten bill. This bill was drawn through the efforts of the Teachers and Public Education Associations. If it becomes a law, it will establish throughout the city free kindergartens. As interpreted by the associations, the measure provides that "whenever the parents or guardians of twenty-five or more small children petition for a kindergarten, one shall be established by the Board of Education."

Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Felix Adler, Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee; Mrs. John Francis Yaeger, President of the City Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. William Grant Brown, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; John Elliott of the Ethical Culture School, Mrs. Marcus Marks, Vice President of Women's City Club; Mrs. Frank Lisle Curtis, Director of Kindergartens of Greater New York, and Howard N. Nudd, Director of the Public Education Association.

U. OF P. FACULTY TO DRILL.

125 Members Organize for Service —200 Students Enrolled.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—One hundred and twenty-five members of the University of Pennsylvania Faculty, in order to register their belief in military preparedness and to encourage undergraduate enrollment in the student battalion, have formed a class to meet twice a week—once to hear a lecture on military training and, again, to drill. This decision was announced after a Faculty meeting today. Major William Kelly, Professor of Military Instruction, will deliver the weekly lecture, and members of the Faculty who have had military training will drill the new recruits.

The movement has the active support of all the leading men of the Faculty. Nearly 200 students have already joined the Student Battalion.

BIDS ISLANDERS FAREWELL.

Denmark's King Praises Loyalty of the West Indies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 27.—King Christian of Denmark has issued a proclamation solemnly taking leave of the population of the Danish West Indies. The King thanks the population for their loyalty and devotion and expresses the hope that the islands under America's control will be happy and prosperous.

HOSTS TO THE GERARDS.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Give a Dinner at Their Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner last night at their home, 677 Fifth Avenue, for Ambassador and Mrs. James W. Gerard. There were about forty guests. Nahan Franko's orchestra played during dinner.

Bartolozzi Print Brings $205.

"Miss Farren," a fine and rare stippel engraving by Bartolozzi, after the painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence, brought the highest price at the sale of prints of a Baltimore collector at the Anderson Galleries last evening, going to Max William for $205. The print was framed, nearly perfect, with a few slight mended tears. Two signed artist's proofs of Hedley Fitton's "The Aisles of Chartres" also went to Mr. Williams, one for $90 and the other for $80. S. Arlent Edward's "The Pink Boy," after Gainsborough went to W. R. Bailey for $125, and Knoedler paid $180 for the same artist's "Baptista Tornabuoni," after Ghirlandaio. Edward's "Duchess of Devonshire and Child," after Reynolds, went to T. E. Moe for $75.

The returns were $3,816. The sale will be concluded tonight.

Miss Marjorie Carpenter Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Manning Carpenter of 312 West End Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Carpenter, to Alexander S. Diven, 3d. The wedding will be held on April 14 at the home of the bride. Miss Carpenter's father is head of the Carpenter School of this city.

Helpmates' Benefit for the Blind.

The Helpmates Club will give its third annual entertainment and dance at the Plaza Saturday evening for the benefit of crippled and blind children of this city. A short playlet, "The Trials of a Theatrical Manager," including vaudeville sketches, will be acted. The Helpmates are all under 16, but last year gave $1,000, earned by its entertainments, to the new Blind Home and for hot luncheons for blind and crippled children in the public schools.

Mrs. William Salomon's Reception.

Mrs. William Salomon, who returned from Europe the first of the year, gave a reception and dance, followed by a midnight supper, last evening at her residence, 1,020 Fifth Avenue. Several hundred guests attended.

TO STRENGTHEN DRY BILL.

Anti-Saloon Leader Proposes Change In Prohibition Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Dr. P. A. Baker, General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, has recommended to the National Legislative Committee of the League, according to a statement given out today, that because of the passage of the Reed "bone-dry" act the words "for sale" be stricken out of the proposed national prohibition constitutional amendment.

"Because of changed conditions over the country and the enactment of the Federal bone-dry act," Dr. Baker says, "I shall recommend to the Legislative Committee and the Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America and the Joint Committee from the allied organizations to draft the amendment, that the words 'for sale' be stricken out of the proposed amendment for national prohibition. One of the objections to striking out those words up to this time was that several prohibition States which permitted limited amounts of liquor to be shipped into the State would not ratify the amendment and that some Congressmen from these States would not support the resolution if these words were eliminated.

"This objection is of little weight since Congress by an overwhelming majority voted for the 'bone-dry' act and forced a higher standard of prohibition on these States than they had adopted. States' rights can no longer be offered as an excuse to oppose national prohibition by those who voted for the Federal bone-dry law. The new conditions justify the change in the wording of the amendment, and I shall so recommend at the next meeting of the committee, April 5."

IRISH PLEDGE TO WILSON.

Loyalty Declaration Sent by St. Patrick's Celebration Committee.

Following a meeting of the St. Patrick's Day Celebration Committee, Coroner Timothy Healy last night announced that the following telegram had been sent to President Wilson:

"At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Day Celebration Committee held this evening at its headquarters, 211 East Forty-fifth Street, a resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the loyal support of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Irish County Societies, and all other Irish organizations represented on the committee, to the President of the United States in any emergency that may arise in our beloved country."

The telegram was signed by Patrick T. Gillespie, Chairman, and Patrick J. Lennon, Secretary, of the Celebration Committee.

Mrs. Amy Goelet Gallatin.

Mrs. Amy Goelet Gallatin, daughter of the late Thomas Gerry and wife of Frederic Gallatin, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital. She was in her seventy-seventh year. Mrs. Gallatin lived at the St. Regis Hotel. She was a sister of Elbridge T. Gerry. She left, besides her husband, three sons, R. Harris Gallatin, Goelet Gallatin, and Albert Gallatin, and three daughters, Mrs. Howland Pell, Mrs. George Cammann, and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr. The funeral will be held Thursday morning at 10 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARIA A. SMITH, wife of Alfred P. Smith, a brush manufacturer in Manhattan, died on Sunday at her home, 65 Skillman Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 95 years.

SAMUEL JAMES FREDERICKS, 84 years old, for many years in the decorating business in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 400 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was a member of the Lambdeers Council, 502, R. A., and the Royal Arcanum Veteran Association.

Mrs. MARY A. MOXON, wife of George C. Moxon, who is President of the U. S. Envelope Company in Pearl Street, Manhattan, died at her home, 68 Montague Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was 44 years old and was born in Springfield, Mass.

DANIEL LAWTON HOLMES, a veteran of the civil war, who was confined in Libby Prison for two and a half years, died on Sunday at the home of his sister in Rockaway Beach. He was 76 years old and was a member of John Corning Post, G. A. R.

JOHN J. WYNN, who died at Harrison, Va., on Sunday, was a lifelong resident of Far Rockaway, and for many years in the delivery and saddle horse line in that town. The funeral will be held from the home of his sister in Far Rockaway tomorrow. He was 63 years old.

Mrs. NORA WHELAN, wife of Patrick Whelan, former Assessor of Sayville, L. I., died yesterday in the Ross Sanitarium at Brentwood. She was 62 years old.

JOHN F. ADAM, a retired Brooklyn grocer, died at Thompsonville, N. Y., on Friday, Saturday, and the funeral services this afternoon will be held at 680 Jamaica Avenue, Cypress Hill. He was 77 years old.

Mrs. CATHERINE M. BURNS, widow of Thomas Burns and an active member of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, died at her home, 1,128 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday in her fifty-ninth year.

LOUIS S. STRICH, 62 years old, a manufacturer of children's clothing, is dead at his home, 1,434 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and three daughters. He was a member of Friendship Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mrs. MARY ANDERSON DIDRICKSON, widow of Captain Daniel Didrickson, died on Monday at her home, 329 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

PETER MILLAR, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and for many years in the employ of the Lamport & Holt Steamship Company, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 4 Wagg Place, Staten Island.

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON, Superintendent of the mailboats of the General Post Office in Manhattan, is dead at his home, 1,771 West Ninth Street, Bath Beach, from pneumonia. He was 61 years old.

Miss ESTHER MILLER, for many years a teacher in the public schools on Long Island, died at her home in Sea Cliff on Monday. She was retired on a pension several years ago.

Mrs. FRANCES RIVINGTON FLECKNER McMAX, widow of John Richard Marx, a real estate dealer of Brooklyn, died at her home, 150 Amity Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday in her sixty-ninth year. She had been a member for forty years of the Strong Place Baptist Church.

Mrs. MARY WHITE McCLANE, 75 years old, widow of Michael McClane, a civil war veteran, died on Sunday at her home, 460 Fifty-seventh Street, Bay Ridge.

Mrs. MARY STEVENS VANAUGH, widow of William J. Kavanaugh, who was a Major in the Seventh New York Cavalry during the civil war, died on Monday at her home in Lawrence, L. I., in her eighty-sixth year. She was born in Ireland and at an early age went to Canada, where she entered the service of the Hudson Bay Fur Company to teach the Indians of the Northwest. She was appointed Postmistress of Lawrence by President Cleveland, and was reappointed by President McKinley. She was also the first woman to be notary public in this State.

Mrs. EMMA A. WATSON, wife of Thomas M. Watson, County Counsel of Essex County, N. J., died yesterday in Belleville, N. J.

WILLIAM H. WATERMAN, for many years with the Gorham Company of this city, died on Monday night in Nutley, N. J. He was 79 years old.

JAMES STOTHOFF, a horse breeder, died yesterday at his home in New Brunswick, N. J. He was 97 years old.

Mrs. LOUISE A. BIRKMIRE, wife of William H. Birkmire, an architect, is dead at her home, 2,190 Loring Place, University Heights. She was 48 years old.

ARTHUR MARTIN KING, who was connected with Peter Henderson & Co. of New York, died on Monday at his home in Montclair, N. J.

JACOB W. SHUTTS, member of the Johnstown, N. Y., Common Council, and former Sheriff of Fulton County, died yesterday. He was 64 years old.

WILLIAM O. REGGE, proprietor of the Holland House in Newark for many years, died yesterday at his residence in Maplewood. He was born in Germany and was 52 years of age.

GEORGE S. THOMAS, twenty-one years Superintendent of Ferries at Weehawken for the West Shore Railroad, died at his home, 625 West 156th Street. He was 61 years old.

Mrs. ETTA H. LORENZ, wife of the Rev. Dr. Daniel R. Lorenz, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Good Shepherd, died at her home, 485 Central Park West. She was a native of Virginia, and was 49 years old.

Miss THEODORA NYE McCUTCHEON, daughter of the late James McCutcheon, Fifth Avenue linen importer, died in a hospital in this city on Monday. She was 35 years old.

LEE CONDICT, for many years a member of the iron manufacturing firm of Steel & Condict, died at his home in Jersey City. He was born in that city and was 52 years old.

Mrs. JOHN C. CALHOUN of 200 West Fifty-eighth Street died yesterday of pneumonia. She was Linnie Adams, a grandniece of Richard M. Johnson. She was born Jan. 1, 1847.

DEWITT BRUCE, aged 65, who was treasurer of the Hotel Aspinwall Company which built and managed that hotel in Lenox, Mass., until last year, died in Pittsfield last night. He was born in Pittsburgh.

The Rev. Dr. J. R. THOMPSON, one of the oldest clergymen in the country in active service, died in Newburg, N. Y., yesterday. He was 92 years old.

Mrs. SARA J. PRICE, who taught school for thirty-two years without missing a day, died yesterday in New Brunswick, N. J.

HENRY MASTERTON TURK, a patent lawyer, died at his home, 157 West 15th Street. He was 58 years old.

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GEORGE C. BONIFACE DEAD.

Once Prominent Actor Dies at Lambs Club Pasture at 56.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., March 27.—George C. Boniface, for many years prominently identified with the stage as actor and manager, died at the Lambs Club Pasture today in his fifty-seventh year. He had been a helpless invalid for six years. He was a son of George C. Boniface, who in his day was prominent on the American stage.

Mr. Boniface began his professional career as call boy at the Boston Theatre in 1876, while still a pupil in a Boston school. The following year he made his first stage appearance with John T. Raymond in "Colonel Sellers." He appeared with Dion Boucicault and later went into comic opera. Among those with whom Mr. Boniface appeared were Marian Manola, John Mason, Lotta, Katie Putnam, Annie Pixley, and Pauline Hall.

H. E. M. SUCKLEY KILLED.

American in Ambulance Service Victim of Bomb Near Saloniki.

Henry E. Montgomery Suckley of Rhinebeck, N. Y., in charge of the Stock Exchange unit of the American Ambulance Field Service, was killed on Monday while on duty near Saloniki, according to a cable received yesterday by his uncle, H. E. Montgomery of 80 Broad Street. The cable announcing his death came from General Sarrail, commanding the allied troops at Saloniki, and was transmitted by Mr. Galatti, the second in command of the American Ambulance Field Service in Paris.

"Suckley," the General cabled, "was seriously wounded by an airplane bomb yesterday, and died this morning. He is posthumously decorated Legion of Honor."

Mr. Suckley was born in Orange, N. J., thirty years ago, and was a son of Robert B. Suckley of Rhinebeck, N. Y. Mr. Suckley graduated from Harvard in the class of 1910. He has served in the American Ambulance almost from the start of the war. After serving in the Vosges he was early in 1916 transferred to Pont-à-Mousson, and he was there until June of that year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

TOWNE—BEARDSLEE.—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Beardslee announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion, to Mr. Paul B. Towne of Bergenfield, N. J.

Married.

HAZEL—LORENZ.—On the 24 day of March, 1917, at Marshall, Ill., Marguerite Lorenz to Homer H. Hazel.

WARING—GREENE.—Cornelia Andruss Greene to Arthur Newlin Waring, on Monday, March 19, 1917.

Died.

ALBRO.—At Pittsfield, Mass., March 27, Mary Lewis Colt, widow of Lewis K. Albro, in her 73d year.

ANTHON.—At Grasmere, England, on March 26, Catharine Mary, wife of the late John Hone Anthon and daughter of the late Henry Scott Copeland, N. Y., on Friday.

BOLLES.—Suddenly, at Jacksonville, Fla., on March 25, Richard J. Bolles, son of the late Dr. J. M. Bolles, in his 74th year. Funeral service at the chapel in Greenw

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Contracts; Prices Irregular — Prospective War Financing.

The stock market did yesterday what it was natural for it to do. It recovered moderately from the decline of the previous afternoon, which in part at least was due to a suggestion of a possible separate peace with Russia, and it became much less active than it had been. We are fast approaching the convening of Congress in special session to determine the steps which this country is to take to meet Germany's attacks on American rights. This is a matter in which serious work lies ahead, and the stock market would be showing greater indifference than would be natural under the circumstances if it went ahead at full speed at this time. On the other hand, it is sustained against pronounced weakness by the confidence which is felt in the eventual outcome and by the feeling that the underlying position of the market is exceptionally strong.

These are conditions which make for a diminution in trading in the absence of news sufficiently striking and positive to overcome other considerations for the time being. The dealings yesterday amounted to only a little more than half the total of some recent days, a contrast which shows to what extent the market has been influenced by the disposition which has been growing among traders to lessen their commitments in anticipation of the historic session of Congress which is soon to be held.

Meanwhile financial discussion centres less about the stock market than about probable measures of war financing. In this connection much thought is being given to the suggestion that this Government lend its credit to the Allies as one means of helping to carry on the struggle against Germany. A Government issue of our own for its own purpose is, of course, taken for granted, for, however far the Government may eventually go in the direction of financing the war through taxation rather than by bond issues, the immediate needs of the Treasury in the event of the declaration of war will no doubt be provided through an issue of Government obligations. There is no doubt that the forthcoming issue will meet with a hearty response, but the terms of the issue should be framed in reference to the possible future needs of the Government and not merely to the raising of the relatively small amount of money which may be immediately needed. Even if as much as $500,000,000 is obtained at this time, it will be a relatively small amount compared with total requirements if we are forced to put the full military strength of the country into the struggle.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High 2½ | Last 2¼
Low 2 | Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLL'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	3½	Sixty days	3%
Ninety days	3¾	Ninety days	4
Four months	3¾@4	Four months	4 @4¼
Five months	3¾@4	Five months	4 @4¼
Six months	3¾@4	Six months	4 @4¼
One year	4¼	One year	4¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2%@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 2¼@2½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3¾@4
4 to 6 months	3¾@4

Other Names.

30 to 90 days	4@4¼
4 to 6 months	4½@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.84¾	..
Cables	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	..
Marks—				
Demand	69.00	69.00	69.00	+ .12½
Cables	69.06¼	69.06¼	69.06¼	+ .12½

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
$4.8695 London	$4.75¼	4.75¾
5.1825 Paris	5.84¾	5.83¾
95.28 Berlin	69.06	69.06¼
20.26 Austria	11.45	11.50
China—		
Hongkong	55.75	55.85
Peking	85.00	85.12½
Shanghai	80.00	80.12½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.05
40.10 Holland	40.43¾	40.50
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.77	7.76½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
60.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	50.12½	50.25
51.35 Russia	28.50	28.55
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.80	28.90
Stockholm	29.65	29.75
Christiania	29.45	29.55
19.295 Spain	21.40	21.50
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.50	43.62½
32.44 Rio	23.62½	23.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.04¾	5.03¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Cuearing House exchanges, $801,966,900; balance, $36,610,518; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,182,254; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $64,023.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.6875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36 11-16d, off 1-16d; in New York, 71¾c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 55¾c.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Market, However, Lacks Energy and Little Trading is Done.

LONDON, March 27.—The stock market lacked energy today, although the tone was good. The large amount of war loan stock available for dealing distracts attention from other gilt-edged issues, of which only a few colonial and Japanese bonds changed hands. Rubber stocks were the best in the speculative group. Tin shares were firm with the metal, and a few industrials were supported. American securities were dull and easier.

There was a moderate inquiry for money, and the supply was plentiful. Discount rates were quiet, and dealers are awaiting with interest the result of the tenders for Treasury bills next Friday.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 27.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 50 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 82 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 30 centimes.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, March 27, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued March 23, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion, increased	966,000
Gold, increased	820,000
Treasury notes, increased	13,089,000
Notes of other banks, increased	3,302,000
Bills discounted, decreased	84,798,000
Advances, decreased	842,000
Investments, decreased	8,808,000
Other securities, increased	197,867,000
Notes in circulation, increased	60,471,000
Deposits, increased	66,742,000
Other liabilities, decreased	5,757,000

Total gold holdings, 2,529,837,000 marks.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	613,075	509,966	688,259
Year to date	46,596,918	41,881,565	16,591,109

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
69	70	200	Ajax Rubber	69	69	69	69	...
9	9¼	2,900	Alaska Gold Mines	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9½	− ⅛
7⅞	7½	1,700	Alaska Juneau	7½	7⅞	7½	7½	− ⅛
28½	28⅝	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29¼	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅜
86½	87	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	...
100½	102½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	−2
94¾	95	7,400	Am. Beet Sugar	93	93	93	93	+2¼
48¾	48½	8,600	Am. Can	48	49¾	48	48¾	+ ⅛
69¾	70	9,600	Am. Car & Fdry	70	71½	69¾	69¾	− ⅛
42½	44	100	Am. Cotton Oil	44	44	44	44	...
14½	14¾	700	Am. H. & Leather	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	− ⅜
66¼	67	1,600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	68	68	66	66¼	−1⅝
27½	27⅞	600	Am. Ice Securities	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	− ⅛
19⅝	20	800	Am. Linseed	20½	20½	20	20	...
53	53½	900	Am. Linseed pf	53	53⅝	53	53⅜	− ⅛
71½	72	5,300	Am. Locomotive	72	73¼	71⅝	71⅝	...
104½	106	100	Do. pf	105	106	105	105	− ⅛
14½	15½	200	Am. Malt	13½	14	13½	14	−1
15	15¼	5,000	Am. Malt cfs. of dep	15	15¼	14½	14½	− ⅛
61¼	61¾	5,400	Am.Malt pf.cfs.of d	61⅜	61⅝	59¾	61⅛	+ ⅜
104½	104⅝	6,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	104⅝	105	104	104½	...
101¼	101½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	101½	101½	101½	101½	+1
62½	63¼	500	Am. Steel F'dries	62⅞	63⅝	62⅞	63⅜	− ⅛
113¼	113½	4,300	Am. Sugar Refining	112	113⅞	111½	113⅝	+1½
127⅜	127⅝	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	127½	127⅝	127½	127⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	51	1,200	Am. Woolen	50½	50⅞	50¼	50¾	+ ⅛
97	98	100	Am. Writing P. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	− ½
48	51½	800	Am. Writing P. pf.,	50	51⅞	50	50¾	− ⅝
36	36⅝	800	Am. Zinc L. & S	35⅞	37	35⅞	36¾	− ⅛
67	69¼	900	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	68	69	68	69	+1
83¼	83⅝	13,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	84	84⅜	82⅞	83½	− ⅛
104¼	104½	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅝	104⅝	104⅛	104⅜	+ ⅛
99¾	99¾	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	...
112⅝	113	2,800	At. Gulf & West I	112¾	114	112¼	113	...
61¾	62	86,500	Baldwin Loco	59⅝	63¼	59⅝	61⅞	+2⅜
79⅝	80	500	Baltimore & Ohio	80	80	79⅞	79⅞	− ⅛
108¼	110	400	Barrett Co	109⅝	110¼	109	109	− ⅝
...	...	200	Barrett Co. rights	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	− ⅛
112	112¼	100	Barrett Co. pf	112	112	112	112	−1½
...	...	400	Barrett pf. rights	2½	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
1¼	1½	500	Baspilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
143¾	144	500	Bethlehem Steel	144	144	143	144	...
135	135½	12,500	Beth. S.class B t.cfs	134⅜	136⅞	134	135½	+2
120	130	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	120½	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
117½	117⅝	200	Burns Brothers	116½	117½	116½	117½	+2½
45¼	45½	400	Butte & Superior	45¼	45½	45¼	45¼	− ⅜
23	23½	600	California Petrol	23¼	23⅝	23	23	− ½
51¼	53	900	California Pet. pf	52½	52½	51¼	51	−2
80	82	100	Calumet & Arizona	81	81	81	81	−1
162	162½	3,100	Canadian Pacific	162⅜	163¼	162	162	+ ⅛
91	91½	30,100	Central Leather Co	92½	93⅜	90⅝	91¼	− ⅝
38	38⅜	200	Cerro de Pasco	38	38	38	38	...
60¼	61	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61	60½	60½	− ⅛
10⅜	12	100	Chi. & E.Ill.Eq.tr.r	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	−1¼
85	86	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	...
83	84	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	83⅞	83⅞	83	83	− ⅛
117¼	118¼	600	Chi., & Northwest	118¼	118¼	117¼	117½	...
88½	88⅞	1,200	Chi., Rock Island & P. cfs. of d. 1st pd.	88½	88⅝	88¼	88½	+ ⅛
24⅝	24⅝	700	Chile Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
57	57½	2,200	Chino Copper	57⅜	57⅞	56⅝	57½	− ⅛
51	52	1,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	52	52¼	51	51½	...
25¼	25¼	100	Col. Southern pf	26	26	26	26	−1¼
44¼	44¾	4,100	Columbia Gas & El	44½	45	44	44½	+ ½
42	45	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	43½	43½	43½	43½	...
119	120	100	Consolidated Gas	119¾	119¾	119¼	119¾	− ⅛
92	93	1,400	Continental Can	92¼	94	92	92¼	+ ¼
25⅛	25¼	10,400	Corn Products Ref	25	26⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
107¼	107⅝	800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	108	108	107⅝	107⅝	− ⅛
69¾	69¾	18,700	Crucible Steel	69¾	70¼	68	69¾	+ ¼
46⅜	46⅝	26,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	44½	46⅞	44	46⅝	+2⅜
90½	91½	300	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	90½	91	90½	91	+2½
187½	190	1,100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	185	187¾	183	187¾	−2¼
140¼	142	100	Delaware & Hud	142	142	142	142	−2
14	17	100	Den. & Rio Grande	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
33½	34½	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
...	...	300	Det. Edison rights	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	21	800	Distillers' Secur	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	− ¼
18¾	19	200	Dome Mines	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾	− ¼
68	70	300	Driggs-Seabury	68	68	66½	66½	+1½
20¾	20¾	7,500	Erie	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
41¾	41¾	800	Erie 1st pf	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ⅛
33½	34½	100	Erie 2d pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ½
109½	112	100	Gen. Chemical pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	+1½
118½	119¼	1,000	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	117⅞	119	117⅞	119	+1
89	90	600	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	90¼	90¼	89⅞	89⅞	−1
55	55¼	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	55⅞	65¾	54⅞	54½	−1½
86	86	200	Granby Consol	86½	87	86½	86½	...
84½	84¾	1,900	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	84¼	84⅝	84¼	84¼	− ⅛
42¾	42¾	200	Greene-Cananea	42½	42⅝	42⅛	42⅜	+ ¼
122	126	200	Gulf States Steel	124	124	123	123	−2
...	...	35	Hav. El. Ry. & L.pf.	103	103	103	103	...
104½	105¾	300	Illinois Central	105¼	105½	105¼	105½	+ ¾
60¾	61¼	3,700	Inspiration Copper	60¼	61	60¼	61	+ ⅜
116	119	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	118	119½	116	119½	+ ⅜
33	33½	20,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	33¾	34½	32⅝	34½	+ ⅜
90¼	90¾	33,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	89½	91⅜	89¼	90¾	+ ⅜
43¾	43⅞	8,800	Int. Nickel	44	44½	43⅜	43⅜	− ¼
43¼	43½	8,000	Int. Paper	43	44	42⅝	43½	...
103	104	300	Int. Paper pf	102	103⅞	102	103⅜	−1½
99½	100	100	Do., trust rects	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅞
63⅜	63⅝	500	Kelly Spring. Tire	63⅜	63⅝	62¾	62¾	− ⅛
45¾	46	5,200	Kennecott Copper	46¼	46¼	45¼	45¼	− ½
85¾	85¾	2,900	Lackawanna Steel	85¾	86	85¼	85⅝	+ ⅛
22½	23	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅛
70¼	70¾	1,800	Lehigh Valley	70⅞	70⅞	70	70	−1
42¾	42¾	1,400	Long Island	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	− ⅛
128½	128¾	200	Louis. & Nash	128½	128⅞	128	128	− ⅛
80½	80½	100	Manhattan Shirt	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
52¾	53	800	Maxwell Motors	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
33¼	33½	100	Max. Motors, 1st pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	− ⅛
105	110	300	May Dept. St. pf	108	108	108	108	−1½
89	90	15,400	Mexican Petroleum	90	90	88¼	89⅞	− ⅛
40¾	40¾	1,800	Miami Copper	41	41	40¾	40¾	− ⅛
21	22	200	Minn. & St. L. new	22	22	21	21	− ⅛
8	8¼	300	Mo. Kan. & Texas	8¼	8¼	8	8	− ⅛
30¼	30⅝	200	Mo. Pacific ctfs	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	− ⅜
57	58	200	Mo. Pacific pf ctfs	57⅞	57	57	57	...
102	104	2,300	Montana Power	102	105¼	102	104	+2
116	118	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	117	117	117	117	+ ½
123	130	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	123½	123½	123½	123½	−1½
35	35½	1,200	Nat. Enam. & St	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
61	61¼	500	National Lead	61⅜	61⅝	61¼	61¼	− ⅛
24	24	700	Nevada Con. Cop	24	24	24	24	...
98	98	1,300	N. Y. Central	98	98¼	97¼	97¾	+ ⅛
84	84	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	84	84	84	84	+ ½
44⅝	44⅝	500	N. Y. N. H. & H	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	45½	+ ½
131½	132⅛	2,000	Norfolk & Western	131½	132⅝	131½	132¼	+2½
68¼	68¾	100	North American	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼	...
105	105½	700	Northern Pacific	105	105¾	105	105	−1
132	132	7,500	Ohio Cities Gas	132	132	128½	129½	− ½
51½	51¾	800	Ohio Fuel Supply	51½	51¾	51¼	51¼	− ⅜
6	6¼	200	Ontario Mining	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
23½	23¾	500	Pacific Mail	23½	23⅝	23¼	23½	...
54½	54⅝	8,200	Penn. R. R	54½	54⅝	54¼	54¼	− ⅛
28½	28⅝	200	Père Marquette w i	28⅞	28⅞	28	28	−1¼
47	47⅛	1,800	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	47	47⅛	46	46¾	+ ¼
116	116	100	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	116	116	116	116	− ¼
101	101	400	Pittsburgh Steel pf	101	101	100¾	101	...
79	79½	700	Pressed Steel Car	79	79½	78¼	79	− ½
2⅜	2⅝	200	Quicksilver pf	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
67½	67¾	40	R.R.Sec.,Ill.C.S. cfs.	67½	67¾	67½	67½	...
53¾	53⅞	300	Railway Steel Sp	53½	53⅝	53½	53⅝	+1⅜
20¼	20¾	6,600	Ray Con. Copper	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¼	− ⅛
98¼	98¼	18,200	Reading	98¼	98¼	97⅝	97⅞	+ ⅛
82½	83⅜	5,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	82½	83⅜	82¼	82⅝	+ ⅛
102⅜	102⅝	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	− ⅛
64	64	300	Royal Dutch	64	64	63¾	63¾	− ¾
35	35	100	St. L. & S. F. pf	35	35	35	35	−2
15	15	100	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	15	15	+1
190	190½	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	190	190¼	189½	189½	−1½
28¼	28½	300	Shattuck-Arizona	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼	− ¾
70¾	72	1,300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	70¾	70¾	70	70	−1¼
96¾	96¾	3,600	Southern Pacific	96¾	96¼	96¾	96¾	− ⅛
28¾	29	6,100	Southern Railway	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾	− ⅛
59¼	60	300	Southern Ry. pf	60	60	59½	59½	− ½
101¾	102	800	Studebaker Co	101¾	102½	101¾	102	− ⅛
15⅞	16	100	Tenn. C. & C	16¼	16½	16⅛	16¼	− ⅜
...	...	50	Do., odd lot	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
228¼	228¾	800	Texas Co	228¼	228¾	225	225	−1¼
41	41¾	300	Third Avenue	41	41¾	41	41¾	+1½
66⅜	66⅝	1,900	Tobacco Products	66⅜	66⅝	65¾	65⅝	−1½
101¾	102	100	Transue & Wms	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
46¼	46¾	100	Transue & Wms	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
12	12	100	Union Bag & Paper	12	12	12	12	− ⅛
140⅝	140⅞	9,100	Union Pacific	140⅝	141¼	140¼	140¾	+ ⅛
45½	45⅝	1,800	United Alloy Steel	46¾	46¾	45⅝	45⅝	− ⅛
100¾	101	1,050	United Cigar Stores	101	101	100	100¾	− ⅛
74	75	300	United Drug	75	75	75	75	− ¼
87	91	200	United Drug 2d pf	90	90	90	90	...
141¼	142	700	United Fruit	142	142½	141¼	141½	+ ⅛
20⅜	21	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅛
123¾	123⅞	6,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	124½	124½	122⅞	123½	− ⅛
58	58¼	1,800	U. S. Rubber	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	−1½
114⅝	114⅞	137,700	U. S. Steel	114⅝	115⅛	114⅛	114⅝	+ ⅛
118	118⅛	200	U. S. Steel pf	118	118¼	118	118⅛	...
110¼	111	7,500	Utah Copper	111¼	111¾	110¼	111	+ ⅛
21	22	2,100	Utah Securities	21½	22⅜	21¼	22	+ ⅛
40⅝	41⅜	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	41	41	41	41	−1
68	69	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	69	69	69	69	...
12⅝	12⅞	500	Wabash	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
50¾	51	1,600	Wabash pf. A	51	51	50⅝	50⅝	− ⅜
25¾	26	300	Wabash pf. B	26	26	26	26	...
22⅞	22½	1,100	Western Maryland	22	22⅝	22	22⅜	+1⅛
38	41	100	Western Md. 2d pf	41	41	41	41	...
96¼	97	300	Western Union Tel	96⅜	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅛
51½	51⅞	4,100	Westingh. E. & M	51⅜	52¼	51¼	51½	+ ⅛
49	49⅞	100	White Motors	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49¼	+ ⅛
71½	72½	2,500	Wilson & Co	72	72⅜	71	72	+2
83¼	83⅝	700	Willys-Overland	83¼	85¼	83¼	83¾	...
96½	96	100	Willys-Overland pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	−1¼
51½	51⅞	2,200	Wisconsin Central	50⅜	52⅜	50⅜	51⅜	− ⅞
141¾	142¼	300	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	141	141	141	141	−3½
125¾	126	100	Woolworth pf	...	126	126	126	+1

TO ACT ON MERGER TODAY.

Boards of Bankers and Astor Trust Companies Will Take Action.

Special meetings of the Directors of the Bankers Trust Company and of the Astor Trust Company have been called for today to act on the proposal for the merger of the two institutions. The Executive Committees of the two trust companies came to an agreement as to the details of the consolidation at a meeting held Monday. After the Directors receive and accept the terms as worked out by the two committees special meetings will be called of the stockholders, who will be asked to ratify the plan.

The merger of the Bankers and the Astor has been talked of for some time, especially by reason of the fact that the two institutions have a number of Directors in common. It is expected that after the merger the Astor will be operated as a branch. The Bankers Trust Company has a capital of $10,000,000 and surplus and undivided profits of $17,065,000. The Astor is capitalized at $1,250,000 and has a surplus and undivided profits of $1,870,000. The deposits of the former amount to more than $245,000,000 and of the latter $38,500,000, according to the latest reports filed with the State Banking Superintendent. The combined resources of the two trust companies amount to approximately $333,000,000.

Seward Prosser is President of the Bankers and a Director of the Astor. Edmund C. Converse is President of the Astor and a Director of the Bankers.

$100,000,000 French Notes All Sold

Subscription books for the offering of $100,000,000 of two-year 5½ per cent. notes of the French Government, underwritten by a large banking syndicate formed by J. P. Morgan & Co., will be closed today, all of the notes having been sold. A large number of individual subscribers have purchased the notes for investment, it was stated yesterday by the bankers.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$15,067,149	$188,208,584
Ord. internal rev	29,105,691	295,273,034
Income tax	4,023,481	51,364,640
Miscellaneous	4,007,842	48,852,806
Total receipts	$52,808,664	$528,696,115
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	7,907,484	170,980,749
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	10,859,831	184,758,048
Expenditures	63,711,000	400,065,835

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	76.49	75.95	76.09	−.06
25 industrials	93.75	92.48

Cities Service Co.

In Its Newly Issued

Annual Report

Reveals:

$42,000,000 combined gross earnings of subsidiaries.

$10,000,000 combined gross earnings of parent company.

$26,000,000 combined surplus accounts of subsidiaries.

$11,000,000 combined surplus accounts of parent company.

$170,000,000 total amount of all classes of subsidiary and parent company securities in the hands of the public.

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Barnhart Bros. & Spind. 1st
Hecker Jones Jewell Mill 6s
Singer Mfg. Co.
International Pulp Pfd.

TAX EXEMPT IN OHIO

(Tax Day April 1st)

$15,000

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RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'28	4 @4¼	4.80	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'20	4½@5	4.80	4.40
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.65	4.88
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.60	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.80	4.15
Chic., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	4.90	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.50	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'20	5	4.75	4.50
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.50	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1917	4½	4.50	4.20
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.40	4.20
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.55	4.38
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.25	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.25	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	4.90	4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.35	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Penn. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.80	4.10
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.05	4.75
Seaboard Air D.	1917-'26	5	4.75	4.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.90	4.25
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	4.70	4.40

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NEW HAVEN TO ISSUE NOTES OF $45,000,000

All Fear of Defaulting on Principal of $43,000,000 Due May 1 Removed.

ROAD WILL WEATHER STORM

Banker, After Inspection, Says Road Has Not Been In Such Good Condition in Many Years.

Any remaining uneasiness lest the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad default on the principal of $43,000,000 owed to holders of one-year notes for which the company becomes liable on May 1 was removed by the announcement yesterday that the company had closed negotiations for the sale of a new issue of $45,000,000 of one-year notes.

It had been semi-officially announced previously that holders of the maturing notes need have no fear of a receivership, but the stock broke through 37 early in January on disturbing reports of financial difficulties. The decision of strong banking interests to buy a new issue to refund the old notes was made only after a thorough examination of the road's finances, followed by an inspection trip over a considerable part of the line. A banker who made this trip in the company of Directors of both the Pennsylvania and the New Haven came back greatly encouraged.

"For the first time since the cyclone struck us I can say with assurance now that we have weathered the storm," he said.

The proposed new issue of $45,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent. notes has been sold to a group composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, the National City Bank, Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co. The notes will be secured by collateral. If the proper legislative authority can be secured in Connecticut and Massachusetts it is expected that before the maturity of the new issue on May 1, 1918, the company will be in a position to undertake a comprehensive financing plan involving the refunding of its short-term issues with long-term bonds.

The sale of the notes has been made subject to the approval of the Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut. The proceeds will retire $43,000,000 of 4½ per cent. notes, involving an increase of one-half per cent. per annum in the interest charge. Of the maturing notes, $25,000,000 were issued by the New Haven and $20,000,000 by the New England Navigation Company. Of the latter $2,000,000 has been retired. The New Haven owns all of the stock of the Navigation Company.

A representative of the bankers said yesterday that an inspection of the property, starting with a trip over the New York Connecting Railway Company, had convinced him that the New Haven had not been in such excellent shape, nor so well operated, in a great many years. "We have finally turned the corner," he said. "The Pennsylvania officials have taken a close interest in New Haven affairs, because of the company's large holdings of New Haven stock, and they were gratified at the evidences of better management all along the line. The new Hell Gate route should soon become more than self-supporting, and it will play an important part in lessening future freight congestion around this city."

It was denied in authoritative quarters that the Pennsylvania had added to its holdings of New Haven stock through open market purchases.

GROCERY STORES MERGE.

Union of Five Companies in Philadelphia to be Announced Soon.

The merger of five big grocery store companies of Philadelphia into a corporation, with capital stock of $20,000,000 or more, is nearly completed, and announcement is expected within the next few days. The companies, which operate 1,285 stores, are the Acme Tea Company, the Childs Grocery Company, Robinson & Crawford, Bell & Co., and the George M. Dunlop Company.

The transaction is being handled by Chandler & Co., associated with other banking firms of New York and Philadelphia. It is understood that the new corporation will have first preferred, second preferred, and common stocks, the last without stated par value. The Acme Company shares outstanding will be exchanged for the new stock, and owners of the other companies, which are "close" corporations, are to receive payment for their holdings in cash and new stock, according to information secured yesterday.

The aggregate business of the separate concerns amounted last year to about $50,000,000, and the financial plan involved in the proposed merger provides for a substantial extension of operations. The Acme Company, the largest single unit, has stores in nearly eighty cities and towns, chiefly in Pennsylvania. The company was formed last June to take over the business of a concern of the same name. Its capital amounts to $5,750,000.

MARCONI, EARNINGS $796,290

Show Gain of $91,753 Over Previous Year Despite War Conditions.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraphic Company of America shows in its pamphlet report for 1916 that business was prosperous, despite the fact that transatlantic communication was hampered by war restrictions. The gross income after royalties were paid amounted to $796,290, a gain of $91,753 over the preceding year, and the final net profit after setting aside reserves was $259,888, a total of 46.5 per cent. greater than in 1915.

Government operation of wireless stations on the English coast practically eliminated commercial business from the American company's operations with Great Britain. The bulk of the year's income, therefore, came from the Pacific and ship-to-shore traffic. At the end of the year the surplus account contained $801,776, and the reserve for depreciation amounted to $439,716.

American Zinc Earnings Jump 80%.

The American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company earned last year a net profit of $9,807,967, a gain of $4,013,000 over the preceding year, the increase of nearly 80 per cent. being accounted for largely by the high price and big demand for zinc. During the year the company bought the Granby Smelting Company, whose surplus, added to the American Company's previous surplus, made the total $14,606,960. The retirement of bonds and payment of a preferred stock dividend in stock, together with reserves made for depreciation, reduced the surplus at the end of the year to $4,904,316, against $2,651,501 the year before.

BRITAIN'S GOLD INFLUX GAINS FRESH IMPETUS

$50,000,000 to Maintain the Government's Credit Expected to Arrive Here This Week.

The gold movement from Canada gained fresh impetus yesterday through the receipt at the Assay Office of $5,000,000, directed to J. P. Morgan & Co. This made $10,000,000 brought in so far this week, and it was learned that further consignments were looked for to a possible total of $50,000,000 by Saturday night. The year's imports now reach the total of $230,700,000.

Presumably the British Government intends to bolster up its credit in the United States with continued shipments of gold on a vast scale irrespective of this country's final decision in regard to the war. The presence of gold helps to keep money rates low, thereby assisting the placing of foreign loans, and it also works to maintain sterling exchange rates on a stable basis.

While the $5,000,000 was being unloaded at the Assay Office a national bank was taking $1,750,000 in gold coin from the Sub-Treasury for transfer to Spain. Several millions of gold have gone to Spain since Jan. 1, but yesterday's consignment established a record for this year in respect to a single day's withdrawal. Spanish exchange at this centre has long been at a substantial premium, and the transfer of gold in settling balances at Madrid is cheaper than the process of remitting funds by draft or cable.

Pere Marquette Bonds Sold.

Reorganization managers of the Pere Marquette have sold to Harris, Forbes & Co. $6,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due in 1956. Including the proceeds from this sale, the company will have cash on hand amounting to $8,000,000 or more when the new company begins operations.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

			Increase.
Third week March	$310,656	$281,368	$29,288
Jan. 1 to March 21	8,855,329	8,365,799	489,530
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Third week March	186,476	277,892	*59,416
Jan. 1 to March 23	2,168,302	2,480,780	*312,478
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Third week March	437,748	436,738	1,010
Jan. 1 to March 21	4,478,966	4,583,572	*104,567
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Third week March	375,538	368,450	7,088
Jan. 1 to March 21	4,554,575	4,136,947	418,947

*Decrease.

CUBA RAILROAD—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Jan. gross	$761,119	$691,480	$544,891
Net	298,436	399,199	317,412
Surp. aft. chgs.	115,951	315,176	246,452
7 mos. gross	3,936,295	3,231,779	2,551,350
Net	1,191,514	1,510,781	1,184,330
Sur. aft. chgs.	565,111	977,010	692,016

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Feb. gross	8,966,725	8,873,897	92,828
Net aft. taxes	1,122,622	1,306,199	*183,577
2 mos. gross	5,401,401	5,097,214	304,187
Net aft. taxes	2,542,177	2,388,128	345,948

WABASH-PITTSBURGH TERMINAL & WEST SIDE BELT—

Feb. gross	188,222	185,615	2,607
Net aft. taxes	24,871	46,243	*21,372
Sur. aft. chgs.	22,023	28,118	*6,095
2 mos. gross	280,743	279,533	1,210
Net aft. taxes	48,763	102,375	*53,612
Sur. aft. chgs.	46,475	67,107	*20,632

*Decrease.

UNION PACIFIC for February—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Mileage	7,981	7,933	7,807
Freight rev.	5,448,783	6,112,151	3,757,777
Passenger rev.	1,375,781	1,218,701	1,188,967
Total op. rev.	7,686,580	8,012,375	5,371,389
Mt. of way	970,568	947,765	550,515
Mt. of equip.	1,110,466	1,204,548	958,804
Trans. exp.	2,727,927	2,138,329	1,744,683
Total op. exp.	5,482,830	4,795,692	3,740,215
Taxes	541,610	487,100	432,316
Oper. income	1,662,100	2,779,583	1,398,858
Two months:			
Freight rev.	11,492,408	11,538,808	7,705,881
Passenger rev.	2,902,317	2,474,820	2,389,097
Total op. rev.	16,070,184	16,416,396	11,096,926
Mt. of way	1,920,474	1,911,149	1,067,280
Mt. of equip.	2,263,205	2,186,552	1,986,816
Trans. exp.	5,688,141	4,380,344	3,607,044
Total op. exp.	11,285,270	9,513,548	7,744,475
Taxes	1,061,220	874,300	852,236
Oper. income	3,733,684	5,028,553	2,883,507

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO. combined earnings of all subsidiary companies, with intercompany charges eliminated, for February—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$806,362	$733,648	$72,714
Net after tax	344,715	338,601	6,112
12 mos. gross	8,651,013	7,930,584	720,429
Net after tax	3,942,703	3,634,898	307,805

ASHEVILLE POWER & LIGHT—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Feb. gross	88,004	84,402	3,602
Net aft. taxes	16,692	14,442	2,250
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,181	10,104	2,077
12 mos. gross	461,928	447,750	14,178
Net aft. taxes	187,721	202,300	*14,579
Sur. aft. chgs.	136,887	150,215	*13,358

*Decrease.

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross rec.	3,402,656	2,848,994	2,064,553
Exp., tax, &c.	880,381	727,333	698,793
Net inc.	2,542,225	2,121,660	1,365,760
Divs.	574,260	861,390	574,260
Surplus	1,968,065	1,260,271	791,500

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Feb. gross	73,873	65,571	8,302
Net aft. taxes	31,931	29,124	2,807
Sur. aft. chgs.	17,058	15,258	1,800
12 mos. gross	805,537	716,820	88,717
Net aft. taxes	284,792	263,375	21,417
Total income	377,892	323,375	54,517
Sur. aft. chgs.	207,789	149,715	58,074

HUDSON & MANHATTAN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Feb. gross	497,801	472,229	444,421
Net aft. taxes	296,473	261,895	256,663
Sur. aft. chgs.	180,270	48,089	45,842
2 mos. gross	1,089,095	967,819	917,818
Net aft. taxes	573,436	545,069	530,508
Sur. aft. chgs.	141,002	118,966	108,471

†Available for interest on adjustment income bonds.

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross rec.	1,412,886	1,161,081	1,265,537
Exp., tax, &c.	415,136	371,723	372,637
Net income	997,700	789,358	892,900
Dividends	858,940	858,940	858,940
Surplus	138,760	430,418	533,960

NORTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC CORPORATION for February—

	1917.	Increase, P.ct.
Gross	483,866	32.57
Net	182,980	*3.41
Surplus after chgs.	87,214	*23.88
Bal. after. pf. divs.	27,214	*42.26
Two months' gross	980,808	34.48
Net	894,652	2.34
Surplus after charges	140,893	10.19
Bal. after pf. divs.	80,893	*16.50
Twelve months' gross	5,420,211	31.52
Net	2,518,692	32.34
Surplus after charges	1,091,357	55.74
Bal. after pf. divs.	†731,357	

*Decrease. †The increase of 76 per cent. in operating expenses for February was due to the abnormally high cost of fuel, which was $48,900 greater than for February, 1916.

PHILADELPHIA CO. for February—

Natural Gas Department:

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	1,090,859	912,684	167,875
Net aft. taxes	680,627	643,597	46,030
11 mos. gross	8,131,488	6,689,827	1,141,661
Net aft. taxes	4,016,720	3,976,327	640,393
Oil Department:			
Gross	41,688	13,060	28,628
Net aft. taxes	31,808	16,824	14,984
11 mos. gross	314,439	207,982	106,507
Net aft. taxes	208,078	125,411	125,411
Electric Light & Power:			
Gross	699,564	558,186	141,378
Net aft. taxes	285,557	298,550	*12,993
11 mos. gross	6,962,824	5,180,136	1,412,138
Net aft. taxes	2,718,888	2,588,175	130,711
Electric Railway Department:			
Gross	1,043,683	1,012,611	31,072
Net aft. taxes	393,021	337,447	*44,426
11 mos. gross	12,535,705	11,571,870	1,063,835
Net aft. taxes	4,122,499	4,244,041	*121,542

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO., the principal subsidiary of Utah Securities Corp, for February—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	401,928	327,875	73,153
Net aft. taxes	218,728	171,546	42,182
Sur. aft. chgs.	100,390	76,001	24,389
12 mos. gross	4,452,266	3,716,046	736,200
Net aft. taxes	2,308,602	1,832,787	470,816
Total income	2,333,902	1,832,787	500,815
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,130,762	843,668	287,094

YADKIN RIVER POWER—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	39,615	29,509	10,007
Net aft. taxes	28,246	21,119	7,127
Sur. aft. chgs.	13,823	5,745	7,080
12 mos. gross	447,168	354,686	92,502
Net aft. taxes	332,180	235,716	96,464
Sur. aft. chgs.	149,032	49,878	99,154

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD AND SMELTING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916: Net profits, $9,307,967; increase of $4,014,089 over net profits of 1915.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	281,706	206,201	210,314
Net aft. taxes	84,701	54,521	61,200
Sur. aft. chgs.	63,251	32,379	29,713
8 mos. gross	1,993,086	1,849,206	.....
Net aft. taxes	612,975	525,883	.....
Sur. aft. chgs.	444,849	357,679	.....

NATION'S BANKS GAIN MILLIONS IN ASSETS

Controller Estimates That Total May Reach $16,000,000,000, Surpassing All Records.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Controller of the Currency said today that the reports of the national banks in the Central Reserve cities and Reserve cities throughout the United States as of March 5, just compiled, showed that on that date the resources of these banks were $210,000,000 larger than ever before in their history, the previous high-water mark having been reached on Nov. 17, 1916. The increase, as compared with Dec. 27, 1916, was $480,000,000. The Controller made this statement:

"The reports have thus far been compiled for only about one-fifth of the country banks, or banks outside of the Reserve cities. If the assets of the other country banks have increased at the same rate as those thus far compiled, the total increase in country bank resources will be approximately $280,000,000 as compared with Dec. 27, 1916. On this basis the increase in the resources of all national banks in Central Reserve and Reserve cities and country banks from Dec. 27, 1916, to March 5, 1917, will approximate $760,000,000, making the total assets of all national banks March 5, 1917, considerably in excess of $16,000,000,000.

"As the total resources of all national banks on April 4, 1913, amounted to only $11,081,000,000, the increase of resources for the last four years has amounted to approximately $5,000,000,000.

"The tremendous growth and development of our national banking system is better realized when we note that the resources of these banks as late as September, 1906, were only $8,000,000,000. Their resources, therefore, have more than doubled in the last ten years.

"If we again compare the resources of our national banks with the great banks of issue of foreign countries, we find that the assets of the national banks of the United States now exceed by more than $5,000,000,000 the combined resources, as shown by their latest reports, of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Italy, the Bank of Spain, the Bank of Norway, the Bank of Sweden, the Swiss National Bank, the National Bank of Denmark, the Bank of Japan, and the Reichsbank of Germany.

"The amount of bonds of foreign Governments and of other foreign securities held by our national banks on March 5, 1917, was approximately $338,000,000, or but little more than 2 per cent. of their total resources. The increase as compared with Dec. 27, 1916, was $16,000,000 and as compared with Nov. 17, 1916, was $40,000,000."

WESTERN UNION EARNS $61,919,140 IN YEAR

Income for 1916 21 Per Cent. Higher Than 1915—All Previous Records Broken.

The Western Union Telegraph earnings of $61,919,140 in 1916 exceeded every other year of its history, surpassing the not inconsiderable income of the preceding year by 21 per cent. Operating expenses were 15.9 per cent. larger than in 1915, the increase amounting to $7,755,880. Of this $2,614,000 was accounted for by increases granted in salaries and wages. The balance for dividends totaled $12,295,405, a gain of 21.9 per cent., and equivalent to 12.4 per cent. on the outstanding stock.

The company spent during the year for additions and betterments the sum of $3,000,705. At the end of the year there were in operation 208,474 miles of pole line, 936,214 miles of iron wire, 1,663,602 miles of copper wire, 2,988 miles of land line cables, and 22,728 nautical miles of ocean cable. The operated offices numbered 25,234, an increase of ninety-two offices in 1916.

President Newcomb Carlton said in the annual statement yesterday that an increase of $438,940 in taxes represented mainly reserves to meet the British excess profits and income taxes, and also the increased income tax in this country. The reserve for maintenance of cables was increased by $1,179,118. During the year $648,614 was paid out under the domestic and foreign employes' benefit plans.

Mr. Carlton devoted considerable attention to the special payments made to employes. All messengers at independent offices received as a bonus $25, and employes receiving less than $1,200 a year were paid an extra amount of 7 per cent. of their salaries. Workers getting from $1,200 to $2,000 received 6 per cent. as a bonus. Stockholders of record on Dec. 31 numbered 18,010, a decline during the year of six. Of the total, 12,046 held twenty-five shares or less and 16,690 owned 100 shares or more.

The physical inventory being made of the company's property is expected to be finished by 1920, said Mr. Carlton, at a probable cost to the Western Union of $1,000,000. The work is about half completed.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Anaconda Cop.	$2	Q.	May 28	Apr. 21
Ark. Light & P., pf.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Cent. So. Am. Tel.	1½	Q.	Apr. 9	Mar. 31
Chi. Pneu. Tool	1	Q.	Apr. 25	Apr. 14
Eureka Pipe Line	$6	Q.	May 1	Apr. 16
Mexican Tel.	2½	Q.	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
No. Butte Min.	$1	Q.	Apr. 30	Apr. 17

FINANCIAL NOTES.

W. C. Ralston was expelled from membership in the Curb Association yesterday. The action of the Board of Representatives was explained in a statement which said that the broker had not fulfilled certain directions given to him by the Curb management following his suspension from membership on Feb. 27. The penalties imposed for violation of the association's trading rules.

Foster Debevoise has issued a pamphlet dealing with the current economic responsibilities of the United States.

Edward R. Whitehead of the firm of Gonsales, Stafford & Whitehead has been elected a member of the Stock Exchange.

Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph, Atlas Powder, Gulf States Steel, and Corn Products Refining Companies were elected yesterday.

Worcester, Mass., will receive bids up to noon today for a loan in anticipation of revenue for $500,000.

Lynn, Mass., will receive bids until 3:30 today for $120,000 4 per cent. street and sidewalk paving bonds.

At the annual meeting of the Mohawk Mining Company George W. Drucker was elected a Director in place of F. McM. Stanton, deceased. The other retiring Directors were re-elected.

The Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company will in the future issue quarterly reports of earnings, the first report for the quarter ended this month being expected to appear in the latter part of April.

The City Treasurer of Woonsocket, R. I., rejected all bids for the $400,000 4 per cent. coupon funding bonds. It is understood that four bids were received.

The Norfolk & Southern Railroad has sold to Harris, Forbes & Co. $1,000,000 three-year 6 per cent. notes secured by $1,578,000 par value of Norfolk & Southern Railroad first and refunding mortgage 5s of 1961. Proceeds will be used to retire a small underlying bond issue, for the purchase of additional equipment and other improvements.

The New York Stock Exchange has admitted to the list Western Maryland Railway Company second preferred stock.

The Province of Manitoba has sold to the National City bank $2,000,000 five-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, payable in New York City at 98 and interest less underwriters' commission.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that transactions in Guaranty Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for American Malt Corporation preferred and common stock may be settled by delivery of either the said certificates of deposit or by delivery of the respective stocks of the American Malting Company issuable in exchange therefor.

The committee for the thirty-year 5 per cent. bonds of the Consolidated Indiana Coal Company has agreed to sell to the Joint Reorganization Committee of the Rock Island bonds deposited with it at 75 and interest from Dec. 1, 1914. Expenses of the committee have been assumed by the Rock Island Committee.

The National City Company is offering $3,000,000 Province of Manitoba 5 per cent. gold bonds at 97.84, to yield 5.50 per cent.

S. W. Straus & Co. have purchased $2,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. coupon bonds of the California Hotel Company, whose property is appraised at $4,287,000.

Special Notice

Federal Farm Loan 4½s

Judging from the tenor of the inquiries received, numerous investors have an impression that these will be United States Government Bonds, whereas they will be issued under Governmental supervision as explained in our Leaflet 25 which also details additional strong features.

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STOCK
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
Company has no bonds, liens or Preferred stock.
Company's product is in great demand and its business influenced in no way by war conditions.
Production contracted for during 1917 will be 500% of 1916 production.
Stock yields about 9½% at present prices.
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Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. 4%
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WE WILL BUY
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50 Galena Sig. Com.
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50 South Penn Oil
25 Vacuum Oil
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Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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United Sugar Companies.

Tools, Henry & Company, Equitable Building, New York, have issued an interesting circular describing the sugar industry and calling particular attention to the investment position of the above company. Circular upon request.

Washington Water Pr. Co.
1st Ref. 5s 1939
Trading Department.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York.
Phone Rector 8413.

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Eligible Secure Postal Savings Deposits
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Established 1888
NEW YORK BALTIMORE WASHINGTON
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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILWAY COMPANY

Purchase-Money Collateral Trust Four Per Cent. Gold Notes.

SALE OF COLLATERAL.

The undersigned, Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the Trust Agreement dated January 1, 1908, between The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company and Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, and under the Supplemental Trust Agreement dated July 1, 1909, between The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, The Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company and Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that, default having been made by The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company in the payment at maturity of the principal of the Purchase-Money Collateral Trust Four Per Cent. Gold Notes issued under and secured by the said Trust Agreement, and said Supplemental Trust Agreement, and said default being still continuing, the undersigned will sell at public auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, on April 25, 1917, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the following securities, being all of the collateral held by the undersigned as Trustee under said Trust Agreement and said Supplemental Trust Agreement to wit:

Thirteen Million Dollars ($13,000,000) face amount of First and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, due 1959 (in registered form).

Ten per cent. of the purchase price will be required to be paid by the purchaser in cash or by certified check acceptable to the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in ten days thereafter. In accordance with the provisions of said Trust Agreement, the purchaser may turn in and apply toward the payment of the purchase price (including said instalment of ten per cent. payable at the time

We Will Buy

25 American Brass
100 Amer. & British Mfg.
25 Atlas Powder
25 Bridgeport Brass
25 Babcock & Wilcox
25 Buffalo Copper & Brass
100 Carbon Steel
50 Eastern Steel
25 Hercules Powder
50 Marlin Arms
50 Newton Arms
50 Niles-Bement-Pond
25 Phelps-Dodge
50 Penn Seaboard Steel
25 Standard Screw
50 Yale & Towne

We Will Sell

25 Bliss, E. W.
100 Crocker-Wheeler
50 Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
100 Carbon Steel
20 Colts Arms
25 Empire Steel
50 Hopkins & Allen Arms
50 Jos. Dixon Crucible
50 Maxim Munitions
50 Manning, Maxwell & Moore
50 New Jersey Zinc
25 Rome Brass & Copper
15 Scovill Mfg.
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
5 Winchester Arms
50 Western Cartridge
25 Woodward Iron

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Air Reduction
50 Ansco Company
25 Atchison & Eastern Bridge
100 Elliott-Fisher Com.
25 Guaranty Trust Stock
500 Hocking Valley Products
25 Home Insurance
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
50 National Fuel Gas
100 Pacific Insurance (Fire)
100 Penn. Coal & Coke
100 Remington Type. Com. & 2nd Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

15 Aluminum Co. of America
47 American Chicle Com.
25 American Hawaiian S. S.
50 American Brass
25 Atchison & Eastern Bridge
25 Bank of Metropolis Stock
500 Butterworth Judson
50 Crocker-Wheeler Com. & Pfd.
50 German Alliance Ins. "Rts."
100 International Salt
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
50 National Fuel Gas
100 Pacific Insurance (Fire)
100 Penn. Coal & Coke
100 Remington Type. Com. & 2nd Pfd.

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50 Atch'n & East. Bridge	100 Republic Motor Truck
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100 Asso. Dry G. 1st Pfd.	21 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
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10 St. Maurice P. & L. 6s	5 Magnolia Petrol'm 6s

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5554 Rector

New Or., Mob. & Chic. 5s 1960
Sunday Cr. Co. Coll. Tr. 5s 1944
Helena Lt. & Railway 1st 5s 1925
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272-*Page Booklet. Revised Monthly*
will be furnished FREE by any investment banker or broker to any investor on application; OR for 30c. current copy will be sent by Financial Press, 116 Broad St., N.Y.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
150	Cities Service pf.	298	293	297	298
480	Cities Service pf.	90½	90	90	90½
200	Empire Dist. Electric pf.	94	90	90	92

BOND.

$5,000	Utah Sec. Corp. 6s	96½	96½	96¼	96¾

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	26	28
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	85
American Cities	5	15
American Cities pf.	32	34
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric	137½	140
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	50½	51
Am. Light & Traction	358	361
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112½	114
Am. Power & Light	84	85
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	92
Am. Public Utilities	35	37
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	69	71
Am. W. W. & Elec.	99	99½
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf.	82	84
Am. W. W. & E. part.	32	34
Appalachian Power	7¾	8
Appalachian Power pf.	38	41
Carolina Power & Light	36	42
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	102
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	70	75
Central States Elec.	14	17
Central States El. pf.	74	76
Colorado Power	30	32
Colorado Power pf.	99	102
Commonwealth P. & L.	57	59
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	82
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Dayton Power & L. pf.	92½	96
Duluth Edison pf.	81	84
Eastern Texas Electric	50	63
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Electric Properties	58	62
El Paso Electric	108	112
El Paso Electric pf.	110	
Empire Properties	58	62
Empire Gas & Fuel	99¼	100
Federal Light & Trac.	14	15
Fed. L. & T. pf.	50	52½
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	34½	
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	76	81
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325
Gas & Electric Secur pf	94	96
Illinois Traction	46	65
International Traction	40	51
International Trac. pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	42

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19	98½	99½	
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s '70	80	80	
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	82	84	
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½	
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	97	100	
Central Ill. Light 8s	96½	98	
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93	
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956		101½	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	80½	90	
Col. G. & E. deb 6s, '27	80	83	
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101	
Conn. Power 1st 5s	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942		96	99
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100	
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94	
Denver G. & El. gen. 5s	89	100	
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102	
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18	100	100½	
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	94	94	
El Paso Electric 5s	96	99	
Empire Gas & F. 6s	99¼	100	
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	91	95	
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'33	99	101	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	87	89	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	97	100	
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	99	
I. R. T. & P. 1st 6s, '42	90	102	
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95	
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½	
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	
Miss. River Power	9	10	
Miss. River Power pf.	36	39	
New England Power	52	55	
New Eng. Pow. 6% pf.	104	108	
New Eng. Pow. 5½% pf.	97½	101	
New Eng. Pow. 2d pf.	64½	68	
Northern Ohio Electric	41	42	
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	79	81½	
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15	
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	54	60	
Northern States Power	99¼	101	
Northern States P. pf.	99	100	
Northern Texas Elec.	58	61	
Northern Texas El. pf.	81	85	
Ozark Power & Water	44	45	
Pacific Gas & Electric	66	66½	
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	93	93½	
Pennsylvania Light	38	42	
Pennsylvania Light pf.	78	83	
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	98	100	
Puget Sound Traction	28	31	
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	75		
Public Service, Inc., pf.	83	86	
Republic Ry. & Light	40	40½	
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	72	74	
Secur. Corp. gen.	25	30	
Secur. Corp. gen. pf.	83	86	
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	75		
Southern Cal. Edison	92	94	
South. Cal. Edison pf.	106½	108	
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100	
Stand. Gas & Electric	13	14	
Standard Gas & El. pf.	39	40	
Tampa Electric	124	127	
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	7½	8¼	
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	34	37	
Texas Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	100	
Toledo Traction	53	55	
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	93	94	
United Gas & El. 1st pf	73	75	
United Gas Improve.	89	89½	
United Light & Rys.	46	48	
United L. & R. 1st pf.	75½	77	
Western Power	16	17	
Western Power pf.	63	65	
West. Penn. pf.	105	107	
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	101	

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Aetna Exp.	3¾	3¼	3⅜
8,000	‡Do c. of d.	3¾	3	3
840	Air Reduc.	66¼	66	66¼
1,000	Am. S. Tob.	23½	23	23
900	Car. Steel	13¼	13	13¼
100	‡C. Fdy. pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾
50	‡East. Steel	110	110	110
2,700	‡Elite T. S.	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Emerson Ph.	12	11¾	12
1,295	H. & B. C. Co	42¼	41¾	41¾
400	Holly S. Cp.	44	43	43
2,200	‡Jop. O. S., (new)	30	29	30
450	Key. T. & R	17½	17	17¾
300	‡Lima Loco.	62¼	62	62
165	‡Mansell S.	10¾	10¼	10¾
400	Marlin Arms	¾	¾	¾
100	Max. M. F.	92	91	91¾
5,000	‡Maxim M.	3¼	3¼	3¼
6,000	‡Mid. Steel	60	59¾	59¾

RAILROADS.

200	‡Long Island ctf. of dep.	42½	42¼	42½
700	‡Rock Isla'd; w. 1	37¾	37	37

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10	Gal.-Sig. Oil	160	160
20	Ill. Pipe L.	242	242
1,600	‡Mid. Ref.	138	134
10	P. Oil & Gas	610	610

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

2,200	‡Alpha O. & G.	73	68	70
2,750	‡Am. Ventu.	28	25	26
2,000	‡Atlantic Pet.	6¾	6¼	7⅛
900	‡Barn't'O. & G.	2¾	2¾	2¾
800	‡Con. Mex. Oil, (a pros.)	60	60	60
550	‡Cosden & Co., (oil ref.)	15¼	15¼	15¾
1,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	14½	14¼	14½
1,200	‡Elk Bas. Pet.	12¾	12¼	12¾
3,700	‡Federal Oil	6¼	5⅞	6¼
7,000	‡Int. Petrol.	14¾	13¼	14⅜
1,600	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)			
2,000	‡Merritt Oil	2½	2¼	2⅜
600	Midcont. Con. Oil & Utit.	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
4,200	Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	⅓	⅓	⅓
6,900	Al. M. C.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	‡Al. Std. C.	44	40	40
8,400	‡Ariz. Chlor.	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,500	‡Ariz. C'f'ds	¾	¾	¾
1,500	‡Ark.-Ariz.	44	37	40
4,500	‡Atlanta	13½	12¾	13¼
8,100	‡Austin. Am.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
4,300	B. Ledge C.	4¼	4	4⅛
8,300	‡Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)	1¼	1	1¼
4,000	Bos. & Mon.	65	62	65
1,000	Butte Det.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	‡Caledonia	66	64	65
4,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25,000	‡Cashboy	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,000	Con. Ariz.	2¼	2	2⅛
1,000	‡Con. Cop. M.	4¼	4	4⅛
1,500	‡Con.-H'st'd.	¾	¾	¾
1,000	Cres. Con. G.	6	6	6
800	‡Dundee-Ar. C.	½	½	½
815	Dundee-Ar. C. (a pros.)	2	1¾	1¾
3,000	Ely Consol.	12	12	12
2,975	‡Emma Con.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
3,600	‡Gila Canon	54	53	53
1,800	‡Gd. War. M.	70	65	70
2,500	‡Goldf. Con.	58	57	57
2,500	‡Gold. Mer.	7⅛	7	7⅛
8,000	‡Gt. Bend	7	7	7
4,000	‡G'm'ster M.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
22,000	Hargraves M.	22	20	21
1,200	Hecla Min.	8	7⅞	7⅞
3,000	Jer. V. (a pro.)	2	1⅞	1⅞
800	Jer. V. Ext. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	35	33	35
2,500	‡‡MarshMin.	16¼	15¼	16¼
4,700	Mayrs. G. M.	1½	1½	1½
600	Mason Val.	6¼	6	6

BONDS.

$5,000	‡At. Char. 5s	99½	99¼	99½
20,000	‡Am. Sm. 5s	97½	97½	97½
10,000	‡Beth. S. 5s 2-yr. nts.	98¾	98¼	98¾
15,000	‡Erie 5s nts.	98½	98¼	98½
10,000	F. Gov. 2-yr. 5½% notes.	99	98⅝	99
87,000	‡Russ. Govt. new 5½s.	88½	88	88½
35,000	‡Russ. Govt. 6½s	96	95¾	96
7,000	‡So. Ry. 5% n	98¾	98¼	98¾
50,000	‡U. S. R. nw. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾
25,000	‡W. P. new 5s	89	88¾	89

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Monday the high sale in Green Monster was 2, and on Saturday 22,000 shares Stewart Mining sold at 4¼-7.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	8	12	8	12
Do pf.	20	30	20	30
Am. Drug Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Int. Corp.	52	53	52	53
Am. Su. Tob. pf.	77	85	77	85
Atlan. Steel	125	140	125	140
Brit.-Am. T., Ordinary	17½	18¼	17½	18¼
Do ord. B.	18½	19	18½	19
Can. Nat. Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Car. L. & P.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Chevrolet	120	130	120	130
E. & J. Corp.	35	37	35	37
Emerson Mot.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Fall Motors	7	9	7	9
Grant Mo. Car	7	9	7	9
Holly Sug. pf.	100	101	100	101
Int. Con. Rub.	11½	12¾	11½	12½
Jones B. Tea	45	48	45	48
K. T. & R. pf.	17¼	17¾	17¼	18
Kath. Brze. pf.	3	4	3	4
Lake Tor. Bt.	9	9¾	9	9¾
L. T. B. 1st pf.	9	9¾	9	9¾
Leh. V. C. 5	90	96	90	96
Lukens Steel	40	44	41	44
Do 1st pf.	100	101	100	101
Man. Elec. S.	49	52	50	52
Do pf.	97	100	97	100
Marconi	2¾	3	2¾	3
Mex. Pet. expt.	20	21	20	21
Mitchell Mot.	50	53	50	53
Nat. Auto	29	30	29	30
N. Y. Ship	41	44	40	43
N. Y. Transp.	14½	15	14½	15
Peer. T. & M.	15	18	15	18
Pierce-Arrow	44¼	45	44¼	45
Poole Engine	85	90	85	90
Pyrene Mfg.	10½	11¼	10¼	11¼
Redden M. T.	20½	21	20½	21
Rep. Truck pf.	95	97	95	97
S. A. O. Cp.	38	41	38	41
Seab. S. & M.		26		26
Smith Mot. Tr.	6	7	6	7
Spring. Body	70	80	70	80

INDUSTRIALS.—*Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Do pf.	108	116	108	116
St. Jos. Lead	18	18¼	18	18¼
S. L., R. M. & P.	30	33	30	33
Sup. St. 1st pf.	100	101	100	101
Todd Shipyds.	82	85	82	85
U. Prof. Shar.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
U. S. L. & H.	1¾	2	1¾	2
W. M. A. pf.	35	45	35	45
OIL STOCKS.				
Alcoken Oil	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Cont. Ref. pf.	9¾	11	9¾	11
Cos. O. & G. pf.	5	6¼	5	6¼
Midwest Ref.	135	138	136	138
Houston Oil	17¾	18	17¾	18
Mon. Oil	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Pierce Oil	14	14¾	14¾	14¾
Ohio Fuel Oil	21	22	21	22
Tidewater Oil.	198	203	202	207
Utah Pet. Co.	35	37	35	37
W. End'O. & G.	18	25	18	25
Wyom. Pet.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	82	85	82	85
MINING STOCKS.				
Big Jim	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Booth	9	10	9	11
Butte-N. Y.	1¾	2¼	1¾	2⅛
Butte Cop. & Z.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Inspir. Needles	⅞	1	⅞	1
Kewanas	17	19	18	19
Loma Prieta	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Loon Lake	69	71	69	71
La. Con.	95	100	95	100
Magma Copper	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼
Magmatic Cop.	20	25	20	25
Nat. Zinc & L.	54	56	54	56
Ohio Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
Ray Hercules	4	4¼	4	4¼
Ray Portland	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Seneca Cop.	12½	13	12¾	13
Senorito Cop.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
St. Nich. Zinc	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Tonopah Ext.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The market on the Consolidated Exchange, as a whole, was backing and filling throughout the day, but generally turned heavy in the late afternoon with a rally near the close. About 25,000 shares of United States Steel common were dealt in.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold.	9¼	9¼	9¼
350	Am. B. Sug.	95¼	93	95
350	Am. Can.	49½	48¼	48¾
350	Am. C. & F.	71¾	69¾	69¾
30	Am. Ice Sec.	27¾	27¾	27¾
350	Am. Loco.	73¾	72	72
100	Am. Malt.	15	15	15
200	Am. S. & R.	104¼	104	104
20	Am. Sugar.	112¾	112¼	112½
10	Am. Zinc.	37	37	37
1,890	Anac. Cop.	84¾	83	83¼
2,500	Bald. Loco.	62⅞	58½	62
20	Balt. & Ohio	79¾	79¾	79¾
30	Butte & Sup.	45½	45½	45½
100	Cal. Petrol.	23¾	23	23¾
950	Cent. Leather	93¾	90¾	91½
100	C. M. & St. P.	83¾	83¼	83¼
100	Chino Cop.	57⅞	57	57¼
300	Col. F. & I.	52	51	51½
400	Corn. Prod.	26	25½	25⅝
1,480	Crucible Stl.	70	67¾	69¾
550	Cuba Cane Su.	46⅞	44¼	46⅜
20	Dist. Secur.	20½	20¾	20½
350	Erie	29¾	29¾	29¾
50	Do 1st pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾
10	Gen. Motors.	118¼	118¼	118¾
20	Gt. Nor. Ore.	34½	34½	34½
50	Inspir. Cop.	60¼	60¼	60¼
300	Int. Mer. M.	34¼	33	33
1,950	Do pf.	91¾	89¾	90½
20	Int. Nickel.	44	44	44
50	Int. Paper.	43¾	43¼	43¼
250	Kenne. Cop.	46¾	45½	45¾
50	Lack. Steel.	86	85¼	85¼
40	Lehigh Val.	70¾	70¼	70¼
1,500	Mex. Petrol.	90¼	88	89¼
50	Nat. Lead.	60¾	60¾	60¾
10	Nevada Con.	24	24	24
20	N. Y. Cent.	98½	97⅝	97⅝
400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	45¼	45¼	45¼
20	Nor. Pac.	106⅝	105½	106⅛
10	Ohio C. Gas.	129¾	129¾	129¾
70	Pennsylvania	54¼	54¼	54⅜
150	Pit. Coal tr. r.	47⅜	46½	46⅝
100	Ray Copper.	29¾	29¾	29¾
2,570	Reading.	99¼	97⅞	98
100	Rep. I. & S.	83¾	82¾	82¾
50	So. Pacific.	96½	95¾	95¾
800	So. Railway.	29¼	28½	29¼
100	Studebaker.	102¼	101¾	102¼
20	Tenn. Copper	16	16	16
20	Tob. Prod.	56	56	56
1,080	Union Pac.	141⅜	140	140⅝
100	U. S. Ind. A.	124	123	124
50	U. S. Rub.	58½	58½	58⅝
25,500	U. S. Steel.	115⅝	114½	115
600	Utah Copper.	111⅛	110	110⅝
70	Western Md.	22	22	22
250	Westing. El.	52	51¼	51½
20	Willys-Over.	83⅝	83¼	83¼
	MINING STOCKS			
1,100	Blue Bell.	.03	.03	.03
200	Gold. Con.	.58	.58	.58
100	Jumbo Ex.	.36	.35	.36
500	Justice.	.04	.04	.04
1,750	Lone Star.	.04	.03	.04
1,000	Man. Con.	.30	.30	.30
1,300	Morn. Glory	.22	.21	.21
250	Portland.	1.75	1.75	1.75
300	Ton. Ext.	3.62½	3.62½	3.62½
500	West End.	.69	.69	.69
1,200	Wh. Caps.	1.87½	1.67½	1.67½

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
90	Alabama Co.	50	50	50
11	Do 3d pf.	50	50	50
600	Atlanta Pet.	8¼	7¾	7¾
670	Con. Coal.	113	112¼	112¾
2,000	Cosden & Co.	14½	15	15
6,115	Cos. Q. & G.	14½	14¾	14¾
1,470	Do pf.	5	5	5
25	Con. Power.	121¾	121½	121¾
223	David. Chem.	41¼	39½	39½

Bonds.

$10,000	Al. C. & I. 5s.	89	89	89
62,000	B. Cy. 4s, '61.	101	101	101
1,000	Char. Cy. & Ry. 5s.	101½	101½	101½
9,000	Chi. Ry. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	C. & L. 5s.	100	100	100
2,000	C. & C. 5s.	96	96	96

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	Ahmeek.	102	102	102
835	Alaska Gold.	9¾	9	9
30	Allouez	65	65	65
1,180	Am. Zinc.	37	36	36¾
145	Do pf.	69	68¼	68¾
50	Ariz. Com'l.	13¼	13¼	13¼
215	Cal. & Ariz.	81	80½	81
22	C. & Hecla.	555	550	555
60	Chino	57¾	57¾	57¾
470	Cop. Range.	63¼	63¼	63¼
545	Davis-Daly	5⅜	5⅜	5½
35	Daly-West	2½	2½	2½
455	East Butte.	14½	14¼	14¾
83	Franklin	8	8	8
37	Hancock	16¼	16¼	16¼
20	Hedley Gold.	16	16	16
60	Helvetia	50c	50c	50c
50	Indiana	3¼	3¼	3¼
684	Island Creek.	68	67¾	68
80	Isle Royale.	33	33	33
145	Keweenaw	3	3	3
155	Lake	13¾	13¼	13¾
40	La Salle	4	4	4
245	Mass Con.	13¾	13½	13½
10	Mayflower	2¼	2¼	2¼
120	Mohawk	87	87	87

Railroads.

5	Boston Elev.	76½	76½	76½
12	Boston & M.	42¼	42	42¼
3	C. & M. 4.	101	101	101

Miscellaneous.

131	Am. A. C. pf.	101½	101½	101½
50	Am. P. Svc.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Do pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾
30	Am. Sugar.	113½	113	113½
50	Do pf.	119¾	119¾	119¾
27	Am. Wool. pf.	98	98	98
101	Amoskeag	71	71	71
37	Lo pf.	96	96	96
100	Arc. Metals.	10¼	10¼	10¼
680	A., G. & W. I.	113⅜	112	113¾
190	Int. Port. C.	17	16½	16½
20	Do pf.	31	31	31
10	McElwain pf.	101	101	101
283	Mass. Gas.	99¼	98¾	98¾
10	N. E. Cot. Y.	90	90	90

Bonds.

$6,000	A. T. & Ts.	101	101	101
2,000	Do 4s.	91¾	91¾	91¾
3,000	C. J. & S. Y.	5s. 102	102	102

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Am. Shipb.	75¾	75¼	75½
90	Do pf.	95	94¾	94¾
350	Booth F. pf.	91	90	91
200	Cal. Prod.	68	68	68

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
NOTICE OF TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, a New Jersey Corporation, will be held at its principal office, Prudential Life Building, No. 763 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, APRIL 3, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. At said meeting the following matters will be presented to stockholders for their action:

(1) The election of four Directors to serve for a term of three years;

(2) Consent to the mortgage and pledge of the property, rights, privileges and franchises of said Corporation, whether owned by it at the date of said meeting or thereafter acquired, or such part thereof as the Board of Directors of said Corporation may determine, for any or all of the following purposes as said Board of Directors may determine: (a) to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds or other obligations of said Corporation; (b) to secure the payment of bonds or other obligations of subsidiary companies, now outstanding or hereafter issued, and for the payment of which said Corporation is now or may become liable, and (c) to secure the guaranty by said Corporation of the principal or interest, or both, of bonds or other obligations of any such subsidiary companies now outstanding or hereafter issued; the terms, conditions, and provisions of any and all mortgages, deeds of trust and instruments of pledge to be authorized by said consent, and of any and all such bonds, obligations and guarantees, and the amount of such bonds, obligations and guaranties which may be secured by said mortgage and pledge, to be (except in so far as limitations may be imposed by said consent) such as said Board of Directors may, in its discretion, authorize and approve;

(3) The approval and ratification of all action of said Board of Directors since the Eleventh Annual Meeting of its stockholders held on April 4, 1916, including the approval and ratification of a contract between said Corporation and Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., made in January, 1917, providing for the underwriting by a Syndicate of the sale of $15,000,000, par value, of its Class B Common Stock recently offered to the holders of its Common Stock for pro rata subscription at par, in which Syndicate certain Directors of said Corporation became participants, and of which contract a copy will be furnished to any stockholder upon request;

(4) The approval and ratification of the so-called "bonus system" for the compensation of officers and employes and of the bonuses paid and to be paid to those officers of said Corporation and of its subsidiary companies and of the action of said Board of Directors in respect thereof, as stated in the Annual Report of said Corporation, dated March 1st, 1917, a copy of which is being mailed to stockholders; and

(5) The transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of shares of the Preferred and Comomn Stock of said Corporation (but not of the Class B Common Stock which does not have voting powers) will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 26, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, April 5, 1917. Under the Statutes of New Jersey no shares of stock shall be voted for the election of Directors which have been transferred on the books of said Corporation within twenty days of such election. B. H. JONES, Secretary.

Newark, New Jersey, March 16, 1917.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
Trustee's Purchase
Convertible Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Collateral Trust Agreement executed December 1, 1911, by the Standard Gas and Electric Company to the undersigned as Trustee, to secure an authorized issue of $30,000,000 Convertible Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated December 1, 1911, and maturing December 1, 1926, the undersigned hereby gives notice that it now has on hand the sum of $1,025,500, being the proceeds arising from the sale of the following securities formerly held by the undersigned as part of the collateral under said Collateral Trust Agreement; $1,465,000 par value of Northern Idaho and Montana Power Company, First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, $25,000 par value of the Preferred Stock of said Company, and $1,000,000 par value of the Common Stock of said Company. It is the intention of the undersigned to apply said sum of $1,025,500 under the provisions of said Trust Agreement to the purchase of outstanding Standard Gas and Electric Company Convertible Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds. Offers of said bonds are invited at a price not to exceed 105 and accrued interest. Sealed tenders should be addressed to the Philadelphia Trust Company, Trustee of the Standard Gas and Electric Company, 415 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, designating the denomination of bonds tendered, and will be received until 3 P. M. April 12, 1917.

PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By HENRY G. BRENGLE, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, March 14, 1917.

The Texas Company
NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that THE TEXAS COMPANY has elected to redeem, and on July 1, 1917, will redeem, all of its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Serial Notes now outstanding under the Mortgage dated July 1, 1916, to Lawyers Title & Trust Company, Trustee, by depositing with said trustee for payment of the principal of said notes and all interest then accrued thereon, as provided on the face of said notes and in Article Fourth of said mortgage. The notes now outstanding and to be redeemed are as follows:

Series G, Nos. 1801 to 2100, both inclusive;
Series H, Nos. 2101 to 2400, both inclusive;
Series J, Nos. 2401 to 2700, both inclusive;
Series K, Nos. 2701 to 3000, both inclusive.

Notes and all coupons appertaining thereto should be presented to the Trustee at 160 Broadway, New York, on or after the above mentioned date of redemption.

E. C. LUFKIN, President.

CONTINENTAL PAPER COMPANY
First Mortgage 15-Year
6% Gold Coupon Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Bonds of the above issue, numbered 18, 19, 31, 32, 53, 63, 77, 98, 110, 111, 126, 127, 159, 163, 164, 173, 198, 200, 212, 213, 221, 222, 223, 229, 237, 244, 246, 262, 270, 282, 287, 299, have been drawn by lot pursuant to Article III of Indenture dated October 1, 1912, between CONTINENTAL PAPER COMPANY and GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, for redemption at par and accrued interest on October 1, 1917. Said Bonds will be paid on October 1, 1917, out of funds to be provided for that purpose, at office of EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee, 120 Broadway, New York City. Interest on said Bonds ceases October 1, 1917.

CONTINENTAL PAPER COMPANY.
March 14, 1917.

CONTINENTAL PAPER COMPANY
First Mortgage 15-Year
6% Gold Coupon Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Bonds of the above issue, numbered 18, 19, 31, 32, 53, 63, 77, 98, 110, 111, 126, 127, 159, 163, 164, 173, 198, 200, 212, 213, 221, 222, 223, 229, 237, 244, 246, 262, 270, 282, 287, 299, have been drawn by lot pursuant to Article III of Indenture dated October 1, 1912, between CONTINENTAL PAPER COMPANY and GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, for redemption at par and accrued interest on October 1, 1917. Said Bonds will be paid on October 1, 1917, out of funds to be provided for that purpose, at office of EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee, 120 Broadway, New York City. Interest on said Bonds ceases October 1, 1917.

CONTINENTAL PAPER COMPANY.
March 14, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE HUDSON RIVER CONNECTING RAILROAD CORPORATION.

Albany, N. Y., March 22, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Hudson River Connecting Railroad Corporation for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company in Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the Third Wednesday (being the 18th day) of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Stockholders of ARONSON BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders of ARONSON BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, will be held on the 2nd day of April, 1917, at the office of ARONSON BROTHERS, No. 6 East 32nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that ARONSON BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, be forthwith dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated New York, 28th day of February, 1917.
MOSES SEIGLE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice of Election of Directors.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1917, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time they shall be closed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
By JAMES S. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Dated March 23, 1917.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of American International Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 4, 1917, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

R. P. TINSLEY, Secretary.
New York, March 15, 1917.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GLOBE and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, on Tuesday, April 10th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. H. PAULISON, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE, INC.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice hereby is given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, No. 140 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1917, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing seven directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, N. Y., March 23, 1917.

R. H. LEE MARTIN, Secretary.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The foregoing notice is given pursuant to provision of the By-Laws of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc. It is proposed, however, to adjourn the meeting to June 20th, 1917, in order to make it possible to submit to the stockholders in advance of the meeting a statement of the financial condition of the Corporation as of a fiscal year, which ends April 30th, 1917, together with financial reports of constituent, subsidiary and affiliated companies. Due notice of the hour and place at which such adjourned meeting will be held will be published and mailed to stockholders, together with proxies, in advance of such meeting.

New York, N. Y., March 23, 1917.

R. H. LEE MARTIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURsuant to a call duly signed by stockholders of PREMIER SNAP FASTENER CO., INC., holding a majority of the voting stock of the corporation, a special meeting of the stockholders of PREMIER SNAP FASTENER CO., INC., a New York corporation, will be held at the office of the corporation, Nos. 182-184 Grand St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1917, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the said corporation from its present amount of Two Thousand and Thirty Dollars ($3,030) to Nine Thousand and Thirty ($9,030,) the said increase of Six Thousand Dollars, ($6,000) to consist of common stock and to be divided into one hundred and twenty (120) shares of the par value of Fifty Dollars ($50) each, and for the further purpose of increasing the number of the Directors of the said corporation from the present number, five, to six, and for the purpose of taking all proper and necessary legal steps to effectuate the said proposed increase of capital stock and increase in the number of Directors.

Dated New York, March 27, 1917.
GASPAR PETER BENES, Vice President.
BENJAMIN ROTTENBERG, Secretary.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 4, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 17, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 5, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.
Dated, January 2, 1917.

NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY.

17 Battery Place, N. Y., March 21, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, April 4, 1917, at 2 P. M., for the election of Directors, and for action upon all questions that may properly be brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 noon on March 24th, 1917, and remain closed until 10 A. M. of April 5, 1917.

J. PERLMAN, Assistant Secretary.

GENERAL AMERICAN TANK CAR CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of GENERAL AMERICAN TANK CAR CORPORATION, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held on Tuesday, April 10, 1917, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the principal office of the Corporation, Number 17 Battery Place (Room No. 2738 Whitehall Building), in the City of New York, State of New York, for the purpose of electing seven directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

ELIAS MAYER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Coyle & Gilmore Company will be held at the company's offices at 122 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1917, at the hour of 2 P. M., at which meeting a proposition will be voted upon to increase the capital stock of the company from twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars to fifty thousand, ($50,000) dollars.

JOSEPH P. COYLE, President.
CHAS. T. KNISELY, Secretary.
Saturday, March 17, 1917.

To the Stockholders of the Froebel League of the City of New York:

Please take notice that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Froebel League of the City of New York will be held at the office of the Corporation, 112 East 71st Street, New York City, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1917, at the hour of 4 P. M., for the purpose of electing six Trustees of the class whose current term expires April, 1917, to serve for the full term of three years thereafter, and two Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated March 19th, 1917.
ISABELLA G. BRECKINRIDGE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW YORK

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after April 2nd, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business, March 28th, 1917.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY CO

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK.

The second installment of 2% of the 8 per cent. dividend upon the outstanding Preferred Stock and of 1¾% of the 7 per cent. dividend upon the outstanding Common Stock of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, which were declared on December 12, 1916, will be payable on March 31, 1917, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 23, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

Dated, March 13, 1917.

G. M. JUDD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
Dividend No. 54.

Amount $122,000.00.
Total amount to date $4,709,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten (10) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.

Payable April 10, 1917, to stockholders of record March 31, 1917.

By Order of Board of Directors.
ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
DAY & ZIMMERMANN, INC.,
Engineers—Managers,
611-613 CHESTNUT ST.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Board of Directors of the Citizens Traction Company has declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable April 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 26th, 1917.

B. W. FRAZIER, JR., Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.
New York, March 21st, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Bank was declared payable, free of tax, on and after March 31st, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Monday, April 2nd, 1917.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, March 14, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), and in addition an extra dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share) out of profits derived from the sale of securities, payable April 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

Arkansas Light and Power Company
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record March 20th, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

O. F. Ghrist,
Assistant Treasurer.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.
New York, March 27th, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share on its Common Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable May 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record April 10th, 1917.

E. W. HILL,
Treasurer.

COTTON DOWN AGAIN

Net Decline of 2 to 24 Points in Nervous and Unsettled Market—Final Tone Steady.

The cotton market yesterday was again nervous and unsettled, with prices lower under further scattering liquidation which seemed to come chiefly from Wall Street sources. Selling of old crop months was restricted by continued shipments from the local stock, which is becoming too small to encourage bearish operations; and the new crop was relatively easy, with October selling off to 17.98c, or 26 points net lower, while May contracts sold only 11 points under Monday's closing figure. Covering caused rallies during the last half hour, and the final tone of the market was steady at a net decline of 2 to 24 points.

The tendency to even up commitments was most generally attributed to nervousness over international affairs, particularly with reference to the situation in Russia, and the probable action of Congress when it meets Monday. For some time past fresh buying has gone largely into new crop months owing to complaints of delayed farm work, and it was in these positions that liquidation was most active.

The census report, placing this year's crop of linters at 969,438 bales of 500 pounds, attracted no special attention, being about in line with recent private estimates. Private cables reported a quiet market in Liverpool, with prices steady on trade calling.

Following were yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon.
April	.....	.....	.....	18.85 Bid	18.90
May	18.95	18.95	18.74	18.83@18.84	18.85
June	.....	.....	.....	18.75 Bid	18.80
July	18.78	18.78	18.58	18.68@18.67	18.72
August	.....	.....	.....	18.64 Bid	18.69
September	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.13 Bid	18.24
October	18.27	18.27	17.96	18.00@18.01	18.22
November	.....	.....	.....	18.01 Bid	18.24
December	18.34	18.35	18.04	18.07@18.09	18.31
January	18.34	18.34	18.12	18.08@18.09	18.32

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower, at 19.10c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 18.63c; Savannah, 19.25c; Augusta, 19.50c; Galveston, 18.85c; Memphis, 18.75c, and Houston, 18.70c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton quiet. Sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 500. Imports, 1,000, all American. Middling upland, 12.62d. Futures opened quiet, 3 to 7 points lower; closed very steady, at a net advance of 1 point to a decline of 6 points. March-April, 12.18d; May-June, 12.06d; July-August, 11.94d; October-November, 11.52d, and January-February, 11.49d.

Manchester: Yarns dull; cloths quiet. Yesterday's port receipts totaled 20,131 bales, compared with 22,704 last year. Stocks total 1,254,421 bales. No exports were reported.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Crop news from the Southwest, which on Monday was assumed to be exaggerated, was yesterday in many cases taken at its face value, the change of sentiment being due to the action of the Argentine in prohibiting wheat and flour exports after March 28. After opening about a cent higher yesterday, the market climbed to new high levels for the late positions, with July up to $1.08, ¼, or about 4½c over the previous night. A good deal of realizing occurred in the last hour, and some of the advance was lost, though final prices were still about 3½c net higher. Premiums were high in all markets of the country, and locally No. 2 hard was quoted at $2.32; No. 3 Northern Duluth, $2.34, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.80, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last
May	$1.85¼	$1.81	$1.84¾	$1.80¾	$1.81¾
July	1.68¼	1.63¾	1.67¾	1.63¾	1.10¼
September	1.54¼	1.50	1.53½	1.50½	1.06¼

CORN.

The continued strength of the cash situation, with the advance in wheat and an active speculative demand, carried corn prices up to new high records, with May selling at $1.17¾, or 1¾c over the previous night. The close was only a little under top point, with sentiment very bullish, and belief that the Argentine prohibition against wheat and flour exports would eventually be extended to corn. No export business was reported, and in the local market No. 2 yellow was quoted at $1.31¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last
May	$1.17¾	$1.16¾	$1.17½	$1.16	.73¾
July	1.16¼	1.15	1.16	1.14¾	.75½
September	1.14½	1.13½	1.14¾	1.13	.75½

OATS.

As the cash situation remained strong in this market also, outside buying easily advanced the price about a cent a bushel over the previous close. Although late realizing produced some reaction the market was finally steadied about ½c net advance. The cash market here was steady and unchanged, with standard quoted at 76c; No. 2 white, 76½c; No. 3 white, 75@76c; No. 4 white, 74½c; fancy clipped white, 76@78c; ordinary clipped white, 76@78c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last
May	61¾	60¾	61¼	60¾	43¾
July	58¼	57¾	58¼	57¾	42¾
Sept.	53¼	52¾	52¾	52¾	40¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inclined toward weakness early in the day owing to fairly large receipts, aggregating 111,000 at 18 points. Chicago had 19,000 hogs and expected 33,000 on Wednesday. Later the market rallied, with grain, and throughout the afternoon was quite steady, with a fair speculative demand and some handled by packers, the close being quiet, with prices not far from the previous night.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.	Last Year.
May	19.87	19.80	19.80	19.85	11.57
July	19.90	19.82	19.87	19.87	11.82
Ribs—					
May	18.10	18.02	18.05	18.07	12.10
July	18.22	18.17	18.22	18.22	12.80
Pork—					
May	34.55	34.35	34.45	34.55	23.12
July	33.57	33.50	33.50	33.60	22.95

SUGAR.

Trading in sugar futures was active and excited, with the business totaling 50,000 tons, a record for the Exchange. The opening was 3 to 11 points higher, but prices reached new high levels for the movement, on buying by large operators, Wall Street, and new outside speculative interests, July, August, September, and October broke through the 5c level. The advance was due to the strong spot market, with higher prices there and a renewal of refiners' buying interest, coupled with unsatisfactory reports coming from Cuba regarding the crop there. The close was 5 to 16 points net higher, with final figures close to the best point of the day. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.99	4.95	4.99@5.00	4.83
April	4.88	4.86	4.83@4.85	4.75
May	4.94	4.86	4.90@4.91	4.83
June	4.99	4.95	4.95@4.96	4.86
July	5.03	4.96	4.99@5.00	4.90
August	5.07	5.00	5.02@5.04	4.92
September	5.09	5.03	5.07@5.09	4.94
October	5.05	5.01	4.99@5.02	4.88
November	4.95	4.91	4.90@4.92	4.85
December	4.83	4.80	4.80@4.82	4.70
January	..	..	4.70@4.72	4.60
February	..	..	4.55@4.60	..

The market for refined sugar was firmer, with the American and Howell unchanged at 7c for fine granulated, while other local refiners advanced prices to the basis of 7.75c for fine. There were good withdrawals on old order, and while new business was quite active refiners were still restricting orders. Raw sugar developed a very strong undertone at the close and local refiners bought liberally, advancing the spot price to 5.77c, duty paid. The following sales were reported: 15,000 bags Cubas, April shipment, at 4¾c, cost and freight; 21,000 bags Santo Domingos at 4¾c, cost, insurance, and freight; 60,000 bags Cubas, prompt clearance and April shipment, at 4¾c, cost and freight. There was also a sale of 60,000 bags Porto Rico raws at 5.84c, cost, insurance, and freight, delivered. Cables from Cuba were ported: 15,000 bags Cubas, April shipment, at 4¾c, cost and freight; 21,000 bags Santo Domingos at 4¾c, cost, insurance, and freight; 60,000 bags Cubas, prompt clearance and April shipment, at 4¾c, cost and freight. There was also a sale of 60,000 bags Porto Rico raws at 5.84c, cost, insurance, and freight, delivered. Cables from Cuba were ported: 15,000 bags Cubas, April shipment, at 4¾c, cost and freight; 21,000 bags Santo Domingos at 4¾c, cost

Auction Sales

Sale To-Day, 2 P. M.
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
At the Galleries of
Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Ave. at 25th Street.
A large assortment of
Household Appointments
Consisting in part of
Modern and Antique Furniture in great variety, Chinese Porcelain Electroliers, Draperies, Paisley Shawls, Chinese Hand Embroideries, Sterling Silver, Egyptian and other Curios, Prints, Engravings, Etchings, Parlor Grand and Upright Case Pianos and many other objects of home adornment and utility.

ALSO ON VIEW,
To Be Sold Saturday, March 31.
A Small Collection of
OIL PAINTINGS
Property of the Estate of the late
George K. Campbell, of Jersey City.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctr.

NOW ON VIEW.
PLAZA ART ROOMS, Inc.
5-7 East 59th St.
(at Fifth Av.)
Edward P. O'Reilly, Auctioneer.
FURNISHINGS FOR THE HOME
consisting of Living Room, Library, Dining and Bedroom Suites; Lamps, Rugs, China, Vases, Paintings, Prints, Etchings, Draperies, Glassware, &c.
Unrestricted Auction, by order of
DR. W. L. GARDINER
of East Orange, New Jersey,
from his Country Home; & other consignments.
Auction Sessions TOMORROW (Thurs.), Friday & Saturday, at 2:30 P. M.
Catalogue on application.
'PHONE PLAZA—8444.

AUCTION SALE
The following stock owned at the time of his death by CHARLES BARTON SWOPE, otherwise known as Charles Barton, will be sold by the undersigned, the administrator of his estate, at public auction to the highest bidder at the law office of Ackerly & Miles, Northport, Long Island, N. Y.,
Saturday, March 31, 1917,
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon: Capital stock trust certificate for 87 shares of $100 each of the capital stock of the Columbia Amusement Company; 32 shares of $100 each of the capital stock of The Baltimore Theatre Company; 30 shares of $100 each of the capital stock of Chicago Gayety Theatre Company; 5 shares of $100 each of the capital stock of Charles H. Waldron Amusement Company; 26 shares of $100 each of the capital stock of The Washington Theatre Company; 25 shares of $100 each of the capital stock of Cincinnati Theatre Company. Dated Northport, N. Y., March 17, 1917. GEORGE H. MILLER, Administrator; ACKERLY & MILES, Attorneys for Administrator.

Special Peremptory Auction Sale
PERSIAN and CHINESE RUGS and CARPETS
By order of a prominent importer retiring from business,
DAVID W. HEW CO.
Will Sell at Their Salesrooms,
836-3 B'way, nr. Spring St., New York,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
March 29th and 30th, 11 o'clock A. M.,
to pay avarages, one of the most select assortments of RUGS and CARPETS ever offered at Public Auction, consisting of about
350 RARE PIECES
Forming a most wonderful collection of Kermanshahs, Tabris, Serapi, Dosar, Sarak, Sarook, Beloochistan, Afghanistan, Imperial Chinese, Sunnas, Ghoravan, etc.
Exhibition tomorrow and Friday from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M., with descriptive catalog.
For the benefit of purchasers we have secured the services of one of the best experts of Oriental Rugs, who will officiate at this sale and assist buyers in making selections.

The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.
This day at 3 P. M.
EXECUTORS SALE
Estate of Elizabeth Brand (Dec'd)
Diamond Jewelry and Silver
also
52 Persian Rugs and Carpets
NOW ON VIEW
The G. C. Craig Collection
of
Old and Modern Paintings
To Be Sold at Unrestricted Auction
Tomorrow (Thursday) and Friday
March 29 & 30, at 3 P. M.
Catalogues mailed on request.
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

Continuation Sale Commencing with Lot 766.
DISSOLUTION SALE
COMPLETE IMPORTED STOCK OF
FLOWERS
Fancy Feathers (French Importations)
Also RAW MATERIALS AND ALL FIXTURES,
Being the ENTIRE STOCK and FIXTURES of Phil. L. Berlinger, Inc., 606 B'way, N. Y. City.
Van Praag & Co., Auct'rs,
WILL SELL ON PREMISES
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),
March 28, Commencing at 10:30 A. M.

Clarke's Art Rooms
Only Address—
5 West 44th St.
Entire Building,
Adj. 4th Ave. Bank
CLEARANCE SALE NOW ON VIEW FOR VARIOUS ESTATES.
TOMORROW (THURS.) AT 2:30.
A variety of ART OBJECTS in Silver, Bronze, Marble and Porcelain, Paintings, Etchings, old N. Y. Prints, Engravings, Books,
—ALSO—
Furniture, including a fine carved walnut Bedroom Suite with twin beds.
The sale will be conducted by
MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ORDER OF NOTICE.—CHRISTINE L. WELLINGTON v. EDWARD H. WELLINGTON. State of Connecticut, County of Hartford, ss.: Hartford, March 17, A. D., 1917. Upon the Complaint of the said Christine L. Wellington praying for reasons therein set forth, for a divorce, and change of name, returnable before the Superior Court in and for Hartford County, to be held on the first Tuesday of April, A. D., 1917, it appearing to, and being found by, the subscribing authority, that the whereabouts of the defendant is unknown to the plaintiff, Ordered, that notice of the institution and pendency of said complaint shall be given the defendant by publishing this order in the New York Times, a newspaper published in New York, N. Y., once a week, for two successive weeks, commencing March 21, 1917. GEORGE A. CONANT, Clerk of said Court.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
On Friday, March 30, at 10 A. M., at 487 Broad St., Newark, N. J., a public auction will be conducted of the assets of Clemis Robison, consisting of gent's furnishings, hats, caps, store fixtures and cash register, said goods to be sold in trade lots.
EDWARD J. RYAN, Assignee,
Newark, N. J.
DAVID BOBKER, Atty. for Assignee,
756 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALL CREDITORS HAVING PROVABLE claims against the liquidating concern of MacGowan & Slipper, printers until recently at 30 Beekman Street, are warned that the Trustee will distribute funds in his hands on Saturday, March 31st, among Creditors then of record, and to the exclusion of those who have not proved by date named.
(Signed) G. C. WEDEKIND,
Trustee for Creditors, 160 Broadway, New York City.

WESTERN UNION MEN GET THE 8-HOUR DAY

25,000 Employes to Receive the Equivalent of 12½ Per Cent. Increase in Pay.

OVERTIME IN PROPORTION

Order Effective on May 1 Will Cost the Company Several Millions Annually.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, at a meeting of the Executive Committee at 195 Broadway yesterday, decided to put the basic eight-hour day into effect in its service after May 1 wherever practicable. Of the 45,000 employes in the country, about 25,000 working in what are exclusively Western Union offices will benefit by the order and receive the same pay they now get for nine hours' work. Overtime will be paid for at one-eighth of a day's pay an hour.

In all there are 26,000 offices, and the majority of the employes not included in the order are the ones who receive salaries from railroads and perform other duties. A large number of night operators and women are working now on the eight-hour basis. About 2,000 employes in this city will benefit.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the company, made this announcement:

Effective May 1, 1917—Traffic and commercial department employes at functional main and functional branch offices will be paid on a basis of eight hours for a day's work.

Effective as of the Same Date—Operators and such other employes at such nonfunctional offices as may be arranged will be paid on an eight-hour basis.

Effective as of Same Date—Plant department, gang employes, and such others whose work admits of definite hours of duty, will be paid on an eight-hour basis.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New York, March 27, 1917.

Officials of the company refused last night to say just what it would cost to put the eight-hour day into effect, but it is estimated that it will run into several millions a year. From the company's standpoint, giving an employe the same pay for eight hours' work as for nine hours is equivalent to a wage increase of 12½ per cent.

The Western Union has shared in the recent general prosperity of the country. It paid in dividends last year 5 per cent. and an additional dividend of 1 per cent., and is expected to pay on a 6 per cent. basis this year. Its capitalization is $100,000,000. However, the Western Union has in the past done favors for its employes when it was not so prosperous. The pension system was installed in 1912, when the company earned only 3 per cent. The vacation fund and the eight-hour day for women employes were instituted also in years when the company did not have a treasury so full as now.

Although the railroad telegraphers are not included in those who benefit from the Western Union eight-hour day order, the Order of Railway Telegraphers is now engaged in a general eight-hour movement, in which it has been successful on a number of railroads. Also, it is the contention of the railroad telegraphers that they are included under the provisions of the Adamson eight-hour law, recently upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, which gives the basic eight-hour day to all persons engaged in the operation of trains in interstate commerce.

BRITISH WOOL RELEASE.

Terms of Buying the 10,000 Bales of Colonial at Auction.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., has collated for the benefit of the trade information received from various sources concerning the British Government's release of a first installment of colonial wool for shipment to the United States. In a statement issued yesterday the officials of the Alliance said the information was believed to be correct, but "that the Alliance assumes no responsibility in connection therewith." The statement follows:

"At the auction sales to be held on March 29 and 31 wools for export may be bought to a total not exceeding 10,000 bales. British purchasers will not be precluded from competing at these sales. Purchases must be consigned to one of the four following consignees for account of the Textile Alliance, Inc., as provided in the Alliance's Bulletin No. 17, paragraph 6: J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Kidder-Peabody & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co.

"The shipper's application for license must be accompanied by the custodian banker's guarantee that wool purchased will be duly paid for. The financial arrangements should be advised to the shipper concurrently with the order for the purchase of the wool. Payment of the amount due to the Government must be made in dollars at $4.77 exchange to J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, as agents of the British Government, on receipt of cable advices from the London houses of the respective custodian bankers to whom the wools are to be consigned on receipt by them in London of the bills of lading and invoices.

"'The amount due to the Government' means the amount of the invoice less the charges due to the shippers, including freight and insurance premiums, if paid in the United Kingdom. These charges should be paid out of funds drawn for by shippers in the United Kingdom as usual. Arrangements for freight and insurance will be made as usual without Government intervention.

"It is probable that the prompt date payment will precede the date of delivery of the bills of lading, and that payment in New York will have to be made against receipt in England of warehouse receipts or delivery orders, these being intrusted to shippers or steamship agents against their undertaking to furnish bills of lading when the wool is shipped in a manner analogous to the warehouse receipt clause in letters of credit."

Good Wool Strong at London Sale.

LONDON, March 27.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,900 bales. It was a miscellaneous selection, containing a number of old speculative parcels, and the demand was quieter. Good wools were strong.

Leading Hosiery Colors.

Bronze was the most popular shade in women's hose in this city last week, according to a report sent out by a local company which makes these goods and which also operates a chain of hosiery shops. Pearl came second, and silver was third in demand. The other shades listed in the ten best sellers ranked as follows: Suede, gold, dove, sand, gold brown, champagne, and ecru.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	....	50.00	56.50	57.00
Lead	9.62½	9.87½	9.62½	9.87½
Spelter	11.25	....	11.50	....
Antimony	34.00	35.00	34.00	35.00
Quicksilver	$120.00	....	$120.00	....
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry	38.50	40.50	38.50	40.50

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 36@36¼c. carload lots, spot delivery; 35¾@35¾c, second quarter; 34½@34½c third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday.			Monday.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	136	0	0	136	0	0
Copper, futures	135	10	0	135	10	0
Tin, spot	218	0	0	218	0	0
Tin, futures	217	10	0	217	0	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

INSTRUCTION.

CLAREMONT SCHOOL, 62 Broadway, N. Y. Shorthand Course $17.50; Bookkeeping $20; Spanish $7.50. Day and Evening Sessions.

NEW SCHOOL OF DESIGN.
Open all year. Douglas John Connah, Director, 248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

N. Y. ELECTRICAL SCHOOL
137 W. 17th St. Tel. 2633 Chelsea.

Dalton Swimming School
308 West 59th (Col. Circle.) Booklet "T."

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG.—Open for quantity 7614 serge, shade 783 or 784, or Rosenberg's 1166, for cash. Phone Spring 6666.

BOOKS.—Wanted, old books and ledgers for paper manufacturing, quantities of 1,000 pounds or more. Helfgott & Sons, 528 West 30th St. Chelsea 1617.

BRAIDS, buttons, trimmings, ornaments, and general merchandise; cash for jobs. Merchandise Clearing House, 621 Broadway, Spring 7980.

COATS.—Jobs to close out, serges and plaids; also poplins and velours for immediate delivery. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted with samples of shappy cotton and sport dresses of the better kind; immediate order. Dressrite Co., 142 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber ready to place orders on cotton dresses and sport suits; bring samples. Call all week, 147 West 28th St., 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on wash dresses. Call with samples all week, 20 West 27th St., sixth floor.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 386 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at cotton dresses; better kind, 44 West 37th, 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Open for jobs of good dresses at a price. Farragut 2859.

GUNNARLS.—Will buy light gray, copen, or iris; also tan poplin, for cash. Telephone Farragut 554.

MERCHANDISE.—Mill agency wanted; the selling agency of merchandising pertaining to the cutting-up trade; have salesroom and selling force. L 141 Times.

MERCHANDISE.—Cash $100,000 for general merchandise, without exceptions, remarkable. 65 West 13th, Chelsea 9521.

NIGHTGOWNS.—Contractors wanted with snappy styles ladies' muslin nightgowns. Call after 1 P. M., 11th floor, 121 West 27th.

PAISLEYS.—Will buy tussah silk and cotton paisleys in quantities. Phone 3867 Mad. Sq.

PLUSHES.—Any quantity 0036 American serge, at a price. Merit, 22 West 27th St.

POIRET.—Walworth 3529 wanted in all shades. Telephone Chelsea 3110.

POPLIN, SERGES.—Will buy large quantities. Rothstein & Nelson, 120 West 29th.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool, all shades; immediate; submit quality sample. B 139 Times.

SERGE.—1203 Whitman's 36-inch cream serge, 40 cents net. Farragut 3954.

SHEPHERD CHECK, open for all wool, for cash. Phone Spring 6666.

SILKS.—Open for jobs of peau de cygne. Phone Spring 7994.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on silk, cloth, and wash skirts. 33 West 34th, Room 617.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at better grade wash skirts. Lucille Mfg. Co., 3 East 17th.

TRUNKS.—Traveling sample trunks for ladies' ready-to-wear. X 803 Times Annex.

VELOURS.—Wilson and Lawrence, 487; all shades; serge, 7301, black and navy; Thomas check, 217; line, 15; also Carlton jerseys, all shades. Telephone 9535 Chelsea.

VELOURS.—Open for any quantity in high shades; ask for Mr. Victor. Farragut 9060.

VELOURS wanted in all colors. Phone Madison Square 1380.

VELOURS.—Gold, apple, rose, 15002. Farragut 3394.

VELOURS.—Open for light gray and green velours. Louis Moschkes, 37 West 28th St.

VELOUR.—Checks, Steven's 2745 range; any shade. Phone Farragut 781.

Offerings to Buyers

BUCKLES.—Rhinestone buckles, rhinestone ornaments; gold bead fringe, bead fringe trimming. If interested call Vanderbilt 2771.

CHECK.—U. S. 4652, 58 inches, all worsted, $1 net. Louis Livingston, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 3649 and 3781.

CLOAKS.—Sub-contractor making coats, $6 to $12; quick deliveries. Farr. 3428.

COATS and SUITS.—200 ladies' and misses' tailor-made and braided on our racks ready to ship; reasonable prices. I. C. Cloak and Suit Co., 30 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 coats and suits on the rack for immediate delivery; also tailor made and taffeta. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS.—3,000 to close out, including American woolen, poplin; coat, 45 in. long, large collar; at $4.50. F. J. Gelfond, 147 West 28th St.

COATS.—Big assortment for immediate delivery; $5 to $15; job 150 coats, all-wool material, $3.75. Charles M. Press, 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—American woolen, poplin, $4.75; all sizes, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 coats and suits in stock, all colors and grades. S. Kurlan & Co., 65 West 36th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Tailored and taffeta coats and suits on hand for immediate delivery. Weinberg & Co., 141 West 27th.

COATS.—High shades, poplins, velours, for immediate delivery; will close out serges and mixtures. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

COATS.—Velour and poplin; all the new shades on the racks. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—All shades, good styles, for immediate delivery. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th.

COATS and suits, 8,000 on the racks for immediate delivery; snappy styles. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Baltimore manufacturer showing children's Fall coats. For appointment call Farragut 255.

COATS.—Cloths and silks; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—For immediate delivery at low prices. J. Pollack, 36 West 25th.

COATS.—Misses', children's coats; close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Latest styles; immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery; also jobs. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Last call, Spring coats and suits, close out cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS.—8,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 20th.

CREPE METEORS, silk, wool poplins, crepe de chine, all grades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 854 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

DRESSES.—350 dresses, consisting of wool jersey, silk jersey, crepe de chine, and striped satins, to close out at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas and crepe meteors; close out, cheap; 75 dresses; good values. Meldan Dress Co., 151 West 19th. Chelsea 7971.

DRESSES.—200 high-grade crepe de chine and taffetas at reduced prices. Annetta Dress, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th.

DRESSES.—200 georgettes, taffetas, and sport dresses, to close out. 142 West 24th St., 10th floor. Telephone Chelsea 600.

DRESSES.—To close out big job serge and taffeta dresses. Jacob Cubert, 94 Clinton St.

DRESSES.—Graduation, immediate delivery, also samples to close out. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES, silk and serge, to close out. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

DRESSES, high grade, to close out in job. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and shantungs to close out. G. Seid, 145 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, (200,) close out at a price, Paragon, 130 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Small job of silk dresses to close out. Wm. Asinoff, 825 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Job in silks of the better grade. Lam Dress Co., 1,170 Broadway.

FRENCH SERGE.—Juillard's No. 54221 navy blue; 50 pieces, $1.20 net. R. J., 264 Times Downtown.

POPLIN.—American, green; exchange for gold, or will buy gold. Farragut 2338.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Mill agent offers at closing out prices worsted Jersey cloth, 11 to 13 oz., best grade, leading colors, at 70, and all worsted Shepherd check, $1.05; (regular price $1.65.) Stuyvesant 2445.

PLAID Stevens style 32766 pat. 28 to close 90 cents. Farragut 9076.

POPLIN.—Navy, black; will exchange for any high shade and we will pay the difference. Farr. 9167.

SCOTCH CASSIMERES, 620 yards; short lengths. Mayflower Mills, phone Madison Square 9380.

SERGES.—All wool Amoskeag, 4002 and 6002, 36-inch and 50-inch; quantity navy, wine, green, and brown. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th St.

SERGES.—American, botany, U. S., Walworth, Whitman, at low prices. Telephone Gramercy 4475.

SERGE, 09050, 13 navy, 4 black, $1.07½, less 5 p. c.; 0036, 16 navy, 1 gold apple, $1.87½, less 3 p. c. Farr, 2358.

SERGE —"Botony" 11438, $1.30. Greeley 1686.

SERGES.—Andrews, 1464 green, tan, $1.30 net; Stevens black, $1.25 net. Chel. 1858.

SEWING NEEDLES.—Half million, spool cotton seconds, 5,000 dozen laces, 5,000 yards collar stiffenings, 25,000 yards jet ornaments. Store, 38 Lispenard St.

SKIRTS.—Will sell 750 serge skirts, in black and navy, assorted sizes at $12 per dozen. P. J. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 5359.

SHIRTS.—Your silk shirts repaired like new; no worn parts detected. N. Y. Shirt Repairing Exchange, 170 5th Av.

SKIRTS.—400 plaids, taffeta, to close out. Rothenberg, 11 West 25th, Room 501.

SNAP FASTENER, finest quality; export or home trade. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,328 Broadway, Suite 635. Greeley 2682.

SUITS AND COATS.—10,000 on the rack, tailor made and braided suits, including our wonderful chicken suit, for $8.50; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 120 West 29th.

SUITS, COATS.—Good styles to close; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

SUITS.—Well-made, snappy styles, misses' suits and coats; some good numbers on hand for immediate delivery and liff work. Davidson-Garsson, 25 West 26th.

SUITS.—Quick deliveries on suits of the better grade. Big G Cloak and Suit Co., 32-34 West 20th.

SUITS.—Tailor made, braid bound, for immediate delivery. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th.

SUITS AND COATS on hand for immediate delivery. J. & M. Yellin, 136 West 21st.

SUITS.—8,500 Jersey suits and coats on the racks. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

SUITS.—Jobs and regular stock on hand; quick delivery. Lieblich, 25 West 15th St.

SUITS, coats, and dresses in job, to close out. 1,482 1st Av., near 77th St.

SUITS, all shades, for immediate delivery, $7.90 up. Hirschhon Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Cloths and silks; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS to close out; P. D. C. lined, $5.50, Colonial, 34 East 12th St.

TAFFETAS, navy, black, 90 reg. H., H. & S., 39 West 21st. Gram. 440.

TAFFETAS.—All colors; $1.02½ a yard. Telephone Farragut 9220.

VELOURS.—Plaid, 487 Wilson, Lawrence, at the opening price. Farragut 3378.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine, $18 doz. up; all colors; china silk, $7.26 up; cotton, $3.25 doz. up; also stout. American Maid Waist, 139 Spring St., also 1,239 B'way, Room 1118.

WALL PAPER.—Zuber and Desfosse's importations; immediate delivery. Charles Grimmer & Son, 230 East 37th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN. — Popular-priced silk jersey coats and sport suits; Middle Western cloak and suit man preferred; wonderful opportunity; commission; answers confidential. L. 149 Times.

SELLING AGENT Broad Silks open for mill account, commission basis. B 39 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....4¾@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday.....4¾@4¼ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Crude Rubber Prices Easier.

The continued lack of active buying is gradually weaning prices down in the local crude rubber market, in spite of the small amounts of both Brazilian and Eastern rubbers in stock here at the present time. Yesterday the figures quoted on spot up-river fine were 76@76½ cents, while similar lots of up-river coarse and upper Caucho ball were held, respectively, at 52 and 52½ cents. First latex and smoked sheets hold at the same figures, which are 82 cents for spots, 81½ cents for afloats and near bys, 81 cents for April-Junes, and 74 cents for July-Decembers.

Furs Used for Collars.

Even though the clothing trade is trying to hold down prices so that the demand may not slump because of a restricted demand, the efforts of the manufacturers are by no means turned in this direction when it comes to providing fur collars on overcoats selling for next Fall. The price range for fur collars, with one of the leading houses, runs from $7.50, for plain muskrat, to $22.50 for choicer skins. Collars are provided of muskrat, Hudson seal, or dyed muskrat, otter, plain and plucked, and marten. The offering of overcoats on which fur collars will be placed is in plain and fancy mixed fabrics.

Hard Coal Reduction April 1.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the question as to the new Spring prices for anthracite was answered yesterday, when it became known that the Reading would put the usual 50-cent reduction in effect on April 1 on egg, stove, and chestnut, and would advance the price of the steam sizes. Until this matter was settled, some of the producers had been refusing to book any orders for next month's shipment, while others had accepted a limited amount of April business to be billed at the prices then prevailing. The reaction from the railroad strike scare carried bituminous prices down about $1 a ton in a week's time. This week the market, both here and at the mines is on about the same basis.

Patch Pockets Still Favored.

Although there has been talk in the clothing trade for some time, to the effect that the patch pocket would wane in popular favor in the near future, there is no evidence of this being a fact. It is commonly believed that the patch pocket will last just as long as the cuff on the trousers. An attempt was made not so long ago to turn off the style from the trouser cuff, but it did not succeed. The patch pocket design has given away a little ground in the Fall models, but as designers, it is said, look upon this detail more as a feature for Summer than Fall clothing, not much importance is placed in the fact.

Overcoat Orders Taken.

Inquiries from retailers who wish to see overcoat lines for next Fall have led to orders that make the clothiers believe that a big business will be done by this branch of the business. The trench type of garment, with the belt all around, is featuring present buying. This model is treated in different ways. The most popular style of a leading house has straps and buckles on the cuffs, permitting the sleeve to be closed on the wrist in inclement weather. The blanket model is also a good seller. Despite the popularity of these novelties, the form fitting garment is holding its own in both the single and double breasted models.

More Brazilian Diamonds Coming.

Because of the risk of importing rough diamonds from the other side, as a result of submarine activities, there has been an increasing use here of late of Brazilian "rough." This material, though it is said to be harder to cut and "work up," is also said by men who know, to be equal in every way to South African diamonds in the finished state. As to price, they are held practically, if not actually, on the bases of the South African stones. The lessening of purchases of South African rough by American cutters is not weakening primary prices any, as the controllers of the market are in no way making concessions to create business. On the other hand, they are said to be in a position to look their holdings up indefinitely, pending the coming of better business.

Gray Goods Demand Slows Up.

There was some slowing up in demand in the local gray goods market yesterday, due in good part, it was said, to the heights to which prices have risen. Business on 38½-inch 64-60s was told of at 8 cents for deliveries through September, while the same construction in the 27-inch width was reported sold for next month's shipment at 5¾ cents. In certain quarters bids of this figure for delivery in May were refused. Further sales of 39-inch 68-72s at 9 cents were told of for deliveries running through the nearby months. For nearby 38½-inch 60-48s 6¾ cents is the best that can be done now, though it is apparently possible still to get some of these goods for the later deliveries at an eighth less. Sales of 48-square and 56-52, four-yard sheetings were gone through at 9 cents for shipments to July, while large bids of 9¼ cents were in the market for 56-60, four-yard sheetings for deliveries running to October. Most sellers, however, were asking 9¾ cents. Sateens, twills, and similar goods were again reported active. Closing spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8c
39-inch, 72-76s	10c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7c
38-inch, 56-44s	8¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

RUBIN M. SEGALL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Rubin M. Segall, a manufacturer of women's underwear, 103 Wooster Street, by the following creditors: Hyman M. Krasnoff, $101; Jaffe & Brother, $243, and Nathan J. Fried, $400. Judge Hand has appointed Edward H. Childs receiver in $6,000 bond. The assets are said to be about $14,000 and the liabilities about $26,000.

JOHN D., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John D., Inc., manufacturer of women's clothing, 1,574 Broadway, by the following creditors: William F. Goldman & Bros., over $150; Samuel Wieder, $420, and Alvin Newmark, $387. Judge Hand has appointed Peter B. Olney, Jr., receiver in $1,000 bond. The liabilities are said to be about $5,000, and the assets about $2,000.

AERO HAT, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Aero Hat, Inc., manufacturer of women's hats, 64 University Place, by the following creditors: Max Pollack & Co., $97; J. S. Plummer & Co., $638, and R. H. Corney & Co., Inc., $920.

SIMON & KAMEROS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Simon and Joseph Kameros, individually and as Simon & Kameros, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 44 East Ninth Street, by the following creditors: Lillian Iskowitz, $457; Louis Langer, $484, and Louis Horowitz, $1,000.

BRIGHTLIGHT BROS.—William Breithaupt and his nephew, William Breithaupt, trading under the firm name of Breithaupt Bros., wholesale and retail hats, 640 and 651 Third Avenue, have filed petitions in bankruptcy, individually and as a firm. The firm's schedules show liabilities of $19,840 and assets of $2,306. The individual schedules of William Breithaupt, Sr., show liabilities of $11,103, including $6,000 represented by real estate $92,000. Judge Hand has appointed Bertha Rambaugh receiver in $1,000 bond.

FRANK E. WEBB, a commission merchant, at 286 Fort Washington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $70,113 and assets of $95,927.

ABRAHAM DRABNER, an upholsterer, 1,034 Westchester Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,942 and no assets.

BERNARD WEISS.—Judge Hand has appointed George W. Marbin receiver for Bernard Weiss, a butcher, 703 Eighth Avenue, in $1,000 bond.

HALL-BORCHERT DRESS FORM COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed Archibald P. Miller receiver for the Hall-Borchert Dress Form Company, 461 West Fortieth Street, in $10,000 bond.

FRANZ F. BRUCKNER.—Judge Hand has appointed John H. Lyttle receiver for Franz F. Bruckner, doing business as Franz F. Bruckner Manufacturing Company, musical instruments, 405 Broadway, in $2,000 bond. The assets are said to be about $4,000.

LION MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF AMERICA.—Abraham Klaskin, trading as the Lion Manufacturing Company of America, hats, caps, and aprons, 90 Prince Street, has assigned to Charles Entmacher.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 27.—The Jones Store Company, known throughout the United States as "Jones Pays the Freight," went into the hands of a receiver this morning on an order granted by United States Judge George W. Ray. The capitalization of the company is $135,000. The death of General Edward F. Jones, founder of the company, at a critical period, is given as the cause of the present difficulty. The company employs 225 hands. The application was made by the First National Bank, the City National Bank, and the trustee of the General Jones estate. The liabilities are not known. It is announced the company will be reorganized.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 27.—The Moone Chemical Company of Rochester filed a bankruptcy petition here today, listing liabilities at $18,400, and assets, mostly stock and appliances, at $5,149.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

E. A. Newell of N. Y.—City of N. Y.....$125.35
E. Clark Smith Co.—Same.....125.35
Frank Netschert Co.—Same.....125.35
Kessler Windsor Co., Inc.—Same.....125.35
Kemble & Lewis—Same.....125.35
Knickerbocker Silk Co.—Same.....125.35
Knickerbocker Havers Co., Inc.—Same.....125.35
Kenton H. Lee—Same.....125.55
Lyra Motion Picture Co., Inc.—Same.....125.35
Monarch Theatre Film Co., Inc.—Same.....125.35
Motherlode Copper Mining Co.—Same.....125.35
Mitchell H. Mark Theatrical Enterprise Inc.—Same.....125.35
Mercedes-Daimler Selling Corp.—Same.....125.35
Merchants' Distributing Co.—Same.....125.35
Mahlen Patent Glove Co., Inc.—Same.....125.35
Master Press—Same.....125.35
Martha Washington Mfg. Co.—Same.....125.35
Miller, Bernard L.—Same.....125.35
N. Y. Antiseptic Co.—Same.....125.35
Nix-It-It Stick Co.—Same.....125.35
National Auto Supply Co.—Same.....125.35
N.Y.-Lackawanna Securities Co.—Same.....125.35
Parker, John A.—Same.....125.35
Oleo Shock Absorber Co. of America, Inc.—Same.....125.35
Paragon Peatine Films Co.—Same.....125.35
Press Equipment Co.—Same.....125.35
Rowan, Theresa and Joseph, exec., &c. —Same.....107.10
Republic Bond and Mortgage Co.—Same.....125.35
South Shore Acres, Inc.—Same.....125.35
Standard and Vanity Fair Co.—Same.....125.35
Standard Raincoat Co.—Same.....125.35
Stone Brothers Dress and Waist Co.—Same.....125.35
Shurfoot Horse Shoe Corp.—Same.....125.35
Silver, Leon—Same.....125.35
Thomas McManus & Son—Same.....125.35
Vendome Importation and Catering Co.—Same.....115.35
Wexler-Kosa Co., Inc.—Same.....125.35
Weiser, Joseph—Same.....125.35
American Aniline Chemical Co.—F. Patterson.....1,010.70
Same—Same.....2,120.30
Becker, Ambrose F.—Goldstein Berger.....104.58
Bishop, Warren U.—L. W. Romaine.....432.98
Bergoffen, Samuel—W. M. Knowles.....143.32
Bohlmeyer Chemical and Extract Co., Inc.—Nason Mfg. Co.....585.90
Borsuk, Max—E. L. Richards.....194.06
Bauman, Jacob R.—Consolidated Fire Alarm Co.....158.76
Bieber, William S.—J. Kaplan.....151.33
Brown, William R.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp.....128.47
Coon, Abraham L.—O. C. Hene.....103.41
Chanelson, Lena—T. Mulligan.....5,370.13
Citrin, Abraham B., and Gerson Grossman—S. Cooperman.....404.82
Durgan, Frederick—D. H. Haight et al.218.06
Callanan, James J.—Francis H. Leggett & Co.....1,270.87
Daniels, Charles W.—Apeda studio, Inc.280.58
Eisenberg, David—William Silver, Inc.152.41
Foster, Roger—R. Schrager.....1,830.32
1,482 Broadway Corp. and Lottie Naylor —F. D'Angelo et al.....1,186.75
1,482 Broadway Corp.—Same.....1,146.36
Film Fire Prevention and Motion Picture Equipment Corp.—M. McK. Pryor.1,519.04
Gaumont Co.—John R. Hennis.....111.41
Goldstein, Louis—B. Rubenstein et al..159.07
Greenberg, Charles, administrator—Lawrence Holding Co., administrator—H. Gibbons, Frederick H.—Plainfield Land and Building Co.....131.81
Herbst, Anton—B. Bates.....273.91
Hoher, Anton—T. E. Dannamond.....176.42
Hogan, Joseph E.—Wilson & Co.....261.84
Halper, Joseph W.—Equitable Trust Co. of N. 134.06
Hall, Walter J.—L. L. Stewart.....652.96
Jacobowitz, Louis—R. Gallup.....804.99
International Battery Co., Inc.—D. Westreich.....

RAILROADS MOVE FOR HIGHER RATES

Conference Held at Washington Preliminary to Application in Next Ten Days.

TO COVER WHOLE COUNTRY

Eastern and Western Roads Want 15 Per Cent. Advance, Southwestern More—Protests by Shippers.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—General advances in freight rates will be sought, probably within the next ten days, by railroads in every section of the United States, today by virtually all railroads concerned in an informal conference with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Definite announcement was made that the advance asked for Eastern railroads would be 15 per cent. on all commodities, except ore, bituminous coal and coke. Representatives of Western lines, while not stating specifically the percentage of increase desired, indicated that they, too, would ask for 15 per cent. Railroads of the Southwest submitted figures showing that increases ranging between 18 and 21.4 per cent. were needed to meet additional costs of operation already existing in the case of five lines. Southern railroads probably will determine the percentage of increase desired at a conference here next Friday. No authority will be sought, under present proceedings, to increase passenger fares.

In addition to the proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning interstate rates, spokesmen for the railroads let it be known that they were preparing to go before every State railroad and public utilities commission in the Union to ask for authority to increase their freight tariffs on intrastate traffic.

But one dissenting voice was raised at today's conference. A. F. Helm, representing the Public Utilities Commission of Kansas, cited figures to uphold his contention that the railroads' emergency was not so pressing as it had been depicted, and that net incomes of the roads last year were tremendously greater than the year before. He protested against the authorization by the commission of general increases without full investigation in advance.

Flood of Protests by Wire.

Telegraphic protests against the proposed increases poured into the offices of the commission all day. Commissioner Clark announced that "the House was full of protests already." Twenty-five telegrams were received during the conference.

In the case of all railroads, except those in the South, the request for amendment of the rules so as to permit a prompt general advance in rates was based primarily on the ground that the cost of labor, fuel, equipment, and supplies had risen to unexpected levels and that taxes also were much higher than last year. President Harrison of the Southern Railway, speaking for the Southern lines, declared the roads of his division were prosperous and would continue to make money, even under present conditions, but that without an advance in rates they "could not grow." The prime need of Southern railroads, he said, was capital, and this could not be obtained with earning capacity curtailed, as under present conditions.

B. F. Bush, receiver of the Missouri Pacific, told the commission that unless a general advance in freight rates were authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State commissions, there was but one alternative—Government ownership. Mr. Bush said there was a growing sentiment in the South-west in favor of granting the railroads sufficient rates to enable them to make a reasonable return on the capital invested, keep up their equipment and plant, and make additions essential to meet the needs of increased business.

President Holden of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy said that a 15 per cent. advance for Western roads would meet the increased cost of operating due to higher cost of supplies and labor.

George Stuart Patterson, representing the Eastern lines, declared that there was no plan to ask for a horizontal increase, and that all the railroads sought was fair treatment, expedited as rapidly as possible, to enable them to meet tremendous increases in operating costs.

What the roads propose to do, representatives of both the Eastern and the Western lines declared, is to file supplemental tariffs to all existing rates, increasing them by a given percentage. In this manner proceedings could be hastened and the roads would not face a burden of $300,000 to $400,000 for printing new specific tariffs. The printing of new tariffs applying to all commodities also would entail a long period of labor, which would delay the effective date of the increases, it was said.

It was admitted by representatives of all groups that in individual instances the new supplemental tariffs might be discriminatory or unreasonable. In such cases, it was said, the roads would not interpose no objection to having the discrimination or unreasonableness removed promptly by the commission.

President Johnson of the Norfolk & Western emphasized in his statement the importance of enabling the railroads to improve their terminal and yard facilities and prevent congestion.

Coal, Coke and Oil Increases.

Mr. Patterson, in announcing that the Eastern lines would seek an increase of 15 per cent., excepted bituminous coal, coke and ore. The increases sought on these commodities, he said, would be 10 cents a ton in the case of ore and coke, and from 5 to 15 cents a ton in the case of coal. No reference was made to anthracite, and it was assumed that the 15 per cent. increase in freight rates would apply to that commodity.

Some of the railroads, notably the Southern and the Norfolk & Western, have found the increased coal cost so onerous that they have taken preliminary steps toward acquiring and operating their own lines. Mr. Johnson said that the Norfolk & Western recently bought two coal mines, was negotiating for a third, and probably would lease others in the future, to which mine all its own coal. The Southern Railway, Mr. Harrison announced, was preparing to mine its own coal.

On behalf of the Western lines, Mr. Holden sought to ascertain if the commission would entertain a petition for a horizontal increase in rates. The commission did not indicate its attitude on this point. The Western lines, Mr. Holden said, would promptly file a formal petition similar to that now before the commission in the case of the Eastern roads, requesting a suspension of the rules to permit a new general advance.

Commissioner Clements inquired if authority should not be sought of Congress, rather than the commission, to increase rates, inasmuch as Congress had enacted the Adamson law, increasing the labor cost of the roads, and had appointed a commission to observe its effect on the finances of the roads.

"I recall," replied Mr. Johnson, "that the President of the United States, in addressing the joint session of Congress before the Adamson law was enacted last Summer, said he would withdraw his request that Congress should enact a law authorizing the commission to increase rates, saying, as he withdrew it, that this commission already had that power."

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CARNEY BOX & LUMBER CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, April 4, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 634 First Av., corner 36th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large quantity of boxes, a lot of hard and soft lumber such as oak, spruce, white pine, North Carolina pine, chestnut, etc.; also modern woodworking machinery, cutters, drills, saws, miscellaneous tools, shaftings, pulleys, hangers and connections, safe, desk, chairs, wagons, harness, etc.

ARTHUR Y. BALZELL, Receiver.
37 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

BROWER & BROWER, Attorneys for Receiver, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(x) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Penn RR<Tug Catherine Moran.
Pearce<Tug Coastwise
Scully<Tug Vigilant.
Norwich & NY Prop Co<Tug Wonder.
Stanwood Tow<Tug N Y C 9.
L V Transpt<Tug Thos F O'Brien.
Schussler<same.
Walls<Tug Arthur Kill
O'Boyle<Tug Coleraine.
L V RR<Tug N Y Cent 29.
Interstate Ltge Co<Tug G M Sorrell.
DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 237, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Witte<Penn RR.
US<Nine Barrels of Butter.
Lasch<U. L. & W RR.
Lamattina<same.
Manzo<Long.
Ruttles<NY Cent RR.
Farley<Carey Show Print.
DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Case on—A B Dick Co<Underwood Type Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Case on—Proctor & G. Co<Berlin Mills Co.
No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.

Motion calendar:
Allen & Friedrichs<SS Segurana et al.
O'Day<CNY.
Brewster & Bayles<Dredge Hydro.
Loper Bros<same.
Vellit<same.
Ebert<same.
Andrew Radel Shipyards<same.
L'Hommedieu<same.
Wakaman<Doubleday.
Societe Anonyme et al<Puzielo, Luccaro et al.
Bryan<Rice.
In re Paul Zingler.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

Bouchard<Congress.
Lucid<Cotton Hall.
Mullen<Vestris.
Shook<Alphonse XIII.
Rockland & Rockport Lime<Cooper.
Re Schwartz (Walkof.)
Brady<Raggio.
Grobner<Grobner.
People<Morey.
Victoria Bldg & Cont Co<O'Connor.
Zobel<same.
Robertson<Beer, Sondheimer & Co.
Morris<Morris.
CNY<Schwartz.
Behar<Kerr.
Buckley<Jones.
Empire Wersted Mills<Brody.
Guggenheimer<Werner.
CNY<Epstein.
Same<Kneeland.
Moore<Voss.
Arthur Leslie Sauce Co<Paul Delancey.
Youngblood<Banca Commerciale Italiana
Mutual Life Ins Co<Sutherland.
CNY<Moore.
Parrott<Cook.
Padovino<Padovino.
Rubinito Bag & Paper Co<Mohawk Valley Paper Co.
Equitable Trust Co<New Mexico Coal & M Co.
Kolinsky<East River Mill & Lumber Co (2.)
Palen<Barrett.
Re Schwarz.
Targum<U S Realty & Imp Co.
Turok<Empire Carrying Co.
Franks<Russin.
Kaplan<Frothingham.
Wild<Wild (2.)
Dworsky<Kaufman Realty Co.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Re Stiller (206 Thompson St.)
Norris<Norris.
Flammer<250 W 103d St Corp.
Newburger-Morris Co<Talcott.
Straus<Henkel.
Cavallo<Cavallo.
Grobner<Grobner.
Loos<Loos.
Cullen<Walsh.
Herrick<Herrick.
Preferred causes:
Case on—Kempner<Campbell.
Case on—Campbell<Kempner.
Camp<CNY.
General calendar:
Case on—Nat Exch, &c. Co<W L Croy Cont Co.
Richard<Norman.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Potts<Pardee.
Bandler<Hill et al.
Kinney<Kinney et al.
Haines<Twelfth Ward Bank.
Same<Ray et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I, will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions will thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Van Horn<Van Horn.
Cohen<Cohen.
Re Fletcher (Cunningham.)
Train<Cohen.
Biagioli<Kimmerer.
Ambrozi<same.
Cordoni<Kemmerer.
Same<McJessup Coal.
Ambrozi<same.
Biagioli<same.
Re Westchester Av (Robinson.)
Willis<Lamberth.
Re Maltbie (U S S Co)
Re Meyer.
Tannenbaum<Tannenbaum.
Balogh<Pitts Coal Co.
Cromarty<Law Book Co<Phemister.
Strano<Goldman.
Hatton<Cook.
Stauf<Gibson.
Dillon<Armour & Co.
Obrecht<Maryland Casualty Co.
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Cooper.
Re Schwartz (Walkof.)
Brady<Raggio.
Grobner<Grobner.
People<Morey.
Victoria Bldg & Cont Co<O'Connor.
Zobel<same.
Robertson<Beer, Sondheimer & Co.
Morris<Morris.
CNY<Schwartz.
Behar<Kerr.
Buckley<Jones.
Empire Wersted Mills<Brody.
Guggenheimer<Werner.
CNY<Epstein.
Same<Kneeland.
Moore<Voss.
Arthur Leslie Sauce Co<Paul Delancey.
Youngblood<Banca Commerciale Italiana
Mutual Life Ins Co<Sutherland.
CNY<Moore.
Parrott<Cook.
Padovino<Padovino.
Rubinito Bag & Paper Co<Mohawk Valley Paper Co.
Equitable Trust Co<New Mexico Coal & M Co.
Kolinsky<East River Mill & Lumber Co (2.)
Palen<Barrett.
Re Schwarz.
Targum<U S Realty & Imp Co.
Turok<Empire Carrying Co.
Franks<Russin.
Kaplan<Frothingham.
Wild<Wild (2.)
Dworsky<Kaufman Realty Co.

PART II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Motions:
Re Stiller (206 Thompson St.)
Norris<Norris.
Flammer<250 W 103d St Corp.
Newburger-Morris Co<Talcott.
Straus<Henkel.
Cavallo<Cavallo.
Grobner<Grobner.
Loos<Loos.
Cullen<Walsh.
Herrick<Herrick.
Preferred causes:
Case on—Kempner<Campbell.
Case on—Campbell<Kempner.
Camp<CNY.
General calendar:
Case on—Nat Exch, &c. Co<W L Croy Cont Co.
Richard<Norman.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Re Redwood Dress Co.
Rothstein<Greenhut Co.
Huaytaayn<Hotel Astor.
Donohue<Buens Bros.
Coyne<Valley Stream Realty Co.
Moore<Schauck.
Lansing Liquidation Co<Heinze (8.)
McCue<S Y Rys.
Court<Fleischer.
Gillespie<Stiner.
Lowenthal<Lowenthal.
Mann Sav Inst<Judson.
Farrell<Archibald.
Van Wyck<Silberberg.
Severin<Menczer.
Rawlins<Arrett.
Ammonovao Realty Co<Abrams.
Arthur<Fox Films Co.
Freybusch<Freybusch.
Morse<Morse.
Babcock<Brown.
A H Woods Extrav Co<Mack.
Babcock<Brown.
Gatto<Barsotti.
Sims<Sims.
Elchner<Knapp.
Babcock<Brown.
Deutsch Ortuquechal Woolen Co.
Londa<Londa.
Hart<Hart.
Werbelofsky<Goldberger (2.)
Macmechan<Macmechan.
Seaman's Bank<Mayer
Re O'Brien.
Republic Bag & Paper Co<Mohawk Valley Paper Co.
Simleon<Simleon.
Finkelstein<Williams Realty Co.
Sloan<Takaki.
Schnell<Weintraub.
Hayward<Hayward.
Schoemann<Schoemann.
Blinney & Smith Co<Star Crayon Mfg Co.
Sanford<Sanford.
Smith<Hamilton.
Harris<Sheridan (3.)
Rathke<Shnie.
Lonshein; Baumann & Co<Blue Ridge Furniture Co.
Re Shenfeld.
Raycok<Faour.
Lewis<Ocean Accident Ins Co.
Forpaugh<Paulors (2.)
Hudson Operating Co<Foss.
Ryskind<Teall.
Re Counes (McDonald & McDonald.)
Kings County Sav Bank<Popham Realty Co (2.)
Economy Fuse & Mfg Co<Lacount.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Walsh J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Thomas Rothman<Celia Schein—John V Cogney.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J. Matilda Rich<Abraham Goldberg—William H Quinn. Charlotte Barnett<Jacob Heller—Henry Barnett.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J. Kingsley<Kingsley—Maurice Delches.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Farmers Loan and Trust Co<Kitt—Raymond Rogers. Stokes<Stokes (2)—Outerbridge Horsey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Colsante<Marrazzi Cont Co.
Hilsenrad<Van Hoven
Croughan<NY Mutual Benv Socy.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. Blumberg<Blumberg. Tiplady<Tiplady. Mounte<Mounte.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Delehanty, J. Inq—McKegney<Van Buren & NY Billposting Co.
Evands<Linch.
Campagano<Cuomo.
Santora<Martinucci.
Jacoby<CNY.
Sidowsky<H R T.
Green<Snare & T Co.
Leventhal<Rothschild.
Hutchinson, Jr<Riverdale Sanitarium.
Wasky<Mt Vernon Builders Supply Co.
Sussman<Menke.
Schwartz<Schumer, (2)
Pellegrino<Bollettino
Della Sera.
Block<Block.
City Kalemein Co<Webster Av Realty.

TRIALS—Mullan, J.—Delehanty, J.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Fielder<Schonzkit.
Mesilk<Spier.
Welsbart<Mass Bonding Ins Co.
Jackowwitz<Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Adler<same.
Wintemitz<Gen Baking Co.
Jorjorian<United Elec, &c. Co.
Ehrenreich<Rosenfeld.
Schmidt<50th St Amusement Co.
Tagger<NY Cons RR.
Sindel<Siegel.
Cohen<Lichtman.
Sanders<Meyers.
Bass<NY Rys.
Stephens<The Loretta Corp.
Coronato<8d Av Ry.
Weiss<Smith, (2.)
Benjamin<N Y Rys.
Weissman<Kramer.
Silver<Nenson.
Lewis<Weintraub.
Grant<Int R T.
Higgins<3d Av RR.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Schlam<Balet.
Silk Dyers M P Assn<Lehighton Silk M.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Vergesslich<Pappalina.
Peerless Silk Mfg Co<Schadow Silk Co.
Wisser Boxboard Co<Borenstein & Son.
Rockwell Glass Co<Broadwin.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:
Frank A. Bobst.
James E. Cronin.
William Tileston.
A. S. Hewitt.
Mary E. Childs.
Elisa Molo.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Asinef<Aero Waist Co.
Castleberg & Bee Hive Jewelry Co<Smith.
Davis<Levinson.
Burns Bros<Steinberg.
Previn<Jensen.
Foreman<Goldberg.
Burns Bros<Gilbert.
White<Allison.
Bolsochelo<Purcell & Cohen.
Coffeather.
Weinberg<Schwartsbart, (2.)
D. Mayerson Co<Shapiro.
Vickers<G. E. Conley Co.
Cohen<Met Opera & R E Co.
Hussey<Plunkett.
Motor Boat Pub Co<Lamb Engine Co.

Apfelbaum<Winter Garden Co.
Cronson<Crosby.
Hartman<O'Connor.
Breidenbach<Lambert.
Pekarsky<Drosin Bros.
Butterworth<Rodman.
Cause on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Walsh J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Thomas Rothman<Celia Schein—John V Cogney.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J. Matilda Rich<Abraham Goldberg—William H Quinn. Charlotte Barnett<Jacob Heller—Henry Barnett.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J. Kingsley<Kingsley—Maurice Delches.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Farmers Loan and Trust Co<Kitt—Raymond Rogers. Stokes<Stokes (2)—Outerbridge Horsey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Colsante<Marrazzi Cont Co.
Hilsenrad<Van Hoven
Croughan<NY Mutual Benv Socy.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. Blumberg<Blumberg. Tiplady<Tiplady. Mounte<Mounte.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Delehanty, J. Inq—McKegney<Van Buren & NY Billposting Co.
Evands<Linch.
Campagano<Cuomo.
Santora<Martinucci.
Jacoby<CNY.
Sidowsky<H R T.
Green<Snare & T Co.
Leventhal<Rothschild.
Hutchinson, Jr<Riverdale Sanitarium.
Wasky<Mt Vernon Builders Supply Co.
Sussman<Menke.
Schwartz<Schumer, (2)
Pellegrino<Bollettino
Della Sera.
Block<Block.
City Kalemein Co<Webster Av Realty.

TRIALS—Mullan, J.—Delehanty, J.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Fielder<Schonzkit.
Mesilk<Spier.
Welsbart<Mass Bonding Ins Co.
Jackowwitz<Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Adler<same.
Wintemitz<Gen Baking Co.
Jorjorian<United Elec, &c. Co.
Ehrenreich<Rosenfeld.
Schmidt<50th St Amusement Co.
Tagger<NY Cons RR.
Sindel<Siegel.
Cohen<Lichtman.
Sanders<Meyers.
Bass<NY Rys.
Stephens<The Loretta Corp.
Coronato<8d Av Ry.
Weiss<Smith, (2.)
Benjamin<N Y Rys.
Weissman<Kramer.
Silver<Nenson.
Lewis<Weintraub.
Grant<Int R T.
Higgins<3d Av RR.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Schlam<Balet.
Silk Dyers M P Assn<Lehighton Silk M.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Vergesslich<Pappalina.
Peerless Silk Mfg Co<Schadow Silk Co.
Wisser Boxboard Co<Borenstein & Son.
Rockwell Glass Co<Broadwin.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:
Frank A. Bobst.
James E. Cronin.
William Tileston.
A. S. Hewitt.
Mary E. Childs.
Elisa Molo.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Asinef<Aero Waist Co.
Castleberg & Bee Hive Jewelry Co<Smith.
Davis<Levinson.
Burns Bros<Steinberg.
Previn<Jensen.
Foreman<Goldberg.
Burns Bros<Gilbert.
White<Allison.
Bolsochelo<Purcell & Cohen.
Coffeather.
Weinberg<Schwartsbart, (2.)
D. Mayerson Co<Shapiro.
Vickers<G. E. Conley Co.
Cohen<Met Opera & R E Co.
Hussey<Plunkett.
Motor Boat Pub Co<Lamb Engine Co.

Apfelbaum<Winter Garden Co.
Cronson<Crosby.
Hartman<O'Connor.
Breidenbach<Lambert.
Pekarsky<Drosin Bros.
Butterworth<Rodman.
Cause on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Walsh J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Thomas Rothman<Celia Schein—John V Cogney.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J. Matilda Rich<Abraham Goldberg—William H Quinn. Charlotte Barnett<Jacob Heller—Henry Barnett.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J. Kingsley<Kingsley—Maurice Delches.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Farmers Loan and Trust Co<Kitt—Raymond Rogers. Stokes<Stokes (2)—Outerbridge Horsey.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,327.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID HIRSCHMAN, Bankrupt.

David Hirschman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 19, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 42 Cedar Street, City of New York, on April 10, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HEININGER & CHARLES L. BAKER, individually and as copartners doing business as HENRY HEININGER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, March 28, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 333 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stationery, lithograph pictures, postcards, birthday cards, novelties, machinery, counters, desks, safe, cabinets, typewriter, copyrights, and engravings, &c.

HUGER W. JERVEY, Receiver.
ARTHUR G. FRANK, Attorney for Receiver, 50 Broadway, New York.

Wasserman<Davidson.
O'Donnell<NY Rys.
Furiong & Furiong<R Carval Co.
North Side Roof & Cor Co<CNY.
Levine<Benenson.
Weinberg<CNY.
Donnelly<Fredin.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Case on—Schulse<Footers Dye Wks, Inc.

J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions.
Thomas J Kiernan.
Henry J. Stahl.
Annie Degenhardt.
Mary B Stansbury.
Morris Wolfson.
Wills for probate:
Stavros Acouropoulos.
Catherine Patterson.
Thomas Everest.
Anna E Hochhalter.
Mary Nobiensky.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Amanna<Borella.
TRIAL TERM—Baker, J.
Rabinowitz<Stellman.
Schelkowitz<I R T.
Armour<8d Av RR.

Elizabeth D Camp, John McMahon, Accountings:
Nathan Albert.
William Rowe.
Charles Dreiwitz.
Edwin Henry Collett.
Edward J Chauvet.
Guardianships:
John Ackerson.
Charles Ackerson.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Juditsky<Stein.
Spevack<Spevack.
Risch<N Y Cons RR.
Marsh<Marsh.
Sherman<Sherman.
Wilber<Wilber.
Orrechiuto<Chittendan (2.)
Haenlein<McGregor.
Mounsey<Pape.
Furnell<Port Jefferson Elec Light Co.
Hirsh<Thomas.
Ragot<42d St M & S Co.
Slakinski<B H RR.
Rice<Kennedy.
Re Mead.
Re Devins-Haran (Bklyn. Trust Co.)
Saladino<Giambalvo.
Rutherford<Herfurth.
Bonner<Lewis.
Re Paynter Av (Karp)
Berger<Butscher.
Same<Berger.
Re Delaplaine St.
Y M C A of Bklyn<Price.
Sheehan<Self.
Vogt<Vogt.
Levine<Levine.
Ott<Bklyn Delivery.
Gunther<Bengoechia (2.)

Steinmetz<Salkind.
Blumenthal<Metr Life Ins Co.
Lietz<Salkind.
Tebo Yacht Basin Co<Ira S Bushey & Sons, Inc.
Cohen<Ratner (3.)
Rosso<Rosso.
Bentinger<Levering.
Martinez<Martines.
Foley<Moffatt.
Scully<Scully.
N Y Telephone Co<Thomas F White Co.
Zoberg<Zoberg.
Danaher<Hayes.
Florence<Wm Nungasser, Inc.
Progressive Realty & Impt Co<Wallan & Hoffman, Inc.
Childs<Helfat.
Zoberg<Zoberg.
Olson<Olson.
Keeler<Abbott.
Von Raven<Tappey.
Henner<Thomsen (2.)
Widman<Thomsen.
Scheffel<Hills.
Superior Candy Co<Levene.
Kohler<Beahn.
Riordan<same.
Gibbons<Morgan.

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Belsky.
Schmitt.
Paynter.
Ridolfi.
Parrell.
Rose.
Westervelt.
Waldron.

Bruce.
Render.
Glimm.
Goldstein.
Colins.
Berger.
Alfonso.
Allen.
Hymes.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Garrison, J.

Brunswick<N Y Munic Railway.
Reilly<B H RR.
Strenger<Rothkopf.
Hahn<Weiss.
Lucas<Jamison et al.
Deltuvas<Hughes.
Whittier<Nassau RR.
Coutts<N Y Municipal Railway.
Zukas<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Cuff<N Y Cons RR.
Howard<8d Av Ry.
Nolan<Times Cont Co.
Sullivan<N Y Rys.
Lanza<Salter.
Nilsen<CNY et al.
Brown<Pryor et al.
Cleary<Fluhr et al.
Finneran<N Y Municipal Railway.
Ajello<Pace.
Levy<Blake.

Kutcher<N Y Cons RR.
McHugh<Burden & Co
Brigant<Ssemko et al
Eberle<Lenz.
Garofano<De Stefano et al.
Esposito<Int R T.
Bree<Feldbrecht.
Hart<Levine.
Lubotksy<N Y Cons RR.
Friedman<C I & B RR.
Addeo<So Bklyn Ry.
Huott<Wood.
Goldman<Hein.
Miller<Ginsberg.
Bristol<Cohen.
Rose<Schedinger.
Blitfeld<Bloomberg.
Swift<Obermeyer & Latham et al.
Jerry<Eleles.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day down for a day upon motion:
Friscia<Ritzi.
Holton<O'Hara.
Cohen<Dembicer Bldg.
Klee<Klee.
Allen<Eiller.
Goldstein<Greenberg & Sons.
Carpenter<NY Consol RR.
Machen<Fraas.
Medico<Lesser & Co.
Persky<Marquardt & ano.
Kuhling<Armour Packing Co et al.
Cohen<CNY.
Selzer<Hamilton Hold
Jacobs<Jensen.
Roberts<Nassau RR.
Epstein<Bonner.
Otto Huber Brewery<Sieke.
Bennett<I R T.
Dunn<NY Cons RR.
Ginsberg<NY Cons RR.
O'Mara et al<Guernsey Earthenware Co.
De Silva, Levin<Mc-Closkey.
Stern<N Y Rys.
Nelmes<Coffey et al.
Esposito<Ward & Tully.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Reichman<Merrill Brothers.
Hopps<Biscay.
Varone<Nas R R.
Griffin<C I & B RR.
Liebenman<Eppstein et al.
Tunick<B, Q Co & S RR.
Tarnove<Fleckenstein.
Palanchi<Perkins et al
Cuniff<Pure Oil Co.
Kramer<Clover Farms Co.
D'Angelo<Kelly.
Nathan<Nas R R.
Halberg<Pearson.
Lilienfeld<B H RR.
Cocks<Dairy Machinery & Const'n Co.
Van Pelt<Nas RR.
Provenzano<Brew Coat & Apron Supply Co.
Amrose<CNY.
Siskind<N Y Cons RR.
Hartman<Nas R R.
Rigano<B H R R.
Hession<Jobson-Gifford Co.
Dunn<Scharfman et al
Phillips & Munzberg<Keating.

Highest number reached on regular call, 9224.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
John McCabe.
Joseph Walter.
John Trevor.
Administration of:
Charles W. Blessing.
Accounting of:
Israel Nussbaum.
Richard W Burchell.
Angelina A Burchell.
John Slade.
Anna E Bigelow.
John Giles.
Louis Erbe.
Augustus Pulled.
Benjamin Hunter.

Margaret Farrell.
John Dill, Jr.
George Loeffler.
Charles Foster.
Jeremiah Reid.
Susan B Chase.
Elvi Luta.
Estates of:
Adam Fritz.
Colligan Infants.
Morris Infants.
Catherine Black.
Sarah Meyer.
Selina Stirrup.
Catherine Donovan.
Fortuato Cassarella.

CONTESTED CALENDAR:
Benjamin Nussbaum.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Callahan, as executrix<Hammerl<Hammerl.
Eagle Sav & Loan.

Highest number reached on the calendar is 896.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fairchild<Smart.
Hoffman<Hoffman.

Highest number reached on call, 867.

County Court.

Young, C. J.
Ferretti<Vigil.
Gross<Cahill.
Conaty<Fera.
Pagan<Ormond.
Banks<Belson.
Knapp & Wakefield Co<Nellson.
Gallo<Wright.

Merchandise Trading Co<Esmond.
Ball<Platt.
Coleman<Merrill.
Fischer<same.
Hoey<Linehan.
Machuga<Greagor.
Meyer<Wheeler.
Dorey<Cochran.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Appuzzo<Corwin.
Filardi<City of Yonkers.
Willmore<same, (2.)
Murray<same.
St. Ormond<West Elec RR Co.
Spano<Lewin.
Watson<Gardella.
Miles<Surace.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,327.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID HIRSCHMAN, Bankrupt.

David Hirschman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 19, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 42 Cedar Street, City of New York, on April 10, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HEININGER & CHARLES L. BAK

As Dry and Level as Central Park Lawns.

The absolutely ideal, speculative investment and building lots, (25x100) we are offering on the remarkably easy industrial payment plan of

10 CENTS PER WEEK

Ten cents per week will pay for (or as much more as you care to pay at your pleasure) and $58.00, some higher, is the modest price of high—dry—level—cleared and beautifully situated lots (25x100) at South

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

On the 4 Great Railroads
of the
LEHIGH VALLEY, NEW JERSEY CENTRAL, PHILA. & READING, BALT. & OHIO.

100 TRAINS DAILY

BOUND BROOK BOASTS THE ADVANTAGE OF
14 FACTORIES AND PLANTS

TWO BANKS, BOARD OF TRADE, BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, CHURCHES, HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS, STORES, HOTELS, TWO THEATRES, AND COUNTLESS HOMES AND MANSIONS.

A PLOT OF GROUND CAN'T RUN AWAY—NOR CAN IT BE STOLEN NOR HIDDEN OUT OF SIGHT; IT REPRESENTS THE MOST SOLID AND SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENT POSSIBLE. WHAT IS MORE, YOU CAN GROW VEGETABLES ON IT SUFFICIENT FOR A FAMILY, FOR A WHOLE YEAR OR MORE—AND YOU CAN DO ALL THIS WHILE PAYING FOR IT ON THE EASY PAYMENT PLAN OF TEN CENTS PER WEEK.

Absolutely No Interest. Free Certificate of Title. No Taxes for One Year.

Free Special Train Next Sunday
Special Trips During the Week
Write, Call or Phone for Tickets
OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 TILL 5. SATURDAYS—9 TILL 3:30.

Brooks Inter-State Realty Corp.
I. B. BROOKS, President
Established 30 Years in Business
45 West [illegible] Street, New York.
Phones—Greeley 186-187.
Newark Office—800 Broad St. Phone "Market 151"
Jersey City Office—391 Summit Ave.

Real Bargain, $3,000, Easy Terms,
and $5,000 on 1st Mtge. buys this
Picturesque English Home, 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.

Overlooks Lakes—Plot 100 by 149 Ft.: Actual Lake Rights.
Well built by day's labor. Contains all modern conveniences. Interior designed in faultless good taste. Walls are done in wood panelling, ceilings beamed, mission effect, floors parqueted. Golf, country club, ice boating, tobogganing right at hand. See this house, compare it with any $10,000 home elsewhere.

Call or send for complete particulars and photographs.

F.B.Wells, 170 B'way, N. Y.

Tel. 1521 Cort.

A House
Quite Out of the Ordinary

If a person of means and good taste were to undertake to produce a beautiful home in New York City, giving thoughtful attention to the selection of the site, and employing the best architects and contractors, it is doubtful if he could improve upon a house which we are offering for sale at less than one-half of its production cost.

It was designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White.

The result is a home, adapted to real living and entertaining, pleasing outlook flooded with sunshine, godd neighbors and well protected against undesirable encroachments.

15 rooms, 4 baths, 7 servants' rooms and elevator.

It is situated at a Northwest corner on Park Avenue in the restricted Murray Hill district.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

FOR SALE
FACTORY OR STORAGE
BUILDING

Centrally located. Splendid light. 10,000 square feet per floor. Total area approximately 70,000 square feet. Modern six-story and basement building. Heavy floor capacity. In section of city well adapted for housing labor.

AVAILABLE FOR OCCUPANCY JULY 1ST.

For particulars apply to
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO. INC.
Murray Hill 1936. 51 East 42nd Street.

One Dollar a Foot Saved

About 4500 sq. ft. A complete floor of the Metropolitan Tower. Outside light on four sides. Above obstruction of all buildings.

$1.00 less per square foot than when leased.

Come and see

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY,
16th Floor.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

OLD COLONIAL 4-room cottage, $20 monthly, all improvements, subway. F 356 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of 7 rooms and bath, fully improved; will decorate to suit; gas, electric light, water, full size cellar, heat, &c., large garden plot; near school and trolley; 30 minutes out by electric; small cash payment and $16 monthly; write for photo and further information. Johnson, Box 270 Times Downtown.

Will sell my two Jamaica lots, for $200 each on easy terms; best location; two blocks from station and one block from trolley; worth $400 each; will do better for cash. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$200 cash, $6 monthly, buys 6-room house, 27 minutes to city, near station; trolley to N. Y. within ½ block; plot suitable chicken and vegetable raising; price $1,650; clear title. Call, write Russell, 562 Atlantic Av., B'klyn.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Charming restricted bungalow sites; private beach; boating, fishing; convenient; title guaranteed. Great Kills Beach, 21 Park Row, Cortland 4205.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE. ATTRACTIVE ESTATE, 4 ACRES, complete and convenient; price $45,900. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$950 FOR SMALL HOUSE, near large town; plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up and will make a good year-round home; $100 down and $10 month. Call or write for information and tickets. B., store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Plot 50x100; all improvements; near R. R. station; trolley on property; half hour out; price $390; monthly payments; title guaranteed. W. B. McLain, 27 West 34th St.

$6 MONTHLY and $50 cash buys my 3-acre farm, hour out, in large town; good soil; full price $700. Farm, 274 Times Downtown.

Long Beach.—Five lots, 100x100, corner Riverside Boulevard, offered at sacrifice; $4,500; part cash, balance easy terms. L 117 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

RARE BARGAIN.—$7,500; very easy terms; Moorish home near lake. Shaded plot 100 by 150 ft.; 650 feet elevation; very short walk to express station Lackawanna Railroad; large living room, with open fireplace, panelled in hardwood; dining room has open fireplace and beamed ceiling; butler's pantry, kitchen, and laundry; six large bedrooms, some en suite; 3 fine baths; near country club; best of tennis, boating, fishing, and bathing; select social organization; every city convenience, electricity, steam heat; hardwood trim; parquet floors; a very substantially built house. For particulars address Owner, Box 321 Times Downtown.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; Craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. 1598 John.

AN OPPORTUNITY to buy a home at a bargain; 8 rooms and bath; hot water heat; hardwood floors; all modern improvements; fully improved streets, sewers, gas, water, electricity; very high ground; ¼ acre of land, corner; 5 minutes from station; 4 tennis courts in immediate neighborhood; I also have a 6 and 7 room house in same neighborhood, all with very large plots. Call, write, or phone owner, MUNSON D. MYERS, 148 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

At Ridgewood.—Ideal home; elevated location; southeastern exposure; residence 8 rooms, bath, steam heat; other improvements; plot 100x350; beautiful shade, shrubs, large garden; grows everything; fruit, berries, asparagus; garage, chenery; near express station, churches, schools. Photos. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

"To Live, Live in Ridgewood."
High—Dry—Healthful—Accessible.
Homes for Rent and Sale.
Illustrated Booklet—Full Information.
S. S. WAKEFIELD-GORDON & FORMAN,
Suburban Homes—Estates—Farms.
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 555.

TO SUBURBAN HOMESEEKERS.
"RIDGEWOOD."
"The Garden Spot of New Jersey," will interest you. Write for useful illustrated booklet giving full information. Secretary, Business Men's Association, Ridgewood, N. J.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOME.
Modern thirteen-room residence; all improvements; furnished or unfurnished; greenhouse, barn, garage, chenery; 1½ acres; fruit, lawn, garden; fifteen minutes from station; 24 miles out; high elevation; $10,000; terms arrangeable; furniture at valuation. Sibbald, Hackensack, N. J.

$2,700 to $3,300 for my modern homes and bungalows, 6 rooms, bath; steam, gas, electric light; hour out on Erie; near station and trolley; restricted section; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

SHORT HILLS, MAPLEWOOD and SOUTH ORANGE.—Modest homes or beautiful country places for sale to suit all purses. Consult J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J.; 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Modern house, 7 rooms; all improvements; on main road; chicken house, fruit trees; 2 acres; near West Shore Railroad station, 30 minutes' New York; near golf links; $6,400; terms. Box 108, Palisade, N. J.

$25 per month buys attractive new home, 5 minutes Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R.; best section of "Oranges"; 5 rooms, bath, electric, gas, steam, W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

Rare Opportunity.—New, 7-room stucco house; up to the minute; side porch, with fireproof garage below; acre plot; twenty-mile view; $8,000; easy terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Bargain.—Nine-room house, all improvements, large plot, 24 fruit and shade trees, garage, chickens, 7 minutes to station. Owner, Box 51, Cranford, N. J.

35 and 37 acres, between Summit and Madison; 10-room house, all improvements, modern stable and garage; write for circular; no agents. H. M. T., 585 West 113th.

Montclair.—New house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, garage; rental $1,100 per annum.
F. M. CRAVLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Owners of going seashore resort desire to market unsold portion entire to settle estate; requires services successful realty operator who can obtain necessary capital. "New England," X 306 Times Annex.

Conn. shore, hour out, furnished residences, all improvements; most beautiful place near N. Y. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

800 acres, Hudson River frontage; dock, deep water. Livingston Manor House; fertile land; wood and pasture; quick sale; price $50,000. Rural Life Co., Kinderhook, N. Y.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Fine tract of about 170 acres, on Delaware River, in Wayne County, Penn., near Hancock, N. Y.; suitable for bungalow colony or for sanitarium. W. F. Earp, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Three four-story and basement ten-room brick private dwellings, East 123d St., exchange for Bergen County improved; equity, $10,000 over $18,000 mortgage 5 per cent. Sibbald, Hackensack, N. J.

Oceanside plot, 80x100; restricted section; improved; six minutes from Long Beach; choice location; near station; desirable for building. Steinhagen, 198 Conover St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE

Real Estate Wanted.

Will pay up to $150,000 for country estate near New York; may consider Southern or Western property; owners and brokers send details. (I. J. Auerbach,) Louis Kamm, Inc., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

FARM wanted in New Jersey; Essex, Morris, or Passaic County preferred; will purchase immediately and pay all cash. Owners send fullest details to I. J. AUERBACH, Montclair, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

THE MANHATTAN SHIRT COMPANY DESIRES TO SUBLET THEIR PRESENT OFFICE AND SALESROOM, ABOUT 90x90, TENTH FLOOR OF 89-95 MADISON AV., FOR THE BALANCE OF THEIR LEASE UNTIL FEB. 1, 1918, AT A YEARLY RENTAL OF $6,500. APPLY AT PREMISES OR THROUGH YOUR OWN BROKER.

LOFTS WITH POWER.
Centre, near Canal Street; 1,200 to 3,000 square feet; also other lofts for manufacturing in this section, with or without power.
CHARLES B. WALKER,
176 Centre Street.
Tel. Franklin 1487.

A new rolltop desk, $8; newly furnished or unfurnished private offices, $16 to $40; telephone and towel service; mail privilege, $2. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

FURNISHED OFFICE, 11x14 feet, in suite; services of stenographer if desired; rent $35 per month. 2603 World's Tower Building, 110 West 40th St.

VACANT LOTS, excellent location; immediate occupation; LARGE, BRIGHT LOFTS, facing river. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 Exchange Place.

Desk room, with 'phone service, $10; mail privilege and 'phone attention. Suite 813, 200 5th Av.

One loft, about 4,000 square feet; very light. Harral Soap Co., 132 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn. Greenpoint 4800.

Beautiful parlor floor to sublet; suitable physician or dentist; reasonable. 102 West 77th.

Desk room, also business space. 233 5th Av., call second floor.

Handsomely furnished private office, with service. Suite 307, 51 East 42d St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Have client who desires to lease colored property; security given. Steinberger, 7 Pine St.

Medium-sized office; $25; centrally located. N. 44 Times.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

Small bungalow type house, with garage, in Glen Ridge, N. J.; eight rooms and bath; rent for six months at $75 a month; all improvements and well furnished; near trolley and train; references exchanged. Bungalow, X 221 Times Annex.

Attractive nine-room house, near station, Douglaston, L. I., 25 minutes Penn. Station, terraced lawn, large garden, shade, bathing; terms; golf near. 2887J Bayside. B 34 Times.

Country homes everywhere; all inspected. TOWN AND COUNTRY RENTING AGENCY, 200 WEST 72D ST. COL. 5565.

Unfurnished.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE.—In the heart of the Berkshires; 1,400 feet above sea level; near Lenox and Pittsfield; beautiful house, fully furnished; garage, barns, icehouse; about 450 acres; can be divided; no exchange; brokers protected. W. A. A. Brown, owner, 345 West 88th St., New York.

Wanted—Furnished.

I want a furnished cottage; four bedrooms; ocean front; pay $400 for season; write full particulars. F 248 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET.

Fine residence, consisting of 12 very large, light rooms, suitable for private school, sanitarium, or private family; all improvements, electric lights. 116 Hawkstone St., between Walton Av. and the Concourse, near 153d.

City—Furnished.

IF You can use a thoroughly up-to-date dwelling, modern in every detail, containing 12 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished, location unsurpassed, at a very reasonable rental, communicate with Leroy Coventry, 58 West 72d St.

City—Unfurnished.

PRIVATE houses, $45 per month and upward. Robert Levers, 876 Lenox Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

83D, 22 EAST.—Exceptionally attractive apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, to sublet.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4388.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.—Everett M. Splane Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; 1 block from subway; $12.50 weekly up.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.
HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

EAST TWENTIES.—Elevator apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone Madison Square 857.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet 2 rooms, newly decorated, wonderfully attractive; great bargain; complete service.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites, two rooms and bath; attractive rates; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

58TH ST., 206 WEST—THE THORNDYKE. Attractive suites, 2 rooms and bath. Maid services and electricity free. Low weekly and monthly rates.

58TH, 48 WEST.—Elegant apartment for gentleman; steam heat, electric light, shower bath.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Sublet apartment, neatly furnished, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $280 monthly, $2,400 lease.

63D, 28 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Fine studio to let, three rooms, with kitchenette and bath; all-night elevator service and watchman. Temple Studios.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.) —1, 2, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette to lease, $45-$85, completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary; superintendent on premises open evenings.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Parlor floor; attractively furnished two or four large rooms; kitchenette; valet, maid service; refined house.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Studio apartment; furnished or unfurnished; best conveniences; new lighting effect; select house; suitable physician, dentist, artist; entire floor; rent, $90.

97TH, 310 WEST.—Five spacious rooms, elevator, furnished, $85; big bargain.

186TH, 530 WEST.—5 well furnished rooms, near Riverside. Schuyler 10199. Murray.

191ST ST. SUBWAY.—Sublet, handsomely furnished three rooms, bath, piano; sunny, cool in Summer; responsible couple only. B 178 Times.

APARTMENTS. Furnished, Unfurnished.—Attractive sublets. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th. (Broadway.) upstairs.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d, Room 106.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 Cathedral Parkway, at Morningside Dr. HOTEL CONVENIENCES, APARTMENT RATES. THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway on 8th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. 'Phone 6100 Academy.

COZY PRIVATE HOME at price of an apartment; modern house, near subway; fully furnished; flower garden; responsible party only; rare chance. T. A., 513 Times Annex.

47 CLAREMONT AV., (overlooking Barnard Campus.)—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 6 rooms, bath. G. M. Tenney, phone 7060 Morningside.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY.
30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—Furnished 5-room apt.; $125 per month. Inquire of Superintendent.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 West 98th St.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.
Newly furnished suites now available.
2 rooms and bath, $65 to $75 monthly.
3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $110 to $120.
4 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $115 to $135.
New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. 'Phone Riverside 6100.

SEVEN ROOMS beautifully furnished; grand piano; adults only; excellent maid will remain. Tel. Bryant 3388.

Specialists in furnished apartments; many offerings now at Summer rates. J. Wicklife Gray, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5974.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

SUBLET 7TH April, three rooms and bath, furnished, exclusive apartment hotel, 512 5th Av.; references required. Miss Johnston.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 80th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Unfurnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 480, (near 32d St.)—Two room and bath apartment, $40; new building; electricity, maid service; central location; good neighborhood. Albert E. Ashforth, Inc., 10 East 33d St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

28TH, 32 EAST.—Parlor floor, studio apartment, or business.

45TH ST., 137 EAST, (near Grand Central.)—New and attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; light and sunny; immediate possession. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St. Tel. Murray Hill 3100.

49TH, 11 EAST.—2 rooms and bath; modern improvements. Inquire Janitor.

58TH ST., 36 EAST.—Sublet, of exceptionally attractive apartment, two rooms and bath; gentlemen only; valet and maid service.

MADISON AV., 715, (between 63d and 64th Sts.)—Nonhousekeeping apartment of three rooms and bath; $70; meals served in rooms; resident valet. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Unfurnished—West Side.

54 WEST 58ST ST.
Bachelor or doctor's apartments, two rooms, bath,
$1,100-$1,800. Apply on premises, or EUGENE A. WALSH,
66 East 123d St.

518T, 8 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; modern conveniences.

67TH ST., 135 WEST.—6 large, light rooms and bath; halls heated; hot water supply; $28 to $29.

84TH ST., 17 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; two flights; $55.

88TH ST., 103 WEST.—8 large, light rooms and bath; electric light, if desired; very attractive apartment; $57.50.

160TH, 400 WEST, Roger Morris Apartments.—Sublease 3 and 4 all outside rooms, elevator apartment, overlooking Polo grounds.

APARTMENT to sublet, unfurnished, May 1. 49 Claremont Av., frontage on Barnard College Campus; 6 rooms and bath, elevator; near 116th St. subway and Riverside buses; $70. Montgomery, Apartment 6. Phone 823 Morningside.

CONVENT AV., 270, (Corner 141st St.)—Five rooms and bath, $900 to $1,020; now ready for occupancy.

DOCTOR or DENTIST.—Eight large rooms, The "Georgia," s. e. cor. Broadway and 190th St.; wonderful opportunity for a large practice; rent, $1,350.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St.
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

NEW elevator apartment; southern exposure; $55 monthly; 4 rooms and bath; all outside rooms. Call Apt. 42, Clarion, 651 West 169th St., Cor. Ft. Washington Av.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY
at 116 Riverside Drive, south cor. of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 8 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

STUDIO APARTMENTS.
132 West 34th, 2 rooms, baths; steam; $40.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

WADSWORTH AV., 374.—To sublet, airy 5-room apartment overlooking Hudson, one block from 191st St. subway. Halg.

Brooklyn.

ALBANY AV., 126, (corner Dean St.)—Two very choice corner apartments; 6 comfortable, large, light rooms; steam, hot water; $36-$38.

Bronx.

LORING PLACE, 2,333, (cor. Fordham Road, Bronx.)—6 rooms, all light, steam heat, electric light, shower, and phone in each apartment; fine location, overlooking park; convenient to subway, Grand Central line, cars, and schools; $34.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.
$25 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION,
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

Westchester.

Something new; bungalow apartments, five rooms; open porches; best residential section; convenient subway. $35-$36-$40-$47. Van Ness Bros., 506 South Broadway, Yonkers.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors; room and bath; residence of art collector; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Small room, near bath; gentleman only.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LARGE LIGHT quiet room, with private bath; central location; near park; breakfast served. Lenox 4983.

West Side.

21ST, 28 WEST. — Large, attractive, front room, suitable two; private entrance. McGurran.

50TH ST., 245 WEST.—Modern two rooms, bath; $8. S. Smith.

62D, 43 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; elegant appointments.

35TH, 361 WEST.—Large, well-kept, sunny room; running water; $6; references.

56TH, 361 WEST.—Beautifully furnished; direct bath; first-class house; gentlemen only.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Neat, comfortable room, electricity, telephone; $8; refined private house.

71ST ST., 346 WEST.—Room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment; private family. 1285 Columbus.

72D, 336 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, private bath; telephone; select; references.

75TH ST., 251 WEST.—Two large, sunny, well-furnished rooms; private bath; references.

77TH, 170 WEST.—New system in furnished rooms, latest conveniences; suitable for married couple or bachelors of refined taste; references; reasonable rates.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable, medium-sized room; all conveniences; private house; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every comfort and convenience; references.

78TH, 212 WEST.—In refined house, nice room; piano; electricity; reasonable; subway; gentlemen.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms; electricity; steam heat; continuous hot water; $6.50 to $11.

82D ST., WEST.—Bachelor suite, two rooms, bath; luxuriously furnished; electricity. Schuyler 2982.

82D, NEAR RIVERSIDE.—All conveniences; gentlemen. Call till 12, Schuyler, 8331.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large front room, with dressing room; all conveniences.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly, private bath; special terms; permanent people; modern improvements.

85TH, 113 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large room; twin beds; electricity, conveniences; refined house.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Medium room; bath; breakfast; comforts; gentlemen accustomed refined private home.

87TH ST., 138 WEST.—Exceptionally fine, large rooms; private baths; electricity; food and service highest quality; convenient transportations.

88TH, 330 WEST.—Room, private bath; also parlor, bedroom, bath; electricity; references.

89TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large, medium, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity; references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Convenient location; attractive two-room suites; also medium room; plenty hot water; electricity; telephone; $6.50-$8.

92D, 1 WEST.—Private family will rent handsomely furnished room to bachelor; Summer rates; $15. Telephone Riverside 871. Carmalt.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large southern room; private washroom; every convenience. 5001 River.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished room; private bath, telephone; gentleman; $7.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Gentleman's room; private family; home comforts. Apt. 15.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Suite of two rooms; facing street; unusual in size and furnishings. Apt. 30.

143D, 601 WEST.—Large front room; scrupulously clean; southern exposure. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hudson view; $8; elevator; convenient location; also evenings. 2B.

BENNETT AV., 21, (181st.)—Sunny outside room; private family; telephone. Knight, Apartment 2.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Front suite, with unusually large living room and one or two bedrooms, in high-class apartment. Telephone Morningside 3903, Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK.—Sitting room, small bedroom; kitchen privileges; particulars. Phone Franklin 1112.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Two-three rooms, attractively furnished new apartment hotel, eighth floor.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (127th.)—Comfortable room for business woman; kitchen privilege; electric. Apartment 37.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

Exclusive private family offers gentleman large, elegantly furnished room, with private bathroom, all conveniences; close 103d Subway; finest location; overlooking Hudson. Phone Riverside 992.

MONTGOMERY AV., 1,793, (Bronx.) University Heights, block from two cars.—Teacher having cozy modern apartment will rent room to young woman, teacher preferred; may arrange for board; moderate rate to congenial companion. Address Apartment 33.

WEST END AV., 864, (subway 91st.)—High class, well furnished large front room, running water, adjoins bath.

WEST END AV., 896.—Front room, $4, adjoining bath; single, steam, electricity; private residence.

WEST END AV., 828.—Magnificent room; twin beds; bath; electricity. Riverside 3050.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED, in Washington Square or village section, room, alcove, and convenient bath, by young gentleman of the financial district; references exchanged. F 343 Times Downtown.

YOUNG COUPLE, best credentials, desire room in high-class apartment; no other roomers; please state terms. N 304 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.
Suite, private bath; other rooms.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. 'Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large, small room; private bath; excellent board; steam, electricity, telephone.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Southern gentlewoman offers charming large or small rooms (private bath) with carefully planned meals in her private, quiet, well-ordered home.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms, telephone, electricity; excellent table; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Large, sunny room, running water, near bath; small rooms; reference.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large balcony room, connecting bath, electric light; Southern cooking; attentive service; also smaller room.

72D, 314 WEST.—Handsome suite, private bath; single room; sanitary cooking; board optional.

72D, 120 WEST.—Desirable, large room; private bath; excellent table; table guests; references.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; fine table; also parlor suite.

73D, 302 WEST. — Large front room, private bath; exclusive location, near Riverside.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large front room, bath; electricity, steam, telephone; hotel accommodations.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; southern exposure; small room; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Medium-size room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Sunny rooms; running water; best table; electricity.

78TH, 236 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; large room; electricity, steam heat, telephone; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite 2 rooms; private bath; also single room; select neighborhood.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

88TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive large room, suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

88TH, 316 WEST.
Single and double rooms; table a specialty.

90TH, 312 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE HOUSE NEAR RIVERSIDE; LARGE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE.

92D, 117, 119, 121 WEST.—Second-floor room with excellent board for two; small table in parlor dining room; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

93D, 263 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large front room, four windows; electricity; constant hot water; smaller room. Riverside 2308.

107TH, 322 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.) — LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS, BATH, ELECTRICITY, BOUNTIFUL TABLE, CONGENIALITY; MODERATE TERMS.

114TH, 326 WEST.—Large front room, overlooking Columbia; excellent table board.

122D, 156 WEST.—Hall room, refined house; reference; table guests accommodated.

156TH, 553 WEST; "Lafayette Inn."—Near Broadway subway station; desirable rooms.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 30 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 879 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Corner 99th.)—Beautiful, large, front room, elegantly furnished, suitable two; private family; board optional. Riverside 1058.

WEST END AV., 602, (94th St.)—Artistic looking, newly furnished rooms; automatic elevator; excellent cuisine; convenient to transportation; references.

WEST END AV., 279, (cor. 73d, opposite Schwab mansion.)—Handsome private house; elevator; large square room; also single.

BOARD WANTED.

SPANISH YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who can furnish good references, would like to board with private American family; state terms; no boarding house. B 161 Times.

YOUNG German business woman desires room and board in congenial family; central location. Address Y. G., 200 East 23d.

Country Board Wanted.

BUSINESS WOMAN wants two rooms and board with private family; near station; Woodmere, Lawrence. X 302 Times Annex.

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ENCLOSED CARS
AT
SUMMER PRICES!

Delayed deliveries on new Pierce-Arrow enclosed cars have brought into our Used Car Department now a number of cars of various makes which we will sell at very low prices in order to relieve the crowded condition in our buildings. If you can use a low-priced limousine or landaulet it will pay you to buy now for use next Fall.

CADILLAC 1914 Limousine, newly painted, cloth upholstery, $800.

WINTON 1911 Landaulet in very good mechanical condition, repainted, new cloth upholstery; extra touring body; owner wants an offer.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916, special Bender Limousine body; very nice condition; only run 6,000 miles; $850.

PIERCE-ARROW small Six Landaulet, repainted, overhauled, $650.

LOCOMOBILE, 1912, Model M Limousine, $550.

OLDS AUTOCRAT 1912 Limousine, in splendid condition, repainted, completely equipped, $450.

PACKARD six-cylinder Limousine, newly painted; very good condition; Westinghouse air springs and complete equipment; also extra touring body just painted; $1,000 for outfit.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
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BARGAINS. USED CARS. BARGAINS.
'15 Cadillac 8 cyl. Touring.
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'15 Scripps Runabout.
'15 Dodge Touring.
'15 Westcott Touring.
'14 Cadillac Limousine.
'16 Olds Touring.
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These cars must be closed out at once, and no reasonable cash offer will be refused.
BROADWAY USED CAR CO., Inc.,
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'15 Stutz	'15 Iaotta town car
'16 National twin 6	Packard spreader
'16 Chalmers Roadster	S. G. V. Special 3-pass
Others. GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,894 Broadway. 'Phone Circle 3249.	

BECKER-HENDRICKS, 1,777 BROADWAY.
'Phone Columbus 6033.
1917 Locomobile, "38," 7-pass. touring.
1916 Locomobile, 6-38, 7-pass. touring.
1916 Flat, "55," 4-pass. Sport model.
1916 Packard, 1-35, twin-6 landaulet.
1916 White brougham limousine.
1916 Stutz roadster.
1916 Hudson super-six cabriolet.
1915 Locomobile, 6-48, 7-passenger.
1915 Peugeot, 14-32, 4-pass. touring.

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AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1917 COLLAPSIBLE VICTORIA. CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER. MARMON "34" 1916 5-PASS. LANCIA 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN. FIAT 1915 FLEETWOOD TOURING. PEERLESS 1914 4-PASS. "SPORT." SCRIPPS 1917 SPECIAL "8" SPORT. BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH. OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.

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CADILLAC, 1915, touring; must sacrifice; 7-passenger. Columbus 9880.

CHANDLER Touring, just overhauled, repainted, 1915 model; run under 8,000 miles; excellent shape; $750. Holtzman, 58 W. 57th.

CHANDLER 1915, five-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

CHEVROLET BABY GRAND, $425. Perfectly new, light, five-passenger touring, electric self-starter, lights. Mrs. Allen, 160 West 66th. Circle 1896.

COLE 1918 EIGHT-CYLINDER. Beautiful 7-passenger, like new; electric starter, lights; used privately; guaranteed; $775. 150 West 55th. Phone 1808 Circle.

FIAT.—American landaulet, extra touring body; Westinghouse absorbers; fine condition. Geo. J. Wise, telephone 5000 Chelsea.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.—Get brand new car; pick your own model; have contract for new car, but can't use at present; will allow 10 per cent. discount to quick buyer and pay freight. Phone Roberts, 290 Circle.

A HUDSON SUPER-SIX. Like new; used six months; sacrifice for quick cash. 1909 West 79th.

HUPMOBILE Touring.—Save $150; will sell deposit, factory delivery April 1. N 33 Times.

LOCOMOBILE ROADSTER, 6-48; run only 9,000 miles; Westinghouse air springs; oversized tires, 37x5½, and two spares; price $1,500. Owen Magnetic Car Co. of N. J., 13 William St., Newark, N. J.

MARMON 1916, Model 41, seven-passenger, limousine, gray cloth, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

MARMON 1915, Model 41, seven-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 W. 62d.

MERCER 1913 touring, best condition, extra cord tires, one man top, very cheap. Henry E. Rood, 8,255 Broadway.

NATIONAL 1916, Newport roadster; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

OPPORTUNITY.
OVERLAND 1917 "85" six cylinder touring; positively new; discount. Lexington Used Car Dept., 315 West 47th. Bryant 2411.

OVERLAND 1916 Touring Car, seating five comfortably; 1916 Packard 1-35, seven-passenger touring car in excellent condition; 1916 Overland roadster; 1915 Paige touring car, seating seven; prices attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1800.

PACKARD TWIN 35; SEVERAL GOOD ONES.

CHALMERS 1916 & 1914 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
BLUE RIBBON AUTO EXCHANGE, CIRCLE 8673. 1,700 BROADWAY.

PACKARD, 1916 Twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price $1,960. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PIERCE ARROW 1912, 38 H. P. limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW touring, for sale; excellent shape. Kushnick, 212 West 89th St.

SAURER, 1915 model, large body; like new. Mr. Ells. Telephone Circle 191.

STEVENS-DURYEA.—For sale; a beautiful Stevens-Duryea touring car; model 1916; perfect in every respect; mileage about 10,000; price $1,000. John R. Lyman, Springfield, Mass.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, light, 5-passenger, 4-cylinder touring automobile; A1 condition throughout; guaranteed; $775. 150 West 55th.

STEARNS 1914, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

TOURING cars, runabouts and commercial cars taken in trade; one look will convince you of the absolute bargains we offer. Broad Auto Co., Inc., 985 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

TRUCK.—Slightly used one-ton truck for sale, bargain for the price offered. Phone Columbus 3762. C. T. Gullette, 1,875 Broadway.

WHITE 1916 Model, 30 H. P., five-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 touring, a car that thrives on carbon; Packard 3-38 phaeton, overhauled, repainted, and tires only slightly used; 1916 Willys-Knight Blue Ribbon limousine, seating seven; 1915 Stearns-Knight touring car with wire wheels; Mercer special raceabout; now is the time to purchase. Willys Overland, Inc. Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1800.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC Limousine for hire; hour, day, or month; owner drives. Harlem 3606.

FARRINGDALE, private limousine landaulet; hybrid chauffeur; rates very moderate. Kling, 6000 Chelsea.

MERCER.—Lady would rent 1916 touring car. Telephone mornings, Col. 6508.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD twin six, six Packard and Cadillac, all touring, from 1st of April, by month. Wedge, 204 West 90th St.

PIERCE-ARROW touring for hire by month; reasonable. Kushnick, 212 West 89th St.

S. G. V., limousine landaulet cars. Kling, 425 West 54th St., Col. 398.

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ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 236 West 50. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

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MOTOR BOATS.

Wanted.

Wanted—Open launch, 19 to 21 feet; 2 cylinder reverse; 6 to 8 horse power; full equipment; Cape Cod or Sea Bright dory preferred; state lowest cash price and particulars. Uncas, W 170 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, office manager, first-class organizer, thorough statistician, executive ability, wishes to change position; best references; salary moderate. N 7 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Ten years' practical experience; double entry, trial balance, control accounts; highest credentials; salary $22. N 34 Times.

COMPETENT WOMAN of experience, personality, energy and tact, desires position as manager or saleswoman, specialty shop. N 238 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Ten years' varied experience, competent take entire charge office and correspondence. Address B. K., 200 East 23d.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; thoroughly experienced; neat appearance, intelligent; $12. N 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Secretary, Typist.—Six years' experience, Elizabeth 568 10th Av.

BROKERAGE BUSINESS MEN ATTENTION.
Capable young lady, with brokerage experience, buying, selling, bonds, stocks, real estate, seeks position where her ability may result in advancement; have been a reporter on one of the dailies in Pittsburgh; can furnish A1 references. X 305 Times Annex.

DAY'S WORKER.—Colored; reliable; references. 51 West 134th St. Harlem 7378.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert, high-class gowns and suits, desires engagement, by day, week, or month; private families; elegant fit and styles. Telephone 1906 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER, fashionable, wishes few customers; late with leading establishments; home preferred. Mme. Bertha, 146 West 68th. Columbus 7725.

DRESSMAKER.—$2.50 daily; waists, coats, alterations; wishes nice customers. 6724 Morningside. Henley.

HOUSEKEEPER, young woman, business people or widower's family with children; reference. Box 55, 2,121 3d Av.

KINDERGARTEN TEACHER would like work afternoons; good typist; French and German translations; office or school. B 179 Times.

LADIES' MAID.—Experienced visiting ladies' maid wishes position afternoon. L. U., 217 East 62d.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, wishes large wash only, home; references. 100 Morningside Av. Janitor.

LIGHT WORK.—Refined, educated young lady requires position; $8. Miss N., Room 1406, 302 Broadway. Telephone 2575 Worth.

MAID SERVICE. — Splendid opportunity; daily maid service; will keep your apartment clean, $2 weekly. Smith, Apt. 41, 7048 Morningside.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, typist; long experience; capable, willing worker; best references. N 86 Times.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, typist, experienced, desires change; references; salary $15. N 35 Times.

NURSE; at liberty; English girl; experienced infant's nurse; highest references. Address X-2, 151 West 81st.

NURSE.—Would care for patient or relieve nurse daily. Phone 1813 Columbus.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Four years' experience; good penman; accurate; references; $10. N 297 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, familiar all clerical duties; downtown position; $9. N 285 Times Downtown.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE.
Bookkeeper thoroughly experienced double entry and controlling system, possessing executive ability; A1 credit woman; salary $25. X 307 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—A1 stenographer, knowledge of bookkeeping, capable handling correspondence, 8 years' experience, efficient young lady, exceptionally qualified to handle responsible position, seeks good connection; aged 25; salary, $20. B 173 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman desiring to return East wants position as secretary or executive's assistant; exceptional correspondent and office manager; position wanted by April 15 or May 1. Address M. C. Doud, 1,608 Dime Bank, Detroit, Mich.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER desires position half day or part time; references; Notary Public. Burns, 546 6th Av. Bryant 9684.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, desires responsible position; $16-$18 to start. B 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, eight years' experience, desires position; familiar office details; salary $20; references. H 437 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — Seven years' thorough training; competent handling correspondence and important details; accustomed to meeting people; valuable right hand for some busy executive. N 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — College graduate; exceptionally competent, adaptable; accustomed to assuming responsibility; pleasing personality; excellent references. Miss B., Prospect 1873 W.

STENOGRAPHER.—Noiseless typewriter preferred; experienced; able; Christian; personality; age 26; salary, $20. N 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 12 years' experience with corporation; excellent grammarian; reliable, efficient, trustworthy; salary $25. L. S., 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly experienced, conscientious worker; competent and reliable; $15. N 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced high school graduate; American; neat and accurate; $12. N 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5½ years' experience; thoroughly efficient; best references; $15. N 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, desires position brokerage concern; 7 years' experience. D. N., 44 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. N 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; familiar with office details; excellent references; $16-$18. N 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; eight years' experience stenography and office work; $15. N 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, visiting secretary; medical, literary, commercial. Phone Academy 1454.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, with clerical ability; thoroughly reliable; A1 references; $7. B 189 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly capable; neat appearance; familiar office work; $15. N 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; 9 years' experience; references; $18. Fried, 81 West 127th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; neat, accurate; good appearance; $15. Dorothy, Chelsea 8115.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, also typewriting, filing, general office work, desires position. B 190 Times.

TRAINED NURSE, Canadian, widow, 38; refined; undergraduate of college; capable, reliable, musical; speaks French fluently; as companion, housekeeper, governess; references. N 12 Times.

YOUNG LADY as nursery governess, German and music. Box 262, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency), 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems; stopping leaks; giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Young man, 23, B. S., has three years' experience with manufacturing clientele, would like employment with auditing firm that handles the commission and broker clientele. Address B. J. H., 36 East Jackson Av., Corona, L. I.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work; profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $3 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, cashier, 25; up to minute office man; financial profit and loss statements, correspondence; excellent credentials. B 174 Times.

AMBITIOUS, educated, competent, reliable man, thoroughly experienced; salesman, expert stenographer, private secretary; desires to change for position where merits will receive consideration; minimum $30; age 24. B 15 217 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, 21 years, 5 years experience estimator, detailer, desires position with architect or builder. F 337 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER (20) seeks position with advancement; experienced. Deutsch, 1,051 Boston Road.

BILL CLERK.—Position wanted by a young man; speaks Spanish fluently and has knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting. Allen, 290 State St., Bklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—21; experienced ledger, bill, and entry clerk; four years' experience; controlling accounts, trial balances; accurate; reliable; best references. N. Elsner, 1,438 Vyse Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) desirous making change, 7 years with present mercantile firm, thoroughly experienced on sales and ledger, trial balance, payments, &c.; best references. N 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; thoroughly experienced, reliable, accurate; trial balance, financial statements, correspondent; moderate salary; permanent. N 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) with accountancy training, seeks opportunity with C. P. A.; salary secondary consideration; reference. E. D., 104 East 14th.

BOOKKEEPER, 21; high school graduate; experienced correspondent, typewriting; salary moderate. B 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 18, high school graduate, desires position with advancement. B 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) experienced, competent, trial balance, controlling accounts; salary moderate. N 267 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (25,) experienced in double entry and control ledger; $18. N 9 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) typist; long experience; best references; salary moderate. N 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, take entire charge of office; 20 years' experience manufacturing line. F. A., 2,960 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—22; five years' experience; understands controlling accounts; capable, reliable. B 175 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 32; experienced double entry; efficient, reliable; $20-$25. N 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant; well educated, experienced; references; advancement; moderate salary. F 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience, statements, trial balance; high school graduate. N 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, ledger clerk, desires position. N 282 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT young man, (18,) live wire, for office position. F 357 Times Downtown.

CABARET PRODUCER and Manager at liberty for cabaret, thoroughly experienced producer and manager, age 32; have wide acquaintance among the best vaudeville artists in America and Europe; salary reasonable. H 438 Times Annex.

CAN YOU GUARANTEE advancement to technically trained man who is desirous of joining large industrial organization? N 287 Times Downtown.

CARPENTER, experienced, wants work; business house or private. Carpenter, 1,800 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 10 years' practical shop experience on foreign and domestic cars, careful driver, own overhauling, repairing, own tools, 26, single, with private family; best references. Brenner, 806 Westchester Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; useful; very careful driver; do repairs; eight years' experience, two with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 260 West 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, single man, (30,) good appearance, desires position with private party; experienced driver and good mechanic; Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Hudson, any make cars; highly recommended. Answer Olsson, 609 Columbus Av. Phone 10284 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR.—Can drive any automobile, make repairs if necessary, private or commercial, preferably in city; best of references; write for immediate appointment. X 269 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. William Cuttingham, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4069.

CHAUFFEUR, good on Cadillac cars, able to do own repairing, garage experience; country position preferred. William Eickhoff, 207 East 25th St., care Reese.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; 12 years' experience; fully recommended; exceptional references; six years last employer. Robert Pogson, 63 West 69th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single; first-class reference; city, country; $20 weekly. B 188 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, last six years with prominent gentleman; highly recommended. B 194 Times.

CHEMIST, experience as laboratory, research, and chief chemist, desires position with manufacturing chemists. N 29 Times.

CHEMIST desires position in laboratory or as teacher; evenings only. B 187 Times.

COOK.—Japanese, competent cook, in family; city or country; over ten years' experience; best reference; sober. N 15 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Experienced in looking after security statistics and inquiries. N 281 Times Downtown.

COST MAN and correspondent, (23,) experienced, desires position with concern where ability and tact count. E. C., Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE.—Thirty years of age, correspondent, executive, and practical accountant, six years' experience in office management, capable credit man, wants position with progressive concern where individual ability counts. N 81 Times.

JAPANESE CHEF,
with crew, first-class, many years' experience in hotels and clubs, wants a position, city or out. J. Suguira, 148 East 55th St.

MAN, (30,) 12 years' experience railroad freight accounts, desires position as bookkeeper or assistant with concern where conscientious work will gain advancement. N 280 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with considerable experience in experimental work, more especially in the line of instituting and developing machines and methods for rapid production of mechanical and factory work; thoroughly responsible as executive; age 31; salary not less than $3,500. N 305 Times Downtown.

NORWEGIAN, 23, desires position where there is chance for advancement; business school and college education; references. N 21 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.
DEPARTMENT HEAD.
QUALIFIED EXECUTIVE.
Young business man, twelve years' training, thoroughly acquainted with modern business methods, wishes position with progressive concern, where results secured through aggressiveness, ability and training assure unlimited advancement. B 188 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, (27,) A1 experienced accountant; systematizer, with executive ability; moderate salary until ability is demonstrated. N 26 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER with ability desires connection with mercantile establishment. B 131 Times.

ORGANIZATION SECRETARY.—Is there a trade or development organization in New York that wants a competent, experienced man as Secretary? Knows development work and legislation; IS AN ORGANIZER; state membership, field, and what you will pay. N 38 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, 32; thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional executive, independent, organizer, stenographer; prominent corporations 15 years. F 350 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, expert correspondent, stenographer, bookkeeper; university graduate, 23, now employed; best references; salary $30 week. B 187 Times.

SALESMAN, (25,) single, conscientious, aggressive, 6 years' inside experience, desires to connect with reliable house. B 150 Times.

SALESMAN, (23,) good address, selling ability; best references; can adapt himself to any line. H. H., 104 East 14th St.

SALES MANAGER and 9 salesmen wish to make a change. N 306 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—American, 30, married, desires confidential position in financial district with individual or in board room of brokerage firm; willing to demonstrate ability to prove useful. B 176 Times.

SECRETARY.—Situation wanted by highly educated young man suited to secretarial work; speaks three languages; good penman; willing to start on very moderate salary. Address H 435 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Young man with exceptional ability, splendid education, tactful initiative, desires permanent connection ultimately potential. B 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 28, married, employed at present, desires position with chance of advancement; salary $25. N 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, experienced, university graduate, wants position; $25 start. N 22 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, male, two years' experience, seeks position; highly recommended. F 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable of handling details; invaluable help to busy executive. N 27 Times.

SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN,
whose sales showed 100% increase last year to dept. stores and kindred trade, seeks connection where hard work and experience are indispensable factors for success; interviews solicited; highest references furnished. N 18 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT of private estate, by expert gardener, farmer, and forester; would like to communicate with gentleman who will appreciate an expert in these lines; can attend to all work pertaining to a first-class estate; no architects or contractors needed on the place; college and experiment station experience; honest and sober; will go anywhere; best of references; correspondence confidential; interview desired; no employment agency need answer. Address Superintendent, P. O. Box 165, New York City.

TRAINED NEWSPAPER MAN would connect with live business firm in any capacity where brains, ability, energy, and hard work will bring good position; able writer, steady worker; with present employer five years. X 300 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 24, intelligent, at present employed, 8 years' experience office and clerical work, desires position where future in line of salesmanship is assured; salary $20; best references. B., 2,367 7th Av.

YOUNG MAN (20) as bookkeeper or office man, High School of Commerce graduate, 2 years' business experience, well recommended, desires position with reliable firm. N 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, ambitious, intelligent, good appearance, anxious to connect with concern offering opportunity; best reference. F 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, (23,) experienced indoor salesman, seeking position of any kind outside; salary $21. William Werner, 280 East 166th St.

YOUNG MAN, 23, with seven years solid business training, familiar with all office detail, desires responsible position; city or out of town. N 30 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, American, desires a clerical position where ability and intelligence will bring merited advancement. N 289 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires position as assistant to manager in office, manufacturing concern preferred; A1 references. H 432 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position with mercantile firm; interview appreciated. N 291 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (22) wishes position in real estate office; 2 years' experience; can furnish bond. B 182 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—If you have an opening in your office for a college-bred man address H 436 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position at anything with advancement; reference. N 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22; salesmanship ability; neat, bright; excellent references. Settle, 108 West 141st St.

YOUNG MAN, neat and energetic, desires connection, future; moderate salary. B 174 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, desires position with large establishment. N 8 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER wanted in publishing house; must be willing and accurate; state age, experience, and salary expected. N 307 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT MATRON.—An intelligent woman; references required. Apply by mail to Matron, 1,500 Amsterdam Av.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 35th St.,
require
SKIRT HANDS
for Alteration Department. Good working conditions offered.
Apply in person, 8:30 to 9:15 A. M., Employment Office, 7th floor, 7 West 35th St.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Young lady; previous experience necessary; give references and salary expected. N 278 Times Downtown.

DEMONSTRATORS.—Women of good appearance and good address, experienced at demonstrating, for city and out-of-town positions. Call between 11 and 1, Aubry Sisters, 104 East 25th St.

DENTAL NURSE graduate, for prophylactic work; appointment by letter; write full particulars. Party M., 24 East 48th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, (white,) small family; no washing; $30 per month; city references essential. Apt. 15, 318 West 100th St.

GIRL as file clerk and switchboard operator wanted by publishing house; $9 to start. L 188 Times.

HEAD LAUNDRESS for private sanitarium; must be experienced in all kinds of laundry work and capable of managing help; salary $35 per month and maintenance. Address Box 9, Flushing, N. Y.

HEARN,
14th St., West of Fifth Av.,
Requires
MESSENGERS.
SALARY, $5.50 PER WEEK,
and besides
AN EXTRA REWARD FOR THOSE
WHO SHOW INTEREST.
Bring Working Papers.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework; German or Irish preferred; two in family; small six-room apartment; must sleep in apartment; state salary desired; good references. X 299 Times Annex.

MAID.—Wanted, a visiting maid, with experience and references. Apply between 9 and 3, Tuesday or Wednesday, at Room 63, The Langdon, 56th St. and 5th Av.

MAIL ANALYZER.—A large fashion publication desires the services of two or three experienced mail analyzers. Reply, giving full particulars as to ability, salary desired, and references, L 187 Times.

NURSE, trained, to take care of 2½-year-old child; good pay; steady position; good home. Apply Willard Co., 841 Broadway, at 13th St.

NURSE who wants a good home; take care of child; salary; must have good references. Mrs. Cook, 101 West 78th.

NURSE.—Two-year-old boy; references. Rosenberger, 495 West End Av., 12 to 2.

SALAD MAKER.—Experienced; hours 8 until 4. Piccadilly Tea Room, 170 West 72d.

SHOE SALESLADIES WANTED.
Cammeyer requires the services of thoroughly experienced high-grade shoe saleladies for their new 34th St. store. Apply at once to our 6th Av., at 20th St., store.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent stenographer wanted; periodical subscription department; a large publishing house; one who has had at least a year's experience in publishing house preferred; an exceptional opportunity for the right type of girl; write, giving your experience in detail, salary at which you will be willing to start. Address Thorough, 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
ABLE TO TAKE DICTATION ACCURATELY; NEAT APPEARANCE; APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 10 A. M., LUDWIG BAUMANN & CO., BLOCK 8TH AV., 33TH TO 36TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally good opportunity in large insurance office for quick and accurate stenographer; good advancement; high school graduate preferred; salary to start, $35 per month; reply fully. N 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and capable law stenographer; salary to start, $12. Call late Wednesday afternoon, 68 William St., City, Room 709.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be competent and possess common sense; high school or college education preferred. Apply Room 1335, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, for large import and export house; closed Saturdays; state age, qualifications, salary desired. L 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, office assistant, for manufacturer clothing; state experience and salary expected. L 253 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR
For small switchboard; steady position; state age, salary required, and last employment. Manufacturer, 184 Times Uptown.

TYPIST wanted, rapid and accurate, who can work simple telephone switchboard in law office. Reply, stating experience and salary wanted. Box N 300 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—General office work; $10; temporary, three or four months. L 142 Times.

WOMAN, well educated, over 25, willing to leave city, to train for position of branch office representative; previous business experience not essential, if otherwise qualified; salary and commission. Room 711, 108 West 34th St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER. — Competent woman, not over 50, in above capacity in small family in suburban city. Apply J. A. Bell, 928 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES, six, for office work, 16 or over, high school graduates preferred. Call today; before 10 o'clock, Marden, Orth & Hastings, 61 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, &C. — CAN PLACE AT ONCE BOTH EXPERIENCED AND INEXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS. BOOKKEEPERS AND TYPISTS; SALARIES FROM $10 TO $25 WEEKLY.
CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
80 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Several openings for beginners and experienced operators; $12 to $25. Bailey-O'Connor Agency, 108 Park Av., (41st St.,) Room 802. Tel. Murray Hill 4620.

STENOGRAPHERS, TRANSLATE INTO SPANISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, $25.
STENOGRAPHERS, COMMERCIAL, $10-$18.
TYPISTS, 20 POSITIONS,
CREDENTIAL AGENCY,
253 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER, export, $1,000 a year to start; others, $18; brokerage, $15; beginners, $12-$10; typists, $10. No registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—25 positions, $6-$18; bookkeeper, stenographer, $18; bookkeeper, typist, $15; clerks; est. 1899. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

OFFICE GIRLS.—Many openings; call immediately. Mighill, (agency,) Flatiron Building, Times Building.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPH RETOUCHING in few weeks. Earn $25 to $50 weekly at spare time, homework or in steady employment. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Write or call for free booklet. N. Y. Institute of Photography, 2100-B, 141 West 36th St., New York City.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, export firm with foreign branches; knowledge Spanish absolutely necessary; permanent position for capable man; give references and salary expected. N 277 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.
Young man to assist in accounting department of publishing house; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. Box F 350 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS.—Experienced men wanted by an uptown commercial bank; applicants must furnish references, age, experience, and salary expected. L 144 Times.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 35th St.,
require
EXPERIENCED PRESSERS
for alteration department on ladies' coats, suits, &c.; good working conditions offered.
Apply in person, 8:30 to 9:15 A. M., Employment Office, 7th floor, 7 W. 35th St.

BOOKKEEPER, as assistant, thoroughly experienced, quick, and accurate; application in handwriting, stating salary expected and references only considered. B 180 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, experienced double entry, to take full charge of this department. Apply B 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent, capable of taking full charge; must have executive ability; state salary expected; permanent position. Address, in own handwriting, Box 9, Flushing, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER wanted as assistant in import and export house, capable taking full charge; must be experienced, intelligent, and quick at figures; state age, salary, &c. N 309 Times Downtown.

BOY FOR ERRANDS IN LARGE CLOTHING FACTORY; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, 754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

BOY.—If, as the parent of a boy of 16, you are desirous that he shall make his business start among good surroundings, where he will come into daily contact with high-grade business men, and if the boy has the same ambition and a determination to succeed, and has had two years' high and is now attending night high, you may find the opportunity you seek for him at 11 East 36th St., ninth floor.

BOYS.—High school boys, (15-18,) wanted by a large bank in financial district; a splendid opportunity for any ambitious, energetic boy to obtain foreign exchange education; answer, stating age, experience, if any, and references. N 258 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15 or 16, in office of large chemical concern; good opportunity for advancement. Address own handwriting, giving age, salary, and references, L 259 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in a downtown fire insurance office; must be neat and willing to learn; answers should state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. Insurance, N 311 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, about 17-18, with office experience, card, switchboard, filing, &c., import and export house; good chance; state experience, salary, &c. N 308 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Clean-cut, hustler; to deliver goods and assist in office and shop of instrument maker; state age, experience, and education; $6 to start. B 185 Times.

BOY.—High school boy (16-18) wanted for office; opportunity for ambitious, energetic boy; state experience, if any; references. Export, N 310 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, for errands and to assist in mailing department; $6 per week; advancement; steady position. M. Lowenstein & Sons, 40 West 23d St.

BOY.—Excellent opportunity in N. Y. corporation for a bright, well educated American boy to start as a boy; state starting full particulars. L 257 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to operate telephone switchboard and for general office work. George A. Just Co., 239 Vernon Av., Long Island City.

BOY.—Artist needs boy, for general utility work. Apply at 11 o'clock. Knight, 291 5th Av.

BOY wanted, school graduate, strong, to do errands and stock in store; $7 to start. Apply 10 A. M., 11th floor, 12-16 East 22d St.

BOY, 15-17, wide awake, for large concern; excellent opportunity for bright future. Sterling, 238 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 years of age, to do office work in well established wholesale dry goods house. L 145 Times.

BOY, bright, in law office. Apply after 10 A. M., Room 31, 60 Wall St., city.

BOY wanted by wholesale woolen house; good opportunity. Address B 170 Times.

BUTLER-COOK.—Couple working butler or houseman and cook for family of 3 adults in suburban town; wife must be superior cook; personal references required. P. O. Drawer B, Westfield, N. J.

BUYER for roofing rags; state experience and salary required. L 248 Times Downtown.

COUPLE
in country, man to do work of useful man, wife as chambermaid in Summer; caretakers in Winter. Write in detail, giving experience, references, and salary expected. B 181 Times.

DRAFTSMEN for structural steel work; several experienced men wanted. Milliken Brothers, (Incorporated,) Milliken, Staten Island, New York City. Telephone 1200 West New Brighton.

DRIVERS wanted, city delivery, over 21. Apply 2 9th Av.

HEARN,
14th Street, West of 5th Av.,
BOY PACKERS
over 16 years of age.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.
All-round men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN, neat, useful house man; also capable all-night valet work; references. Call mornings, 242 West 71st St.

MERCHANT-MANAGER.—There is a real opportunity awaiting a good merchant who is capable of managing and merchandising a store doing a million dollars' worth of business, composed principally of ready-to-wear, yard goods, hosiery, underwear, and kindred lines; please do not answer this advertisement unless you are fully qualified to take full charge of a store; a permanent and splendid salary is offered to any one who can meet our requirements; you need have no hesitancy in writing, as all correspondence and details will be kept in the strictest confidence. Address Lock Box 199, Madison Square Branch.

MESSENGER to work in b

MAY CALL BRACKETT TO QUESTION MAYOR

Ex-Senator Is Summoned by Committee Which Is Planning the Wagner Investigation.

PEACE MOVE IS ATTEMPTED

Senator Mills Confers with the Mayor—Hearing Now Planned for Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—Unless Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York can furnish satisfactory proof to support his statement that Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority in the upper house, "appears to be working more in the interests of Germany than in the interest of the United States," only public apology and complete retraction will save him from having a most uncomfortable time when he is brought before the Senate in contempt proceedings. The time for his appearance has not been fixed, but it is likely that the hearing will be held on Thursday.

All the Senators are anxious to have the matter disposed of as quickly as possible, and there will be no delay if the present plan is carried out. Mayor Mitchel will first be "invited" to appear before the Senate and explain his attack on Senator Wagner. Should an invitation prove insufficient he will be brought here by Charles R. Hotaling, Sergeant at Arms, under a warrant issued by the Senate.

If the Senate should find Mayor Mitchel guilty of contempt and precedent were to be followed, the Chief Executive of New York City could be sent to the Albany County Jail for the remainder of the legislative session or for any shorter term which the Senate might regard as fit punishment for the offense. There is little likelihood, however, that a penalty more severe than a resolution of censure will be inflicted.

Brackett is Called In.

Ex-Senator Edgar Truman Brackett, who took a leading part in the prosecution of the bribery charges against Jotham P. Allds before the Senate and was one of counsel for the State in the impeachment of Governor William Sulzer, was called in today by Senator Charles D. Newton of Livingston to aid the Special Committee, of which he is Chairman, in formulating a plan of procedure. At a late hour tonight the committee was still at work and it was said that even a tentative report would not be ready before tomorrow morning. In pursuance of the resolution under which the proceedings against Mayor Mitchel will be conducted, the Special Committee must make its report to the Senate tomorrow.

From a trustworthy source it was learned tonight that in all probability the committee will recommend that a Board of Managers, composed of five Senators, be appointed to take charge of the proceedings. The question of whether special counsel should be retained to conduct the hearing had not been definitely settled tonight and may be left for the Board of Managers to decide when appointed. If counsel is selected it is likely to be Mr. Brackett, who besides having broad experience in proceedings of this kind is a close friend of Senator E. R. Brown, President pro tem. of the Senate.

In framing the plan of procedure Senator Newton's committee is bending every effort to prevent any move which might reflect discredit on the Senate or detract from the dignity of the upper house. In the first place, Mayor Mitchel is to be held closely to his statement, regarded here as reflecting on Senator Wagner, and will not be permitted to indulge in oratory or to enter any defense that might becloud the real issue.

In the second place steps will be taken to shield the Mayor from unseemly heckling that would be out of keeping with the dignity of the Senate.

The scope of the proceeding, moreover, is to be limited so as to prevent it being turned into a general investigation of the Rockaway land deal. This, it is almost certain, will be the subject of an independent inquiry in the near future.

Conflicting reports regarding Mayor Mitchel's present attitude with regard to what he said about Senator Wagner were in circulation at the Capitol today. One report had it that the Mayor sincerely regretted his statement and would eagerly embrace an opportunity to make honorable amends to the Democratic leader of the Senate.

Mills Attempts Mediation.

On the strength of this report Senator Ogden L. Mills, who was Mr. Mitchel's campaign manager in the 1913 campaign and is regarded here as the spokesman for his administration on the floor of the Senate, left hurriedly for New York this afternoon with the avowed purpose of seeking to arrange matters.

According to another report, Mayor Mitchel is in a defiant mood and will come to the Capitol "loaded for bear" and spoiling for an opportunity to tell the Senate "where it gets off." A friend of Mayor Mitchel, who has talked with him since the Wagner resolution was introduced, said today that this was his frame of mind. Should this be the Mayor's real attitude, storm signals will be flying in the Senate on the day of his appearance, for a number of Senators are only too ready to take advantage of any provocation that would justify rough handling of the Mayor. Mr. Mitchel has few, if any, friends in the Senate just now.

It was learned tonight that a protest had been filed with the special committee against any plan that would preclude questioning of the Mayor by the Senators themselves. Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the legislative committee which investigated the Public Service Commission, and which had Mayor Mitchel before it as a witness in the wiretapping cases, was one of the Senators who joined in the protest.

"I resent and shall resist any attempt at applying gag rule," he said. "I doubt whether, within the Constitution, any rule can be adopted restraining Senators from questioning a witness in proceedings before the Senate. It is just possible that the counsel may be so thorough in his examination of the Mayor as to make any assistance from the members unnecessary. But if necessity should arise I shall not hesitate. I was elected to speak for the people of my district here in the Senate, and I do not feel that I can delegate that power to anybody."

It was learned today that Mayor Mitchell had obtained a transcript of the debate in the Senate on the west side contracts, and other measures affecting New York City. This led to a report that he would assert that the harsh things that were charged against him and his administration in the speeches as ample justification for his attack on Senator Wagner. It is not likely that such a statement will be accepted as satisfactory.

"The Mayor will be asked if he made the statement attributed to him," said one Senator in a position to know. "Should he deny his statement that would end matters as far as the Senate is concerned. Should he admit that he made the charge, he will be asked for proofs satisfactory to the Senate. In the absence of any such evidence to support his charge, the Mayor will have an opportunity to retract and make amends to Senator Wagner, and, failing to do this, will be dealt with by the Senate as the Senate may deem wise and just."

Senator Mills, who hurried here from Albany; Mayor Mitchel, and United States Senator William Calder held conferences here last night, and the rumor spread among politicians of an effort to patch up the Mitchel-Wagner difficulty.

Mr. Mills was with the Mayor for some time, but no definite announcement was made. One angle given to the conference was that the Republicans in the State Senate were anxious to prevent a long and detailed investigation and discussion of the project of the United States Government for the fortification of Rockaway Point and all of the proposed legislation involved.

TEACHER ANGERS WILLCOX.

Pension Bill Hearing Develops a Bitter Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—The hearing on the Fertig Teachers' Pension bill before the Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon developed into an acrimonious debate between teachers for and against the measure. In the course of the discussion the Board of Education was criticised so severely that President William R. Willcox got up after one teacher had finished and angrily objected to what the speaker had said.

"The Board of Education turned down this Fertig bill before it was even printed," said Frederick Z. Lewis, a Brooklyn class teacher. "I don't wonder the board has asked the city to give them a business manager."

It was here that Mr. Wilcox jumped to his feet. "I am deeply mortified," he said, "to think that any member of the teaching force should come here, as Mr. Lewis has done, and so far forget himself as to insult the entire Board of Education in a matter about which he knows nothing."

Mr. Lewis was one of five teachers who came to the Capital to argue in behalf of the Fertig bill as against the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, which has been indorsed by the Mayor. The former measure provides that the teachers shall contribute only 3 per cent. of their salary to be assured by the city of a half-pay pension.

NEW WEST SIDE PLAN.

Republican Senators Would Give Two Boards Concurrent Power.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—A new plan which will give the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate, with veto power for both, concurrent jurisdiction over the pending contract between New York City and the New York Central Railroad Company in connection with the proposed improvements on the west side of New York City was evolved today in a conference of the Republican Senators. By a vote of 30 to 2 Senator Brown was authorized to appoint a committee to draft a bill embodying the plan.

Senator Brown said after the conference that he had abandoned his plan for an investigation of the contract by a commission of New York business men in favor of the plan proposed at the meeting. It was said also that the conference plan would cause the shelving of the resolution introduced by Senator Burlingame which provides for a legislative investigation of the situation. Senator Burlingame denied this late tonight.

The plan evolved at the conference was suggested by Senator Burlingame. Senators Lawson of Brooklyn and Thompson of Niagara were the only Senators to oppose it.

TO RESTORE CONVENTIONS.

Senate Committee Prepares a Bill Crippling Direct Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—A return to the convention system for the nomination of all candidates for office filled by State-wide vote, including Judges of the Court of Appeals, will be authorized in a bill being prepared by the Judiciary Committee, to be introduced next week.

Under the plan proposed, if 3,000 enrolled members of a party should sign a petition in favor of any rival to the convention candidate for a nomination, the name of such a candidate together with the name of the convention's choice would be submitted to the voters at a direct primary election, to be held after the convention.

NAME GENERAL STAFF FOR POLICE DEFENSE

Home League Will Have Motor Boat, Motor Car, and Cavalry Divisions.

The Home Defense League of the Police Department has created a General Staff to direct the work of the league, it was announced yesterday at Police Headquarters. The members are James C. Auchincloss, Harry T. Peters, Ward W. Pickard, and Fuller Potter. The league contemplates a motor boat division to work in waters adjacent to the city. Motor boats between twenty-five and thirty-five feet in length will be used and twenty-five such boats are now enrolled. J. Prentice Kellogg, George Wagstaff, and Richard Whitney have charge of this division.

There will also be a motor car division, with 600 cars ready for service. H. P. Homans, Charles E. Knoblauch, Tyler Morse, and James F. Pierce will be in charge. A cavalry division of 300 horsemen is being organized under the supervision of John R. Townsend. The horsemen are drilling in Central Park under Police Captain Bourke and in Prospect Park under Lieutenant Davis.

Seventy-five of the special patrolmen assigned to guard the bridges have been sent to Fort Hamilton for rifle practice. Although the special force numbering 231 are all former military men, some of them are out of practice.

PACIFISTS WILL TRY AGAIN.

Peace Federation to Make One More Appeal to Congress.

The Emergency Peace Federation has sent a call to pacifists all over the country to meet in Washington on Monday for a peace demonstration on the eve of the organization of Congress. It was said yesterday at the federation headquarters, 70 Fifth Avenue, that about 15,000 persons were expected to join in the demonstration. Hearings before committees of Congress and a big street parade are part of the program which the committee is planning. Louis P. Lochner of the federation's Executive Board left yesterday for the capital.

The New York delegation will include Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss Emily Greene Balch, Miss Rebecca Shelly, Miss Lella Faye Secor, Joseph P. Cannon, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram and Benjamin C. Marsh. Dr. David Starr Jordan, who is here to aid in the pacifist movement, will accompany the delegation from this city. The federation's call to Washington says in part:

"Are you going to sit quietly at home and allow Congress to declare war next Monday? Thousands of us are not. We are going to invade the capital next Monday morning to tell Congress and the President that the American people will not be forced into war—not to fight the battles of other empires, not to gratify financial powers, not to uphold 'American rights' when far more precious rights would have to be sacrificed in the process. Our presence in Washington may save countless lives and untold misery later. Compare the cost of this trip with the price of one day of war and decide whether you can afford to stay at home."

HOTEL EJECTS PACIFISTS.

Two Women with Handbills Are Conducted from Park Avenue.

George C. Brown, managing director of the Park Avenue Hotel at Thirty-second Street and Park Avenue, requested two women, who said they were members of the Emergency Peace Federation, to leave the lobby of the hotel last night when he found them distributing pacifist literature to the guests. Several delegates to the National Guard Association convention at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory received the handbills. Mr. Brown, after he had ushered the women into Park Avenue, caused the following notice to be posted on the bulletin board:

"Employes of the Park Avenue Hotel are directed to report at once to the office any attempt on the part of any persons to distribute peace literature, or to conduct a peace campaign in the lobby, dining room, café, or halls of this hotel."

SPEEDWAY BILL FAILS.

Its Majority in Senate Four Votes Short of That Required.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Senate failed to pass on third reading today the bill to throw the Speedway in New York City open to motor vehicles. The vote stood 22 to 18, a majority four votes short of that required for passage. Senator Edward J. Dowling, sponsor for the bill, moved to reconsider the vote. The motion was tabled at his request, to be called up should he succeed in obtaining sufficient support to pass the bill.

The adverse votes were furnished by Republicans from up-State districts and Brooklyn. The Tammany men voted for the bill.

SPLIT ON LOCAL OPTION.

Republican Caucus Disagrees Over Amendments to Pending Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—An attempt to have the Hill-Wheeler Local Option bill for cities made a Republican party measure in the Assembly today proved a failure. After a caucus of the Republican Assemblymen Speaker Sweet said that the outlook for the bill was anything but promising.

It developed that the bill in its unamended form, providing for a referendum on the wet and dry proposition every two years at the regular elections, cannot pass the Assembly. On a proposal to amend the bill so as to provide for the submission of the question at special elections in the Spring there was practical unanimity. Regarding three other amendments the Republican Assemblymen were hopelessly divided.

Tea Rooms.

THE **BROWN BETTY** 72 Wall Street, Nr. Seaman's Bk. Delicious Home Cooking. Southern Waffles, pure maple syrup Sat.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. "Club" or a la carte. S. M. TUCKER, hostess. Smoking in garden. *The Oldest Tea Room in New York.*

At the Sign of 15 East 36th St. **THE GREEN TEA POT** Luncheon, 60c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 85c. MOST DELICIOUS WAFFLES IN TOWN.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. New York City. Breakfast, Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner

The Dorothy Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon or Dinner, Fifty Cents. Chicken Dinner Tuesdays and Saturdays.

OLD CHELSEA 47 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE.

THE CANDLESTICK 57 W. 10th St., near 6th Ave. Table d'hote dinner, 65c. Also a la carte. Chicken and Waffles, Sat., Sun, and Wed.

THE ROOF TREE INN 5 WEST 28TH Near 5th Ave. Luncheon 60c; Tea; Dinner $1.00. INDIVIDUALITY—Our keynote of success.

"The Dutch Oven," 135 Macdougal St., near Washington Sq. So. Luncheon 12-2:30, 35c; Tea, 4-5, 25c. Dinner a la Carte, 6-8:30; Sun., Table d'Hote, 75c. We make a specialty of Dutch pastry.

The Savory Tea Shop, 45 East 30th St. Business Luncheon, 40c., also a la Carte. Southern Chicken Dinners, Wed. & Sat. Nights, 60c. "Wonderful Apple Pie Always."

ROSE GARDEN TEA ROOM, 36 West 59th St., near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or dinner, $1.00; Tea a la carte. Sunday dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE LAUREL TEA ROOM, 38 W. 38th St. Luncheon 30c. Dinner 40c. 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. 5:30 to 7 P. M. Also a la Carte. Afternoon Tea—Waffles.

The Grotto, 165 Madison Av. (near 33rd.) Luncheon, 35c; Dinner, 50-65c; Sunday Dinner only 75c. Home-made bread and pies our specialties.

The GOLDFISH ROOM 9 East 33d St., off 5th Ave. NEW, CHARMINGLY DECORATED, LUNCHEON; AFTERNOON TEA; DINNER.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—At 42d St., in the vicinity of Grand Central Station, at noon Monday, lady's gold open faced watch, diamond studded, grapevine pattern on back, and diamond studded chain; suitable reward to finder, by Robert Gair, Jr., Robt. Gair Co., foot of Washington St., Brooklyn.

LOST—A ruby and diamond ring, Cohan & Harris Theatre, or Sherry's, Saturday night. Liberal reward. Mrs. Hoxie Clark, 45 East 82d. Lenox 3060.

LOST—Gold watch, gentleman's monogram, back, "W. F. B.," Masonic fob, 145th, Broadway, Saturday evening; liberal reward. 71 Broadway, (1701).

LOST—Leaving Metropolitan Opera, Monday evening, black satin bag containing opera glasses, key, initialed handkerchief; reward. 4 West 92d.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, on West 72d or Riverside bus, Sunday evening; liberal reward. Burgesser, 42 West 72d. Columbus 7941.

LOST—Monday evening, automobile rear lamp and number plate. Reward if returned to Room 1304, 43 Exchange Place, New York.

LOST—Platinum diamond bowknot pin, Saturday evening. Return to L. E. Palmer, 49 West 57th St. Liberal reward.

LOST—Gold watch, leather wrist band, Tuesday morning, Broadway, 121st to 96th to Woolworth Building; reward. Barclay 7660.

LOST—Saturday night, at the Fulton Theatre, gold vanity case, white enameled initials M. H. E.; reward. Phone Col. 229.

LOST—Thursday night, Shubert's Theatre or Healy's, green gold mesh bag. $75 reward. E. M. Gattle & Co., 5th Av.

LOST—Gray suede black patent leather pocketbook, 48 Madison to 6th Av., Tuesday; reward. 40 West 48th St.

LOST—Necklace of three rows of seed pearls, with pearl clasp; liberal reward. 452 Riverside Drive. Apt. 2A.

LOST—Gold nugget and diamond bracelet; buy pawn ticket; no questions. 22 East 48.

LIBERAL REWARD return of diamond ring or pawn ticket, lost Friday in or near Majestic Hotel; no questions. Room 407, Majestic Hotel, 72d St.

LIBERAL REWARD to person returning gold meshbag and vanity case, 4ost at 2,635 Broadway. Finder kindly return to 2 East 56th St.

REWARD $100.—Square emerald and diamond ring, large emerald centre, surrounded by row of diamonds, then row of emeralds and another of diamonds, platinum setting. Room 458, 50 Church St. Cortlandt 5934.

REWARD—Chinchilla fur scarf, Riverside, 103d to 97th; marked "Hugo Mahlender, Cleveland, Ohio, Furrier." C. M. Locke, 330 West 95th.

$100 REWARD

for gold mesh bag set with pear-shaped diamonds; contents gold purse, powder box, lip salve case; lost in Delia Robia Room, Vanderbilt Hotel, Monday evening. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND—In Zoological Park, breastpin small diamond setting. Chief Clerk's Office.

New Tariff on Textiles

President Wilson has appointed the six members of the new Tariff Commission pending the convening of Congress on April 2nd, which indicates that the Commission will begin work immediately.

The Citizens National Bank, because of its close affiliation with the Textile Trade, has more than a passing interest in tariff questions. It will be pleased to supply patrons and friends with all available information gathered by the Commission during its investigation.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK 320 BROADWAY
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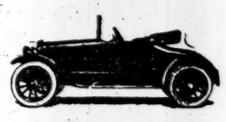

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We have some very desirable open territory to offer automobile dealers who measure up to our required standard.

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BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH **ALBODON** AND THEY'LL BE CLEAN

There is no dentifrice more *ideally suited* to the needs of children than ALBODON DENTAL CREAM. It is smooth and velvety, free from grit and coloring matter, and *has a delightful "smack."* It contains nothing that cannot be swallowed with safety.

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Wallach Hats

Wallach Hats $2.00

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The style is right, the quality is splendid, and the hat will keep its color and good looks. We guarantee it.

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